LANGUAGE SHIFT IN FACEBOOK

SKRIPSI

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

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ABSTRAK

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This study deal with the language shift in facebook. The objective of the study are to find out the types or character of language shift in facebook status and to describe of how language shift happened in facebook. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data was collected from facebook status into two part of time from first week in December and first week in January. Techniques of data collection is done by selecting the status of the facebook and find out the language used. Technique in analyzing the data that is identifying, classify the status according to the type of language shift. The data was analyzed by the type of language shift. The findings found that there are two types of the writing of language shift that are usually used in the status and they are colloquial 38 status, jargon 10 status. This happens because of a new term that occurs, and usually people choose to use a new term to disguise the true meaning.

Keywords: Sosiolinguistics, Language Shift, Social Media.

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Medan, March 2018

Resercher,

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language plays an important role in human life, even it is basic need. Language is a human tool for expressing thoughts and feelings. Thoughts and feelings will manifest when people use language. Without human language will have difficulty in interacting and communicating with other human beings. In its use by humans, language is also always experiencing development and change, one of the things that is often a fundamental discussion in life is communication. As human social beings always want to connect with other humans and the sense of want to know. That's what compels people to communicate. Communication is very important to understand that the interaction will certainly entail a process of communication.

Indonesian society is now mostly bilingual or able to speak the word using two languages namely Indonesian and English. Thus then it shows that the more advanced human life, the more developed language. Language will affect in communicating, when using one language intentionally or not will be a mistake in communicating in everyday life. This phenomenon is a simultaneous phenomenon. The new language shifts the existing language. This condition tends to be related to language shifts. The most basic condition is probably bilingualism.

It is worth noting that bilingualism is not the only factor that causes language shift. But there are other factors that can cause the shift of language. Similarly, socially it can be said that the language continuously understands its

social function in all fields, as a container of the behavior and activities of the community, in addition to its function as a means of communication, namely in the social, economic, political, communications, and etc (Sumarsono, 2004). With the development of the times and with the advent of the internet, it will be easier also the shift of the language occurred or even until the occurrence of language death.

Facebook as one of the social network that operated by using computer and of course take a big part as language spread tool is an interesting media to be analyzed. Almost everyone in the world, there may be thousands or millions of Indonesian people included in facebook users every day. They use this social network for various reasons; Doing business like having an online store, using it as a free album collects photos, to find old and new friends from all over the world and the greatest reason is having fun by communicating with people in the world. This is why facebook can be a place where language can be mixed, changed, produced and lost. This condition can bring a situation where people no longer use Bahasa Indonesia in the right way.

The emergence of facebook has driven a change in the way of communication. Facebook is used as a written communication. This study focuses on the use of language in social media (facebook). On facebook, people are allowed to express their thoughts as freely as they want. They can write anything in their own style. So, here we can see how people use their own language.

B. The Identification of Problem

The problems of this study are identified as follows:

- The reader is confused to identify the factors that cause the language shift in facebook status.
- 2. The reader does't understand how language shifts in facebook status.

C. The Formulation of Problem

The research problem is formulated as follows:

- 1. What factors make the language shift used in facebook status?
- 2. How is the language shift used in facebook status?

D. The objective of the study

Based on the problem of the study, the aims of the study are:

- 1. To describe the factors of language shift used in the status of the friends list writer on status in facebook.
- 2. To explain how language shift is used in facebook status.

E. The Scope and Limitation of the study

This research is limited to one of sosiolinguistics, language shift that happend in facebook that focuses on analyze the factors of language shift and how the language is in use in facebook status..

F. Significance of the study

The finding of the reasearch are expected to be relevant theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

This study is expected to enrich study about language shift and increase knowledge especially to language shift in facebook.

2. Practically

- a. Preventing of losing information and words in Bahasa Indonesia.
- b. Adding more knowledge about language shift in Indonesia in order to decrease misunderstanding when language shift are used in social media.

`CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In conducting a research, theories are needed in avoiding misinterpretation to analyze the study in this thesis. The writer applies the following terms in this study to support the content and analysis of the thesis.

1. Sosiolinguistics

Janet Holmes (2001:1) explains that sociolingustics is concern with relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Holmes explains that the sociolinguistics are interest in explaining why we speak differently in different social context. As example, a child will speak more polite when his parents instead of his friends. Someone will speak in formal way when he is in the office but when he is in the office but when he is with his friend he will use casual way of speaking.

Sociolinguistics is a field of study which deals mostly with language use, particularly spoken language, but not the grammatical or phonetic structure of a language. Sociolinguists do not study a language or a linguistic variety as a closed system with no reference to speaker and social life. Sociolinguists emphasize that language use – the *sociolinguistic language system* – is always variable and heterogeneous. Sociolinguists do not divide languages and speakers into "good" and "bad". They follow the so called differentiation theory which says that all linguistic varieties are valuable. Their value depends on the social context and

situation. Every linguistic variety performs necessary functions to its speakers, but their value differs, because their value depends on distribution of power, welfare and prestige in a certain society during a certain historical period of time under certain social, political, cultural and economic circumstances. It is namely the social attitudes that determine which linguistic variety, language feature or style speakers choose in a certain situation.

Even though people cannot command every possible linguistic resource, it is easier to achieve desirable aim if your linguistic repertoire is rich and wide. Here we talk about the *communicative competence*: we not only convey information, but also express our individual or group identity... and make use of it. Studies, which investigate linguistic variants, are called *micro-sociolinguistic*. Studies, which investigate social aspects and language attitudes, are called *macro-sociolinguistic*. The range of sociolinguistic research is very wide, but all sociolinguistic studies are related to the superior aim – to identify which social factors determine the choice of linguistic variants and language change.

Beside the things that have been explained above, some other things, influence the way of speaking.

In the first major publication to name the field, *Readings in the Sosiology* of Language (1968), Fishman describes why the sosiology of language is needed:

Since languages normally function in a social matrix and since societies depend heavily on language as medium (if not as a symbol) of interaction, it is certainly approriate to expect that their observable manifestations, language behavior and social behavior, will be appreciably related in many lawful ways. (Fishman, 1968: 6)

Fishman defines the sosiology of language as an enterprise that:

Examines the interaction between these two aspect of human behavior: the use of language and the social organization of behavior. Briefly put, the sosiology of language focuses upon the entire gamut of topics related to the social organization of language behavior, including not only language usages per se, but also language attitudes and overt behaviors toward language and toward language users. (Fishman, 1972: 1)

But sosiology of language is concerned with more than just language behavior. Sosiology of language, Fishman (1991: 2) says is centrally concerned not only with societally patterned behavior toward language, wether positive or negative. It is belief in social action on behalf of language that spurs the shapping the subfields of Language Maintenance, Language Shift and Language Planning.

1.1. Social dimensions

Social dimensions encompass social distance, status scale, and formality (Holmes 2001:9). Social distance is about how close someone is with the people whom he talk to. Someone can talk more relax or choose casual informal words when he is talking with the people who are close but the siyuation can be formal when he meet new person.

Status scale concern about the social class of the people who are involved in a conversation. For example, an employer will speak more formal towards the boss. Another example; people from hight class speak differently from the lower class. Higher eduation background of the high class can be a reason why they speak differently.

Talking about about formality, there are high formality low formality. The formality itself can be measured by the topic of conversation and where does the conversation take place. We an find formal situation at school, office, etc. People will also speak formal way when the talk about formal things.

1.2. Gender and age

Gender is talk about man and woman language. It is states that a woman are more linguistically polite that man does (Holmes 2001: 150). According to holmes, there are some reasons why woman speaks more polite than man:

1.2.1. Social status explaination

Women tend to use more standard forms than men do because women belive that the way they speak show their social background class. When women speaks more polite it shows that they have a high social status background.

1.2.2. Society expectation

It is a common tought that women should speak more polite because the society tend to expect better behavior from women.

1.2.3. Machismo

Another reason for why women speak more polite that man do is because man carry macho connotations of masculinity and toughtness and in other hand women tend to be feminim.

Talking about age, it is well known that people get more vocabularies along with their growth. A teenager has more vocabularies than a five years child does. This situation influence the way of speaking, where are teenager can choose a more

approriate word and way to express their feeling. Beside teenager still has their own creativity to make their own language. It is not the same with adult, which commonly choose to use the unusual way of speaking.

1.3. Ethnicity

Every people speaks in their own special idiolect. The idiolect similarity of people from one tribes is called dialect. Every tribe has their own dialect, even different language. The differences of the tribes language give different image of each tribes. For example: it is known that bataknese speak louder than javanese. There will be different sense when someone talk to Bataknese and Javanese.

Based on explaination above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics relates with who are involved in a conversation, where and when does the conversation happen. These three things will determine what kind of language will be used, or how to deliver the thing that we have in our mind. Sosiology of language, the interdiciplinari enterprise estabilished and developed by Joshua A. Fishman himself, has envolded into what we might call today beause of its integrative and yet distictive character. Fishmanian Sosiolinguistics.

Fishmanian Sociolinguistics subsumes the following the following categories of study:

- 1. Language and behavior
- 2. Multilingualism
- 3. Language maintenance/language shift/reversing language shift

- 4. Language spread
- Language attitude and language and ethnicity/ nationalism/ identify/ religion/ power
- 6. Language planning and language policy
- 7. Bilingual education and minority language group education.

In drawing out the threads in this volume, we quote Joshua A. Fishman extensively. We do so because much of his early work has not been reprinted, and it remains out of reah for younger scholars. His words here provide the light to the guidepost that bring his ideas live.

Based on the explanation above, it can be assumed that sociolinguistics relates with the analysis of how we use the language. How the different of language pattern, varieties of dialects, choice of grammar and vocabularies occurs whe we speak with different people in different situation.

2. Language shift

Language shift occurs when a person or group of people changes the primary language they use in communicating. This can happen when the native language is replaced with regional or global languages and when immigrant citizens are being replaced with the dominant language of the so called high state. The definition of language shift is as follows:

According to holmes (2001):

"Language shift is a process by which the language is the language and language of the community. 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 subset of speakers of another language. The end result is the language shift for the population, and if the language is not spoken elsewhere, it dies ".

Holmes explains that language death occurs when a language has no speakers. The death of language is the end of the loss of language that usually resides in a situation where a dominant language threatens the survival of minority languages. Minorities are understood demographically, in relation to the number of native speakers functionally related to political, social or cultural subordination to the dominance of the majority language. Typically, all these minority language characteristics take place simultaneously. The consequences of language deaths typically occur in the instability of a bilingual or multinational society as a result of language shift due to the minority language urgency of the dominance of the majority language.

Understanding Language Shift according to Fishman (1964) says that:

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

Based on the above definition it can be said that the language shift occurs when the language user community chooses a new language to change the previous language. In other words, the shift in language occurs because certain language societies turn to other languages, usually dominant and prestigious languages, then used in the domain of the use of the old language, language

retention in the language community still uses language collectively or collectively in the traditional usage domain .

Understanding of language shift in case of Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics (2002), are as follow: "Language shift is a process by which a new language is acquired by a community usually resulting with the loss of the community's first language".

From the result of the above language shift explanation states that most of the language shift occurs due to the entry of a new language because of an environment. That's why the old language becomes a language that is rarely or not in use anymore.

2.1. As for some language shift actors include the following:

2.1.1. Minority of Migrants

People usually move quickly from one phrase to the next. For example the reaction to the negative style code overrides in many communities, despite the fact that proficiency in the inverted sentence code requires good control of both codes. This may reflect the attitude of the majority of monolingual groups in places such as North America and Britain. In places like new guinea and eastern Africa where multilingualism is the norm and attitude to proficient in far more positive code transfers. The order of regions in which language shifts may be different for different individuals and different groups, gradually over time one language can substitute for the vast language of the individual language minority. It may take three or four generations but sometimes language shifts can be completed in just two generations. Usually migrants have only one language ie their mother tongue,

while their children speak bilingual, and their grandchild is often monolingual in their bahaa.

2.1.2. Non-migrant communities

Language shifts are not always the result of migration or migration. Political, economic and social developments in one area can also result in linguistic change. For example, in certain social and economic environments there are so-called upper and lower classes that have a different language style or language selection depending on their social class.

2.1.3. Majority of Migrants

As language shifts occur, the shift is always shifting towards strong domain domains, since a domain group has no incentive to adopt minority languages. The domain language is associated with status, prestige, and social success. So when a language dies gradually other languages also replace the language language positions.

- 2.2. Some factors that can contribute to language shifts:
- 2.2.1. Economic, Social and Political Factors
- a. Dominant language associated with social status and prestige.
- b. Getting a job is a clear economic reason for learning another language.
- c. Institutional domain pressure such as schools and media.

2.2.2. Demographic Factors

- a. Faster language shifts in urban areas than in rural areas.
- b. Group size is a few times critical factor.
- c. Inter-group marriage can speed up language shift.

2.2.3 Attitudes and Values

Language shifts tend to be slower among societies where language is highly appreciated, especially if language is seen as an important symbol of identity. This positive attitude supports efforts to use minorities across domains, and this helps people resist the pressure from the majority to switch to their language. Where it has status in society, it will be helpful to retain the language because language will be considered as a feature of an area or country that will make a person feel proud of the language.

2.3. The types of language shift:

According to A. Chaedar. Alwasilah (1985) types of language shift as follows:

2.3.1.Colloquial

Colloquial is the social variation used in everyday conversation. The word colloquial comes and the word colloquium (conversation, conversation). So, collegial means the language of the conversation, not the written language. It is also not appropriate that this collegial is called "plebeian" or lower class class language, because what matters is the context in which it is used. In oral English the phrases like do not, i'd, well, pretty (very), funny (peculiar), and take stock in (believe) are of collegial variation. Here's another example of colloquial expressions in English with their formal equivalents.

Join up - enlist

Give up - reliquil

Put up with - tolerate

Full up - filled to capacity

Know-how - technical skill

The law - a poloceman

Outside of - except

A natural - one how natural expert

In the later developments these colloial expressions are often also used in written language. In the Indonesian language is widely used forms of collegial, such as doc (doc), prof (professor), let (lieutenant), ndak ada (no), trusah (not), and so forth. In formal conversations or writings such phrases as examples must be avoided.

2.3.2. Jargon

Jargon is a social variation that is used in a limited way by certain social groups. The phrases used are often not understood by the general public or society outside of the group. However, the phrases are not confidential.

For example, in a group of mechanics or workshops there are expressions like flywheels, disassembled, dices, dibalans, and polished. In masonry and building groups there are expressions, such as folded, exposed, at elbow, and weighed.

2.3.3. Argot

Argot is a social variation that is used confinedly to certain professions and is confidential. The location of argot specificity is on the vocabulary. For example, in the world of crime (thieves, pickpockets) has used expressions like goods in the sense of 'prey', glasses, and meaning 'police, leaves in the sense of money', fat in the sense of big prey', and tape in the sense of soft'.

2.3.4. Cant

Cant is a certain "pitched" social variation, made whining, full of pretense.

Usually used by beggars.

Reduced use of linguistic features is intended for language communication can be more concise and practical, intimate and create an atmosphere that is not rigid (formal / official). Commonly used for writing electronic messages (email, sms, chat, and others).

3. Bilingualism

The term Bilingualism is sociolinguistically defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in association, with others in turn. People who can use these two languages are called bilinguality. According to Trask (1999: 30), "Bilingualism is the ability of people to speak two languages in one particular situation, time, and occupation. An ndividual use of two languages suppose the existence of two different language communities". The opinion according to Bloomfield in his language (1933: 56) bilingual is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well. This Bloomfield opinion stoutly criticized, because first: how quantify the same ability of a speaker of two languages that used, second: is there a speaker who can use L2 as well as L1. This Bloomfield limit is much in people's modifications.

Lobert Lado (1964: 214) says that bilingualism is the ability to use language by a person equally well or almost as well, technically speaking in any level of bilingual knowledge.

According to Hugen (1961: 13) "knowing there will be two or more languages means bilingual. A bilingual does not need to actively use the two languages, but enough to understand it and learn a second language, let alone a foreign language, will not necessarily affect the original language".

From the description above, bilingualism is a tiered retangan muali mastering L1 (First Language) plus know little will L2 (second language), followed by increasing L2 mastery, to master it well. Haugen categorizes four aspects to facilitate the discussion of bilingual, which is as follows:

3.1. Level of Ability

A person's language skills will appear on four skills: listening, reading, speaking, and writing. These four skills include phonological, grammatical, semantic and linguistic levels. If someone has mastered the four aspects of the skill then he can be summed up has a very competent ability. In other words the skill aspects above make it easier for someone to dianalasis ability in language or in a language.

3.2. Interchangeable Language

this interlanguage shift relies on kefasiah as well as the speaker's internal and external functions. The speaker's condition in changing the language was created at least by three things, the first of which was the topic of conversation, the second person involved in the conversation and the last awkwardness caused by the

speaker's disagreement. For example, there are two speakers who come from two different regions communicating with different regions, one speaker can not understand the other and feel awkward, so he changes their chat language to another language that both can understand.

3.3. Interference

Interference is the fallacy caused by the habits of speech language or the first language dialect into the second language dialect. Interfence can occur in: Pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and even cultural meanings. Thus the description of the interference has individual properties, thus resulting in idiosyncrasies and parole speakers. For example, people who come from big cities although the language of Malay and Indonesian language comes from the same language but due to the development of the time so that the Indonesian language also experienced a change. Therefore there are several different vocabulary or dialect with each other and this will lead to disagreement in communicating and making speakers to change their language into a language that can be understood both.

4. Facebook

Nowadays, there are a lot of new social network such as facebook, flickr, tumblr, twitter, instagram, etc. Facebook is an online social networking service launched in February 2004 operated and privately owned by facebook. Inc. As of December 2016, facebook has more than 800 million active users, which arround 21.195.800 are Indonesia citizen (Madcoms, 2011 : 9). Facebook allows any users

who declare themselves to be at least 12 years old to become registered users of the sites. Users must register before using the site after which they may create a personal profile, add other users as friends, and exchanges messages including automatic notification when they update their profile. Additionally, users may join common interest user group, organized by workplace, school or college, or other characteristic.

Facebook was founded by Mark Elliot Zuckerberg or well known as Mark Zuckerberg an inovatif young programmer from Harvard University, who was born in Dobbs Ferry, New York, on May 14th 1984. He developed facebook together with his college roommates Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Morkovitz, and Chris Hughes.the web site's membership was initial ly limited by the founders to Haarvard student then it strated to be used by some senior high school and some big Factory. Since September 11th 2006, it is open to a people around the world.

Here, in facebook you can share everything in your mind. What are you doing, what are you thinking about, where you are and etc. You also can find new or even old friends. It's really a cheap tool of communication. Besides, you also can write in your friend's wall or comment what they wrote on their wall.

Facebook has some benefits such as the clean layout, group, photo album, selling feature, even reminder, photo tagging, and games. You can make a facebook account by using any email services as Gmail, Ymail, etc. Another benefit of facebook is a message application, which allows you to send a private message to your friend if they are offline. Also, video chat, for face to face communication, so you can actually see your friend. Facebook also allows you to

manage your account such as your wall, status, relationship change and photo. If you don't want people to see them, you can hide them or manage the photos or post so that they will be seen only by some choosen people. Besides you also can find, add or remove, even block the people account from yours.

Now on, facebook also can be used on today's cell phones, making it easier to use, just about anywhere. Some celluler card server also serves free charge to use it.

By using facebook you have to obey to some regulation in communication such as listed below:

- 1. You will not send or otherwise post unauthorized commercial communication (such as spam) on facebook.
- 2. You will not post con
- 3. tent that: is hateful, threatening or pornographic; incites violences; or contains nudity or graphic or gratuitous violence.
- 4. You will not to use facebook to do anything unlawful, misleading, malicious, or discriminatory. (http://www.facebook.com/legal/terms?)

This means that there is no rule to express your statement in any kinds of writing, you are free to write everything to the world or to post your private photos as long as it won't be harmful for other people.

Holmes (2001) states the technology such as television also take part in the speed of languag change because it just takes a few minutes to get the newest information updates from whole places in the world. This fact is also seen by Kuntjara (2011) who say that social network such as facebook has a big

contribution in ruining the language because this media use written spoken language. Usually written language is more formal then the spoken one, but here in facebook, the user write in spoken way which is informal.

B. Relevant Study

1. Maya R. Abtahian, Abiggail C.Cohn, Thomas Pepinsky. 2016. University of Pennsylvania Worjing Papers In Linguistics. In this paper we expand our understanding of language endangerment by shifting the focus from small language communities to minority language communities with speaker populations in the millions. We argue for a methodological shift toward examining language shift scenarios more broadly and quantitatively for two main reasons: 1) it is becoming increasingly clear that a large speaker population does not protect against language shift (Anderbeck 2013); 2) we need to make a distinction between the symptoms and the causes of language shift, where factors such as a dwindling number of child speakers should be seen as symptoms of language shift that are caused by other factors (Himmelmann 2010). In this paper we use Indonesia as a case study and analyze a sample of the 2010 census. We treat language choice as a sociolinguistic variable and analyze the correlation between six social factors and language choice (local languages vs. the national language, Indonesian). These results provide a starting point for creating more comprehensive models of the sociolinguistics of language shift.

2. Hussein Ali Habtoor. 2012. Department of English, College of Education at Shabwah, Aden University, Yemen. Addresses the language maintenance and language shift among the young Tigrinya-speaking Eritrean immigrants in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Sixty-four Tigrinya-speaking teenager immigrants in Riyadh participated in this study. Forty of them are females and twenty-four are males. These respondents are students enrolled in the Eritrean International School in Riyadh. The results reveal that respondents have a limited ability to understand, speak, read, write, and translate orally Tigrinya into Arabic and vice-versa. In comparing the level of their proficiency in both Tigrinya and Arabic, it is found that they have a lower proficiency in Tigrinya than in Arabic. The use of Tigrinya is seemingly decreasing and the use of Arabic is increasing. Therefore, there is evidence from this study that second-generation Tigrinya teenagers' proficiency is shifting toward Arabic rather than maintaining the native language.

C. Conceptual Framework

Language plays an important role in human life, even it is basic need.

Language is a human tool for expressing thoughts and feelings. Thoughts and feelings will manifest when people use language. Without human language will have difficulty in interacting and communicating with other human beings. Indonesian society is now mostly bilingual or able to speak the word using two languages namely Indonesian and English. Thus then it shows that the more

advanced human life, the more developed language. Language will affect in communicating, when using one language intentionally or not will be a mistake in communicating in everyday life. This phenomenon is a simultaneous phenomenon. The new language shifts the existing language. This condition tends to be related to language shifts. The most basic condition is probably bilingualism.

Facebook as one of the social network that operated by using computer and of course take a big part as language spread tool is an interesting media to be analyzed. Almost everyone in the world, there may be thousands or millions of Indonesian people included in facebook users every day.

The emergence of facebook has driven a change in the way of communication. Facebook is used as a written communication. This study focuses on the use of language in social media (facebook). On facebook, people are allowed to express their thoughts as freely as they want. They can write anything in their own style. So, here we can see how people use their own language.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. The Research Design

A method is a way of doing something. This study focuses its attention in language to use in facebook. It was conducted by using descriptive method with qualitative studies. According to Moleong (2005: 6) Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject for example behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and languages, in a specific context which is natural by utilizing various natural methods. It doesn't use numerical number.

Qualitative research methods are also more research methods emphasizes the deep understanding aspect of a problem rather than see the problem for generalization research. This research method prefer using in-depth analysis, which is to examine the problem the case of the case because of the leather methodology is convinced that the nature of a problem one will different from the nature of other problems. According to qualitative research theory, in order for the researcher to be truly qualified, then the data collected must be complete, ie in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data in verbal form or spoken words verbal, gestures or behaviors performed by a credible subject, in the case of this is the subject of research (informant) with respect to the variables studied.

The study was conducted in two ways they are library and field study. Library research is about find some books related to the topic, and for the field study the writer will get some data by getting involved in using facebook in internet.

B. Source of Data

This research has some data was analyzed. The data of this research was taken the status of the facebook user that appear in the writer's facebook home. The data was taken from two part of time. From first week in December and first week in January.

C. Technique for Collecting Data

Technique in collecting data were the following:

- 1. Choosing the status.
- 2. Finding out the types of language shift that is used in the status.
- 3. Figure the language used in the status.

D. Tecnique for Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer were the following steps:

- 1. Identifying of language shift used in facebook status.
- 2. Classifying the status according to the types of language shift.
- 3. Analyzing how language shift used in facebook status.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data which is used in this study were taken from facebook users status. There were 150 status taken from first week in December and first week in January. The data is taken based on the author facebook friends and taken at random. From the 150 status there are 48 status included in the type of language shift and there are 44 status that use language shift in the status.

B. Data Analysis

1. The types of language shift found in facebook status.

a) Colloquial

There are status which used colloquial.

Example:

1. I really like what **you've** done to me. I have no clue what it is you do. But all I know is I be loving you.

"I really like what you have done to me. I have no clue what is you do. But all I know is I be loving you".

Written on that status is the language of the conversation not the written language. In spoken english the phrases like don't, i'd.

2. You **don't** know I miss you right now.

"You do not know I miss you right now.

Written on that status is the language of the conversation not the written language. In spoken english the phrases like don't, i'd.

3. Always become memorable and i can't explian it.

"Always become memorable and i can not explain it"

Written on that status is the language of the conversation not the written language. In spoken english the phrases like don't, i'd.

4. Cause you feel like home. You're like a dream come true.

"Cause you feel like home. You are like a dream come true.

Written on that status is the language of the conversation not the written language. In spoken english the phrases like don't, i'd.

 Ini ceritanya pas aku nanyak si do'i mau apa gk jdi pndampingku. N trnyata dia mau.

"This story fits me I do not want to do what I do not. N he wanted".

The language used is the language of conversation or language written informally because the author writes the status by using an abbreviated word and the writing does not match the existing language.

6. Aku tau aku banyak kekurangan tapi kekurangan ku tuch bukan kalian hina2.... cam kan tuch!!!

"I know I have a lot of shortcomings but my shortcomings are not you despicable Cam is that !!!"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the authors write their status by using the addition of letters that are not in accordance with the existing language.

7. Makasih anak2ku utk surprise dr kalian. Wlau telat 1 hari dan kalian pura2 tdk tahu ultah ibu. #indahnya hidup ini.

Thanks my children for your surprise. Though late 1 day and you pretend not to know mother's birthday. #make it live.

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the authors write their status by using the addition of letters that are not in accordance with the existing language.

8. When you're pretending to be cute, but you're not hahahaha.

"When you are pretending to be cute, but you are not hahahaha."

Written on that status is the language of the conversation not the written language. In spoken english the phrases like don't, i'd.

 Kami dari anggota story all family sedang mencari anggota cwek/cwok!!!
 Minat koment, cht ajh langsung!jangan blng norak klk anda melebihi kata norak. OPEN MEMBER.

"We are all members of story all family looking for girls / guys!!! Interests comment, chat directly! Do not say tacky if you exceed the word tacky. Open remember."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status by using an abbreviated word and the writing does not match the existing language.

10. Mau tidur j susah apalgi mau cari pendamping hidup, lh pa hubungannya sama pendamping hidup, y adalah lw punya pendamping hidup kn gk susah tidurnya karna da yg dampingi. Edisi malam jum'at.

"Want to sleep alone hard especially want to find a life companion, is what the same relationship life companion, yes is if you have a life companion is not difficult to sleep there are accompanying. Friday night edition."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status by using an abbreviated word and the writing does not match the existing language.

11. Off semua. Kurang sehat? Owner bisa drop juga. Maaf chat yg gk d balas.
Makasih.

"Off all. Unwell? Owner can drop too. Sorry for no reply. Thanks."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

12. Dek jangan buat aku kecewa kenapa ⊗ kalok memang aku ada salah ngomong jangan di cueki kayak gini biar tau aku dimana salah aku ⊗⊗⊗ "Sis do not make me disappointed why ⊗ if indeed I am any one talking not silence like this let me know where I am wrong ⊗⊗⊗"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

13. 5 month jgak © komenla we :v

"5 month also © comment: v"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the authors write their status by using the addition of letters that are not in accordance with the existing language.

14. Ginilah emak nak.. Pagi pagi sekali sdh ke lokasi. Namanya juga usaha.
Ngantar klien.. menunggu... memberi penjelasan... menunjukkan rumah contoh.. manatau jodoh...

"Like this mama sis .. Early morning has been to the location. His name is also business. Hang on you .. wait ... give explanation ... show example house .. where to know dating ..."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

15. Ek sare kagok, jam 5 kudu OTW. Weh nu bisa di andelkeun ngahudang keun euy, ari si neng nong na teu aya mah. Biasanya mah "neng ke tabuh sekian ugah keun aa nya"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

16. 2 days w/ Mas Farid. Tetangga idoaku. Si jelek yg suka protes kalo plg kampung budenya gk blg2. Protes gk mau sekolah juga klo budenya drmh. Langganan tathering hotspot data k tab nya trs klo uda susah naik level game nyerahin ke bude handle biar naik level. Pembajak hp bude nonton

ultraman Nexus & Dyna di youtube. Si pemberi pertanyaan tak trduga (Bude kok sedniri?? Pakde sama adeknya mana?)

"2 days w / Mas Farid. My idiot neighbors. The ugly reply who protests if back home the Buddha did not say. Protests do not want to school also if the house at home. Subscribe tapeing hotspot data to its tabs continue if uda hard to level up the game love to bude handle let level up. Pirate hp bude watch ultraman Nexus & Dyna on youtube. The unpredictable questioner (Bude kok own ?? Pakde same adeknya mana?)"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters and by using the addition of letters that do not match the existing language.

17. Hari ini full dgn kegembiraan. Thanks my sohib utk hari ini. Makasih suamiku mngizinkan istrinya utk hari ini.

"Today is full with excitement. Thanks my sohib for today. Thanks to my husband for allowing his wife for today."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

18. Baru ku rasa arti pengorbanan seorg ibu.. ada suka dan duka saat hamil.. hormati dan syangi ibu mu krn pengorbanan ibu tidak terkira... #morningsickness

"New I think the meaning of a mother's sacrifice .. there are joys and sorrows during pregnancy .. respect and care for your mother because the mother's sacrifice is immeasurable ... #morningsickness."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

19. Jis

"Afternoon stroll"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

20. Tinggi2 kali kelen:')

"High times you guys: ')"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

21. I don't care what you think about me. Bruno Mars thinks I'm amazing.
Just the way I am.

"I do not care what you think about me. Bruno Mars thinks I'm amazing.

Just the way I am."

Written on that status is the language of the conversation not the written language. In spoken english the phrases like don't, i'd.

22. Meet up dengan anak ini. Makmur kali hidupnya sekarang, sumpah lah berapa tahun gak jumpa di beda akupun beda.

"Meet up with this kid. happy times his life now, oath is how many years I meet him different I will be different."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters and by using the addition of letters that do not match the existing language.

23. Weekend ke taman biar pun sebntar,, habis tu kerja lg.

"Weekend to the park even for a while ,, it's finished working again."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

24. Enaklah yg hari mingguan bisa jalan2. Aku mah kerja mulu

"It is delicious that the weekly day can work. I keep working."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

25. Happy birthday my mom. Semoga selalu sehat pjg umur murah rezeki, berkah umurnya.

"Happy birthday my mom. May be always healthy long life cheap sustenance, blessing age."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word

abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

26. Sakitnya leher nh dri semalam, gk sembuh juga sampai sekarang.

"The pain of this neck from last night, not cured as well until now."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

27. Capekkkk ahhhh... Bru jemput si my Son.

"Reach ahhhh ... Just pick up my Son."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

28. Happy 4 month syg. Semoga langgeng.

"Happy 4 month dear. Wish you a long-lasting relationship."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally. because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

29. Aku ngak butuh banyk hal, cuma kamu!! Udh lama ngak ngepost. Nge loveya.

"I do not need many things, just you!! Do not post a long time. loveya."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

30. This is my life my style, selagi gue kagak ganggu hidup elu jangan pernah elu cobak cobak ngeganggu hidup gue.

"This is my life my style, while I do not disturb your life never try to interrupt my life."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

31. Baru jha ngerjain sedikit kok rasanya capek kali eaa?

"Just done a little how it feels tired times?"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

32. I am just a girl who lack in everything. I still have emotion that i can't control. You have right to judge me but i have right to determine my self too even i have made mistakes. It's still me!!

I am just a girl who lack in everything. I still have emotion that i can not control. You have right to judge me but i have right to determine my self too even i have made mistakes. It's still me!!

Written on that status is the language of the conversation not the written language. In spoken english the phrases like don't, i'd.

33. Ikh manis kali tasnya.

"Ih sweetheart bag."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

34. Lat post Siantar punya cerita smlm.

"Late post Siantar had a story last night."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because the author writes the status with a word abbreviation that in a part some of the letters that do not match the existing language.

35. Thanks to our brief chat it made me a little calm. You already believe that I can change and be happy with your way now. I will not brother you again back when you need me.

"Thanks to our brief chat it made me a little calm. You already take stock in that I can change and be happy with your way now. I will not brother you again back when you need me."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because it uses the word believe that should use the word take stock in.

36. Pencoklitan hari kedua Desa Air Kulim TPS oleh PPDP dan PPS serta PPI.

"Pencoklitan second day of Desa Air Kulim TPS by PPDP and PPS and PPI."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally because using a few words only.

37. Bukmil

"Pregnant mother"

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally, using a few words only

38. Foto sama adk udah.

"Photos with sister already."

The language used is the language of conversation or language that is written informally.

b) Jargon

There are status which used Jargon.

Example:

1. Couple goal uunchh

"Couple goal uunchh"

The unch phrase is often in use by the crowd but not everyone understands with the intent.

2. Halo guys, sekarang kita ready pisang nugget ya say. Harga murmer loh beda dengan pisang nugget pisang nugget di luar sana, yang mager bisa di Goshopin say. Ayoo mari cusss order say, di tunggu loh orderan nyaa.

"Hello guys, now we are ready banana nugget ya say. Low price is different from banana nugget bananas nuggets out there, the lazy motion can be in go shop say. Ayoo let's cusss order say, in wait for his order."

The phrase murmer phrases that are often used in the seller circle that not everyone knows what the meaning of the word.

3. Wow **lumer** bangett. Ayo datang ya ke toko kita jam 2 siang sampai jam 10 malam. Harg murah rasanya luar biasa enaknya. Hanya 20rb plus topping, yang original hanya 18rb lo gaesss, isi 10pcs. Thank you.

"Wow it really melts. Let's come to our store at 2 pm to 10 pm. The cheap price tastes unbelievably good. Only 20rb plus topping, original only 18rb lo gaesss, 10pcs contents. Thank you."

Liquid expression is a frequently used expression and is not confidential but most understand only in the field of cooking.

4. Mybottle+pouch nya say 23k minat cht. Cod medan.

"Mybottle + his pouch say 23k chat interest. Field codes."

Because the word on the status is often used by people but there are people who do not understand with the intent.

- 5. Order yuk say. Murah murah saja. Open reseller. Gratis ongkir medan.
 "Order yuk say. Cheap cheap course. Open reseller. Free ongkir terrain."
 Because the word on the status is often used by people but there are people
- 6. Yuk diorder, waterproof shay, dengan gambar cantik.

who do not understand with the intent.

"Yuk diorder, waterproof shay, with pretty picture."

Because the word on the status is often used by people but there are people who do not understand with the intent.

 Khusus hari ini 1 box WMP + Staterkit seharga 370.000 sudah resmi jadi Member HWI yh shayy. "Special today 1 WMP + Staterkit box for 370,000 has officially become a member of HWI yh shayy."

Because the word on the status is often used by people but there are people who do not understand with the intention and only people in the group who understand.

8. Order yuk say, Murah Murah saja. Chat me Lgsng ya. Tanya2 harga.

"Order yuk say, Cheap Cheap course. Chat me Right yes. Ask prices."

Because the word on the status is often used by people but there are people who do not understand with the intention and only people in the group who understand.

9. Happy shooping. Hadiah utk misua. #sayangsuami #misua

"Happy shopping. Gift for misua. #sayangsuami #misua"

Because the word on the status is often used by people but there are people who do not understand with the intent.

10. Ciwai mana ciwai.

"Girls where girls"

Because the word on the status is often used by people but there are people who do not understand with the intention and only people in the group who understand.

2. The language shift used in facebook status.

- a) Facebook status using two languages namely indonesian language and english.
- 1. Hari minggu itu weekend, tapi cinta aku ke kamu will never end.
- Jangan cari kekuragan pasanganmu, carilah kelebihannya, ingat kedepannya pasti akan lebih indah. Iloveyou.
- 3. Done Sempro, Welcome sidang, And I am coming toga. Thanks for everrything God.
- 4. Thanks for all kesayangannya gadis.
- 5. Sharing sharing sama dokter apa?? Kenapa?? Bagaimna?? Siapa??
 Dimana?? Kapan??
- 6. Jangan nilai aku dari covernya, nilai aja aku dari bed covernya.
- 7. Bantu likenya di Instagram teman-teman. Ini finalis yang cantiknya lur dalam
- 8. Order yuk say. Murah murah saja. Open reseller. Gratis ongkir medan.
- Kami dari anggota story all family sedang mencari anggota cwek/cwok!!!
 Minat koment, cht ajh langsung!jangan blng norak klk anda melebihi kata norak. OPEN MEMBER.
- 10. Nooo flashback suntik Tanpa jarum #serigalaterakhir.
- 11. Si baby bersama Justy Manggarai Fajar Hidayat dan budi gondrong.
- 12. Good morning. Awali pagi dengan Serapan ya.. jangan dengan senyuman ok.

- 13. Mau tahu lebih jauh tentang bisnis oriflame dan bagaimana bisa dapat gaji bulanan? Yuk ikuti webinar kami malam ini jam 19.30 Minat inbox untuk link nya ya ☺
- 14. Ada new akun.
- 15. 5 month jgak © komenla we :v
- 16. Haiiiii my best, kapan ya foto ini bisa terulang lagi?? Dan dengan posisi yang sama??? 19-7-2014.
- 17. Good bye Semester 5, Welcome semester 6, Semester Akhir, semester capek. Semangat mencari judul, semangat mengejar dosen, semangat bimbingan, semangat revisi. Semoga kita wisuda bareng, Amin.
- 18. Hasil make over sendiri, model keponakan sendiri, open po yang berminat untuk prewed, party, wisuda. Make up yg dipake merek chanel semua ya.
- 19. Foto with april sigale".
- 20. Hari ini full dgn kegembiraan. Thanks my sohib utk hari ini. Makasih suamiku mngizinkan istrinya utk hari ini.
- 21. Move on itu bukan melupakan tapi mengikhlaskan 😊
- 22. Baru ku rasa arti pengorbanan seorg ibu.. ada suka dan duka saat hamil.. hormati dan syangi ibu mu krn pengorbanan ibu tidak terkira... #morningsickness.
- 23. Edisi pagi Joging car free day + jalan santai kirab kebangsaan biar tetap sehat.
- 24. Late post Siantar punya cerita smlm.
- 25. Happy shooping. Hadiah utk misua. #sayangsuami #misua.

- 26. Aku tau kesalahan ku ini gak bisa kau maafi, dan beban ini sangat berat ku pikul sendiri, tapi yakinla engkau, bahwa di depan masih banyak yang menantimu disana dan kau tau siapa yang mampu bertahan unukmu. #look in my eyes you are the daydream.
- 27. Weekend ke taman biar pun sebntar,, habis tu kerja lg.
- 28. Ingin sekali~ but, How can you do that?
- 29. Happy birthday my mom. Semoga selalu sehat pjg umur murah rezeki, berkah umurnya.
- 30. Capekkkk ahhhh... Bru jemput si my Son.
- 31. This is my life my style, selagi gue kagak ganggu hidup elu jangan pernah elu cobak cobak ngeganggu hidup gue.
- 32. Oh God, beri saya pundak yang kuat. Ajarku mengucap syukur dalam keadaan apapun. Sometimes tears cant handle. It fall and get wet my face. This is the biggest thing ii never hanve.! My passion only blessed, especially for my parents, my siblings an everyone who loves me.
- 33. Off semua. Kurang sehat? Owner bisa drop juga. Maaf chat yg gk d balas. Makasih.
- 34. Body cream milk & honey/ body cream mik & honey terbuat dari paduan susu dan madu yang kaya akan nutrisi untuk kulit kita, sehingga kulit akan terdehidrasi sepanjang hari. Body cream milk&honey ini juga terbukti bagus untuk mencerahkn kulit, dengan pemakaian yang teratur juga bisa menguarngi selulit di tubuh kita terutama untuk ibu-ibu yang baru melahirkan.

- 35. Mybottle+pouch nya say 23k minat cht. Cod medan.
- 36. Bakar batunya siapa lagi yg mau. Kita ready uk 20x30 yah. Hanya 75rb loh.
- 37. Wow lumer bangett. Ayoo datang ya ke toko kitaa jam 2 siang sampai jam 10 malam. Harga murah rasanya luar biasa enaknya. Hanya 20rb plus topping, yang original hanya 18rb lo gaess, isi 10pcs. Thank you.
- 38. Bismillah work!!! Ini hatiku, hati yang tak pernah mengeluh untuk terus mengagumimu dan terus menunggu dirimu.
- 39. Yuk diorder, waterproof shay, dengan gambar cantik.
- 40. Order yuk say, Murah Murah saja. Chat me Lgsng ya. Tanya2 harga.
- 41. Kalau ada yang mau mesan pancake durian inbox saya.
- b) Facebook status using two languages namely arabic language and english.
- 1. Barakallah fii umrik brother.
- c) Facebook status using two languages namely local language and english.
- 1. Ngaba keda crew.
- 2. Ek sare kagok, jam 5 kudu OTW. Weh nu bisa di andelkeun ngahudang keun euy, ari si neng nong na teu aya mah. Biasanya mah "neng ke tabuh sekian ugah keun aa nya".

C. Research Findings

After analyzing all the data of language shift findings were:

- 1. There are only two of the four types found on the facebook users status there is Colloquial 38 status and Jargon 10 status.
- 2. Language shift that exist on the status of facebook users there are 3 parts of the Indonesian language with english, arabic language with english and regional languages with english.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

This study deals with language shift. There are 150 status from two part of time as data source which 48 of them are using language shift. The analysis of study shows that:

- 1. From the 4 types suggested, there were only two types in this study. They are Colloquial 38 status and Jargon 10 status.
- 2. When the users use language shift, it shows they express their feelings by use a new words which are commonly understood by the same interest about this language, or the other facebook users that is close to the language shift and they hope to get response in the same way.

B. Sugestion

Having seen the results of this study, the writer would like to offer some suggestion to be onsidered by those who are interested in studying about language shift and making further research about it. They are as follow:

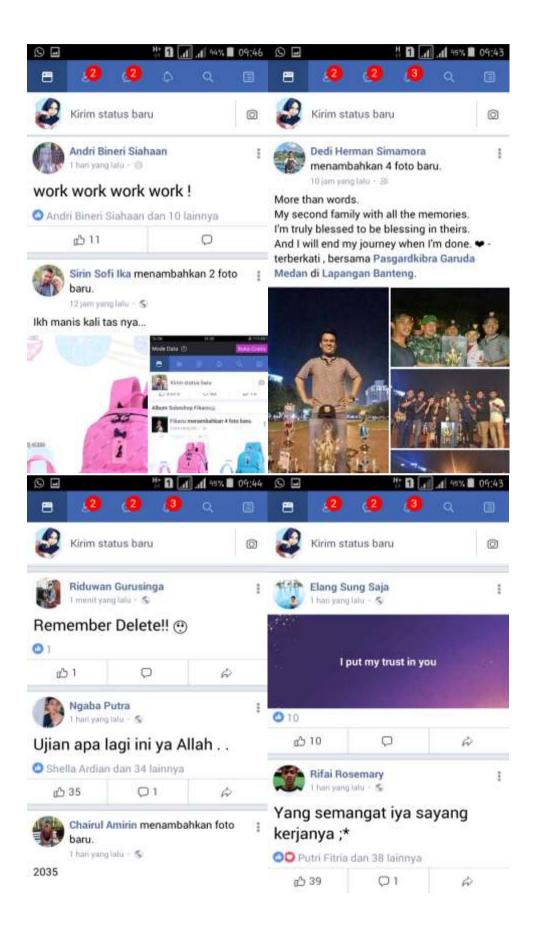
- 1. It is suggested that students of English Department should learn more about the language shift.
- 2. It is suggested that other researcher should make further research on more types of language which will be appear letter.

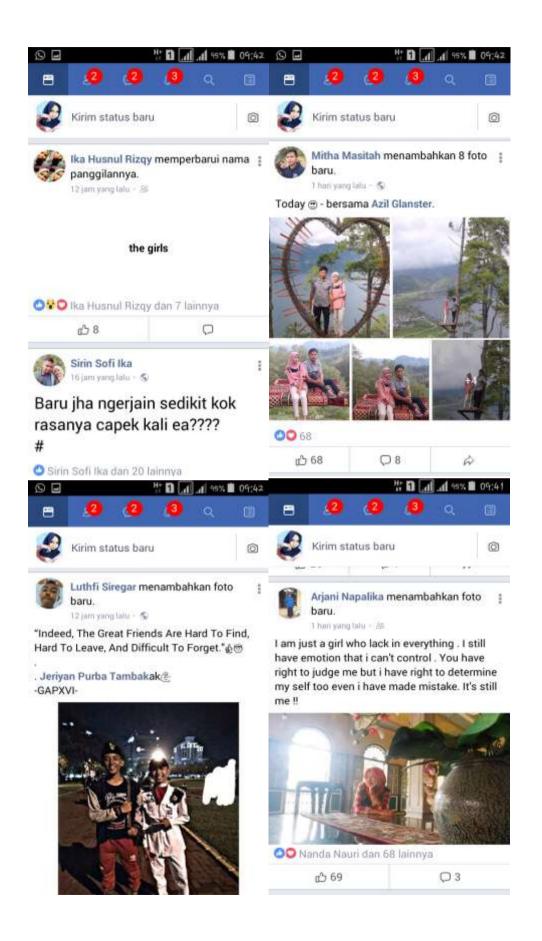
- 3. It is suggested that the facebook users should understand the language shift that is spread in facebook, so they can understand the statement that use language shift.
- 4. It is suggested that the users of language shift keep using the right and formal sentence also, of course in the formal situation especially.

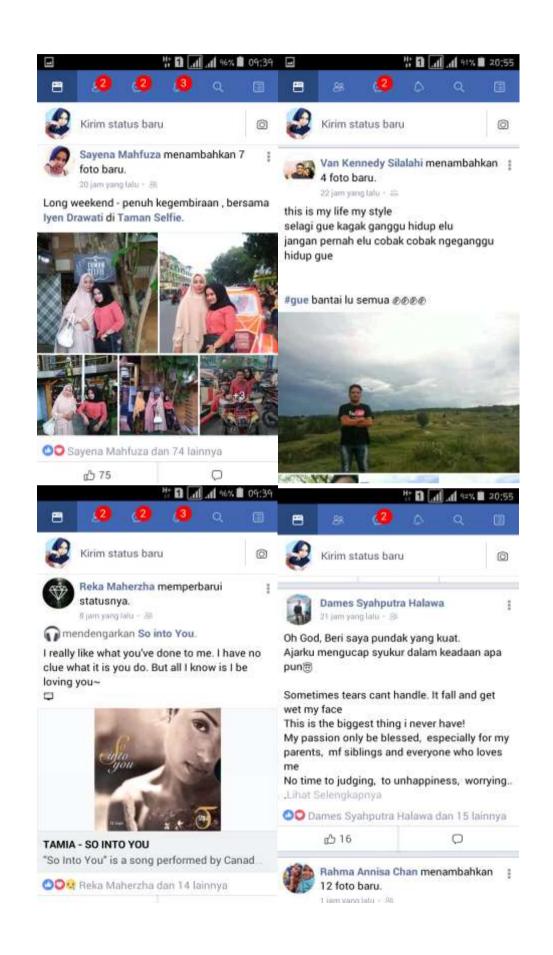
In tis case it is suggested to all people, at least know this language so that they can understand an know about the facebook users communication.

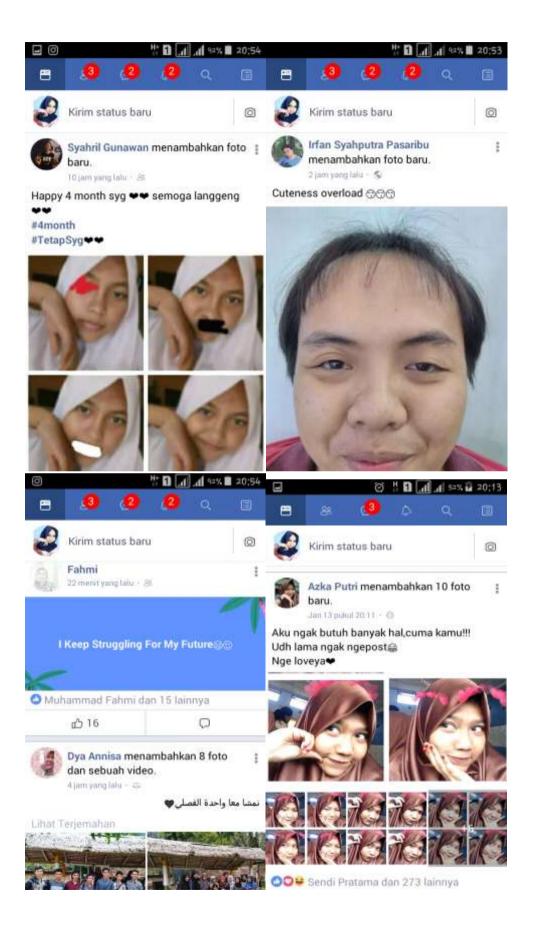
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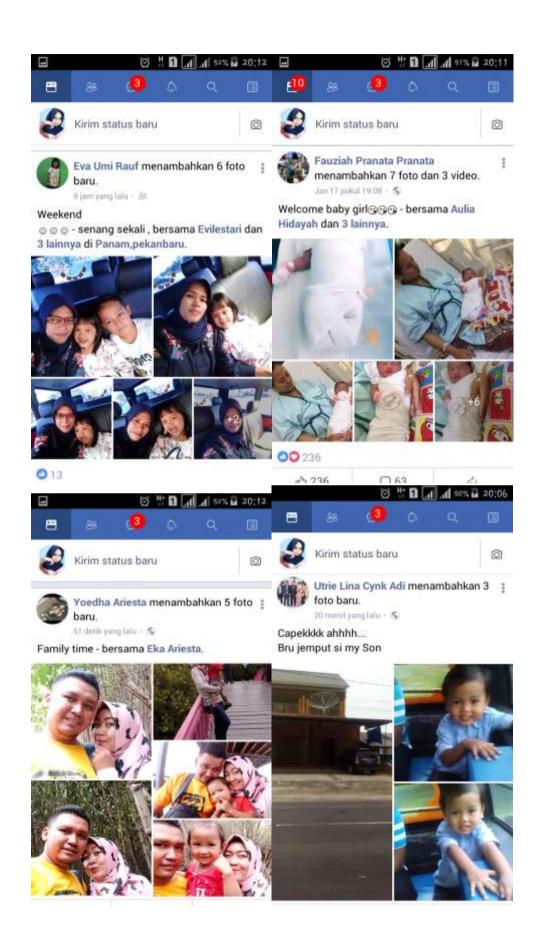
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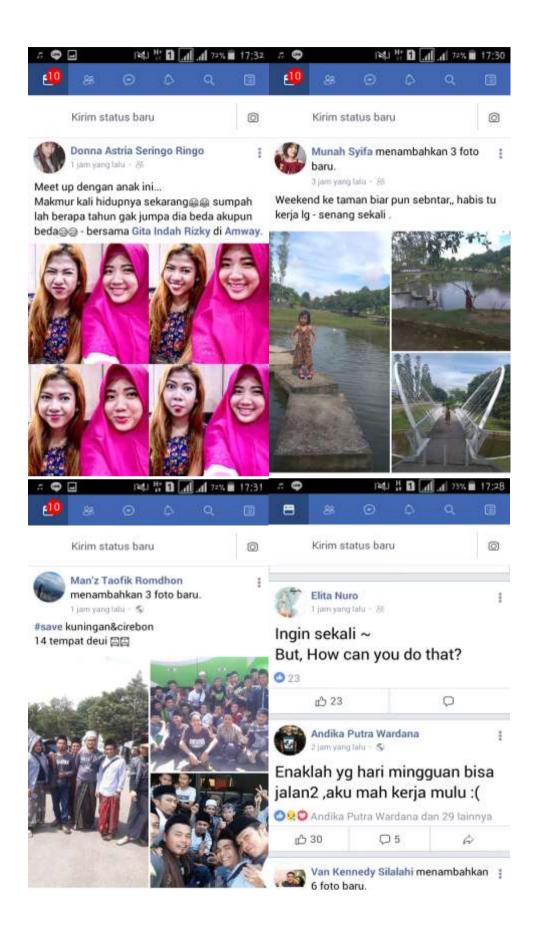


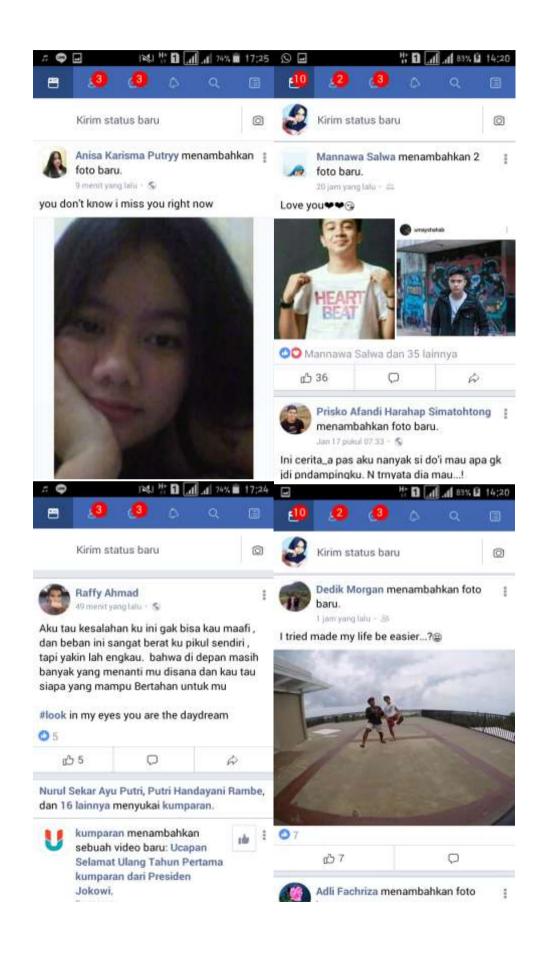


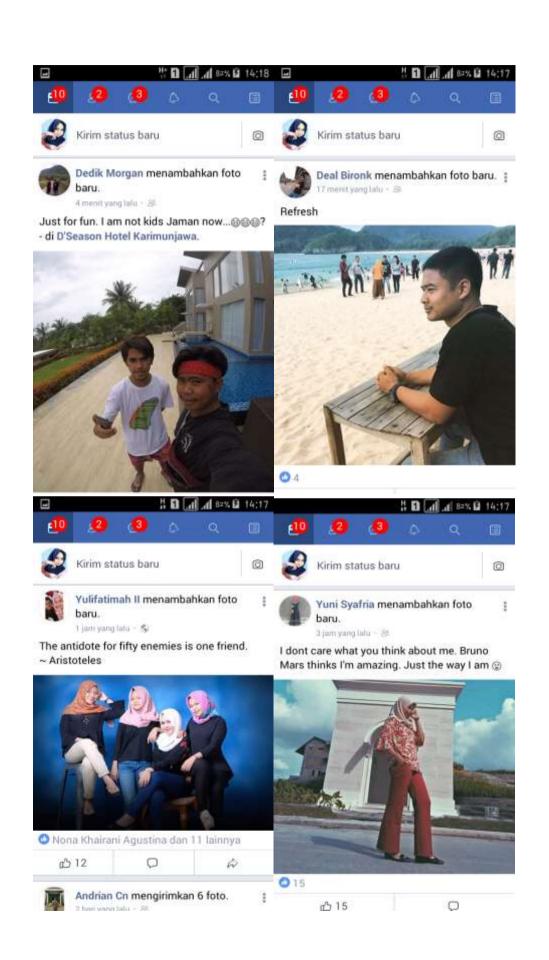




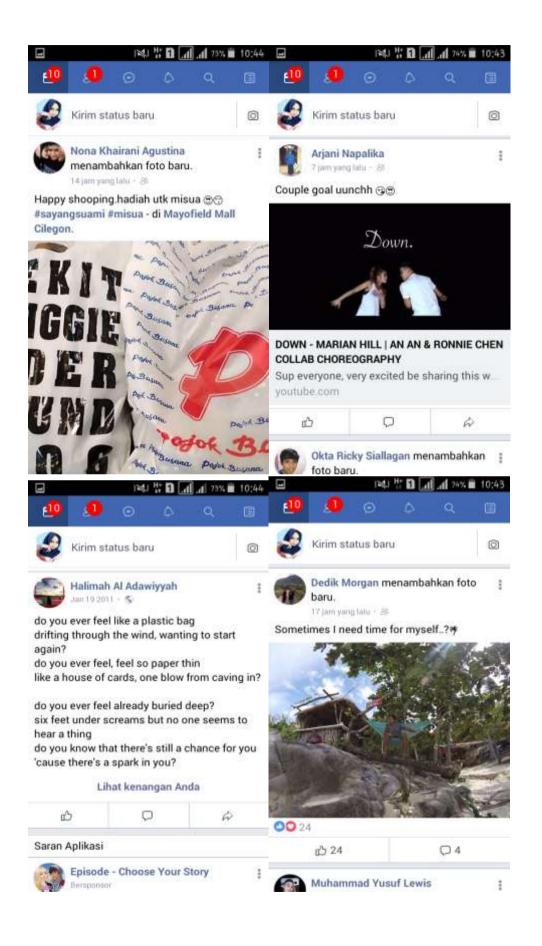


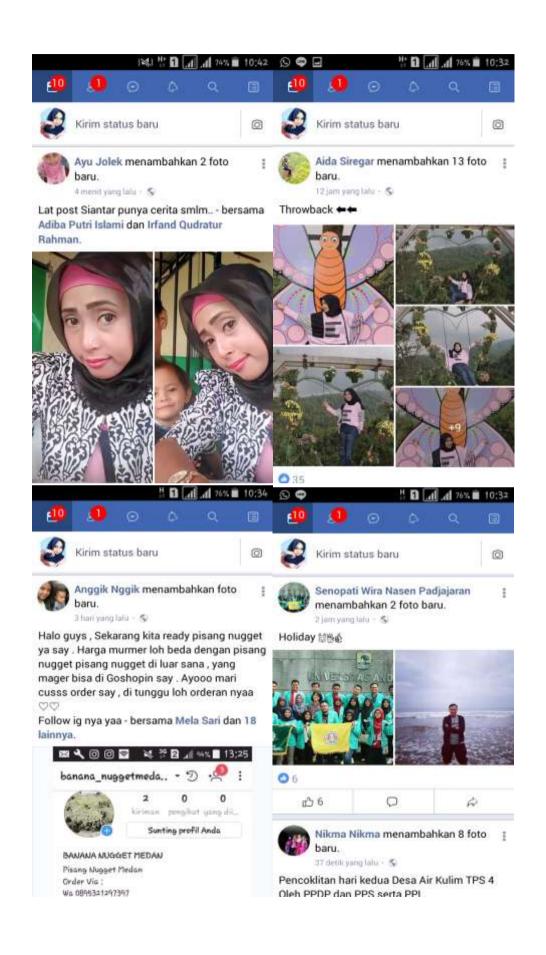


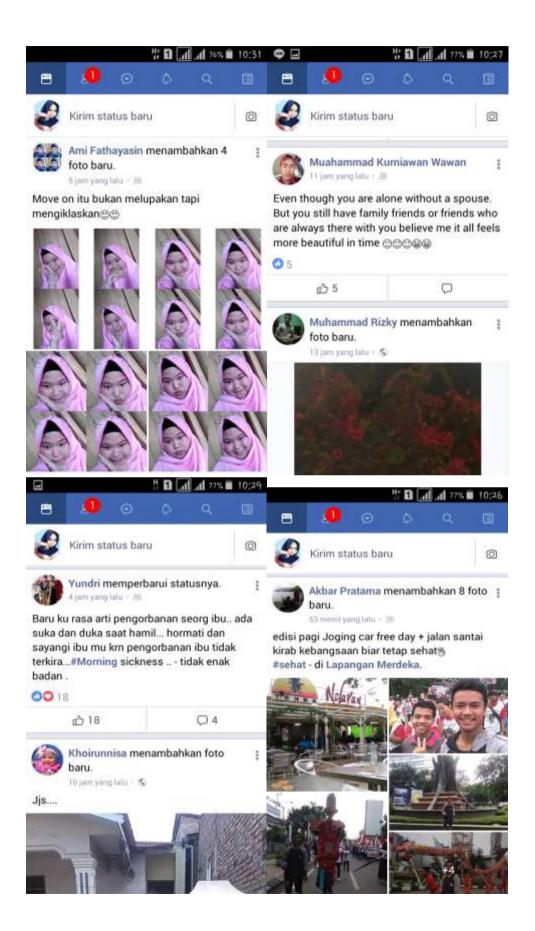


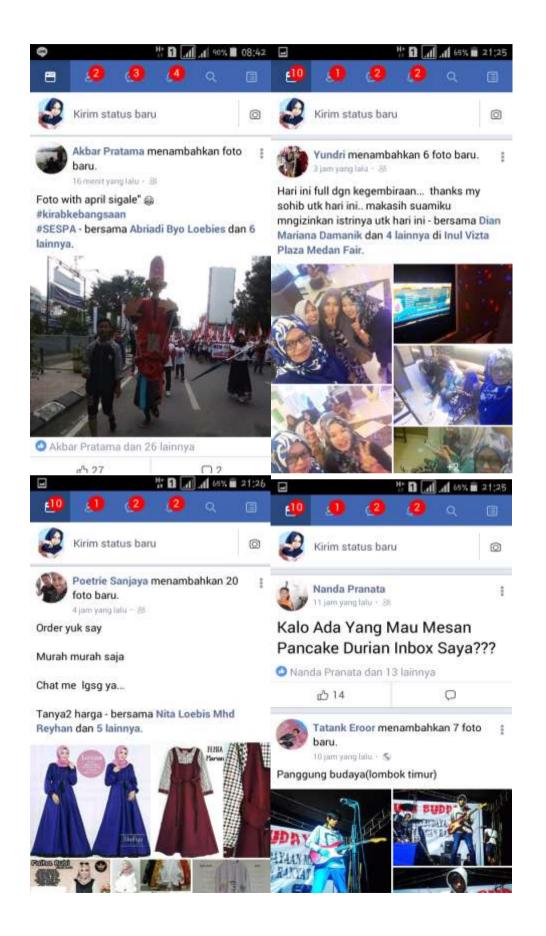


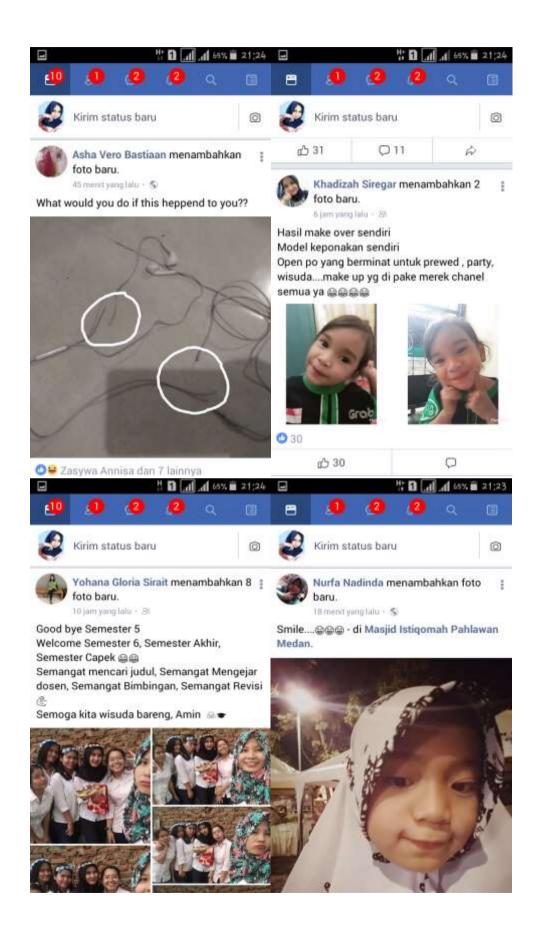


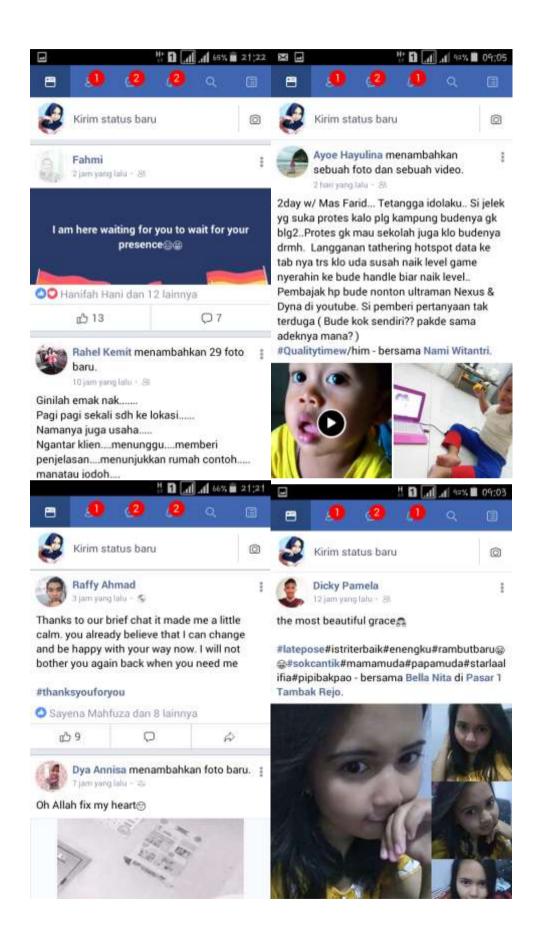


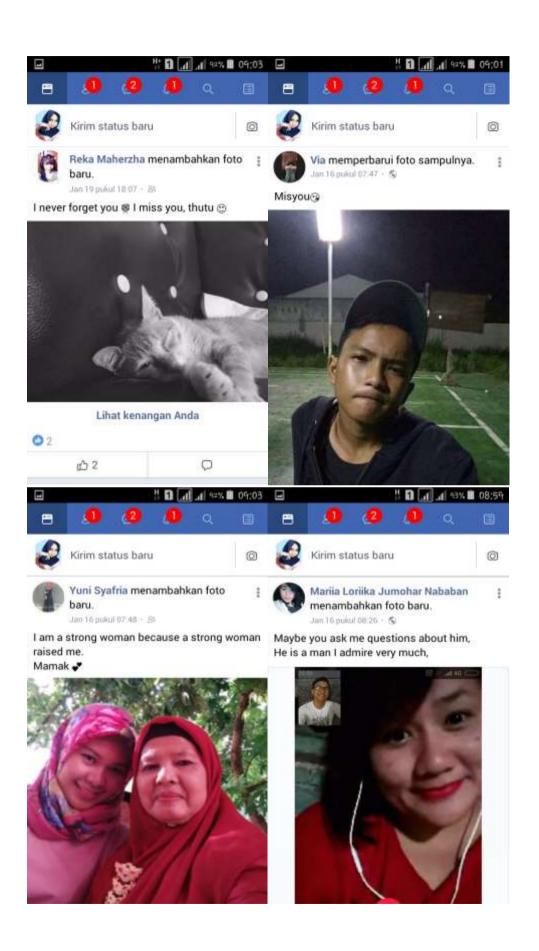


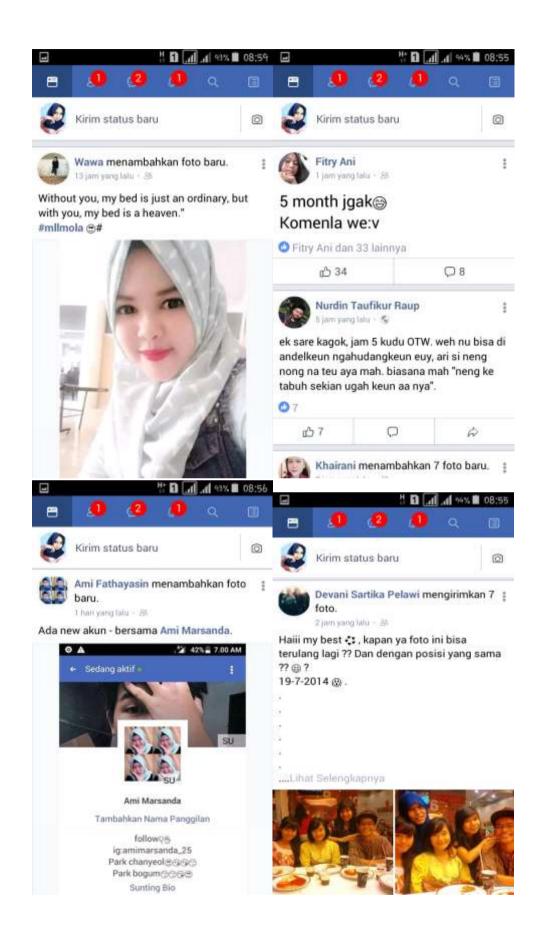


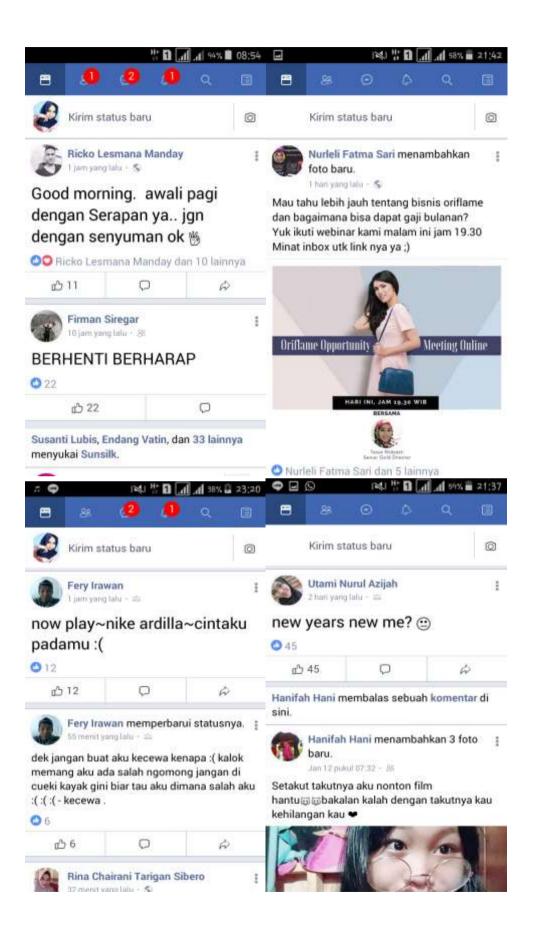


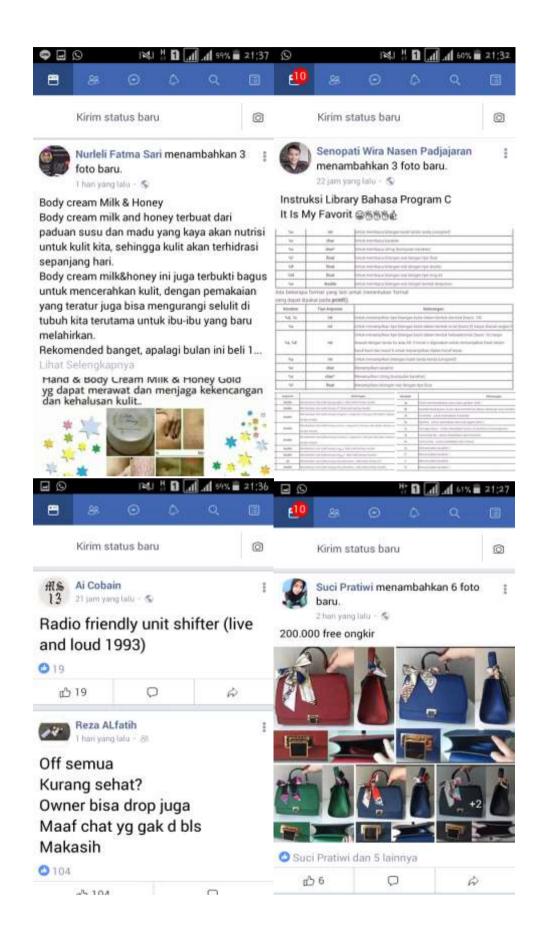


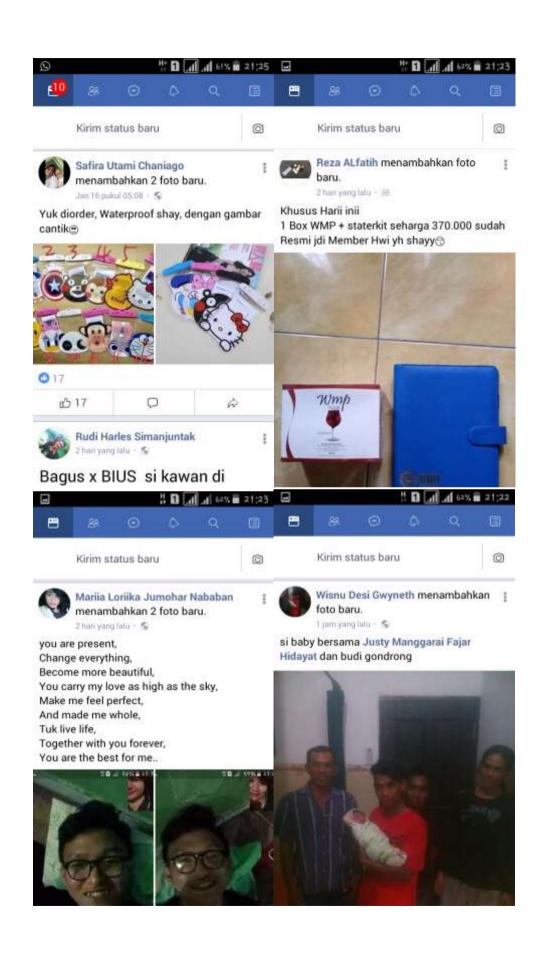


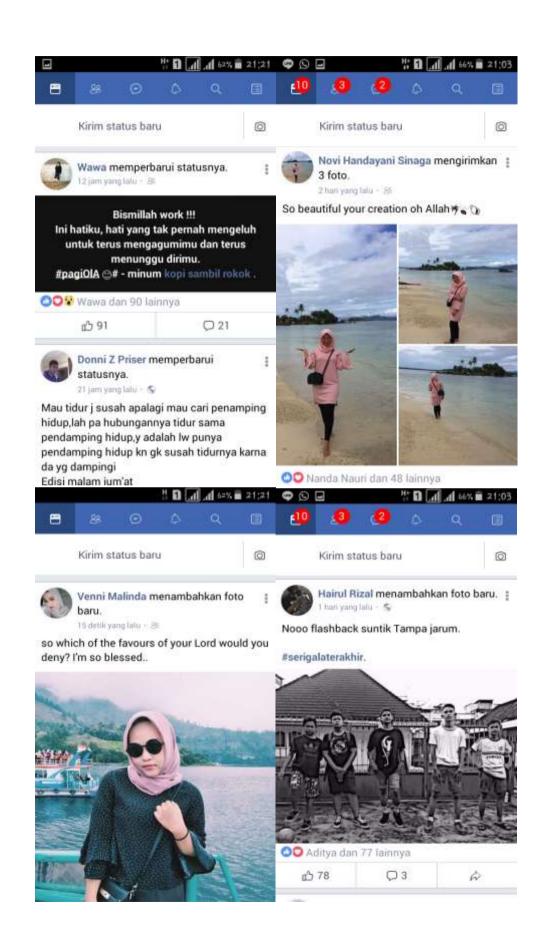


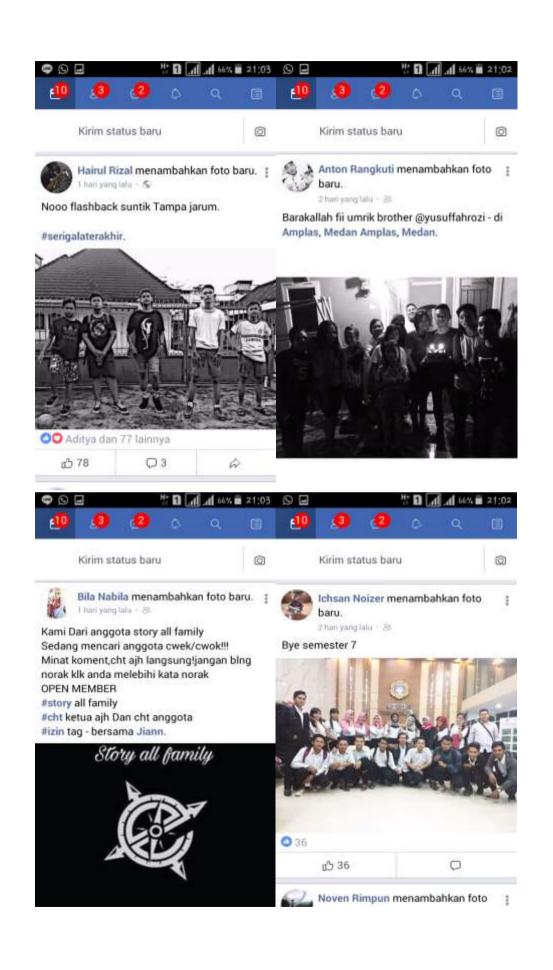


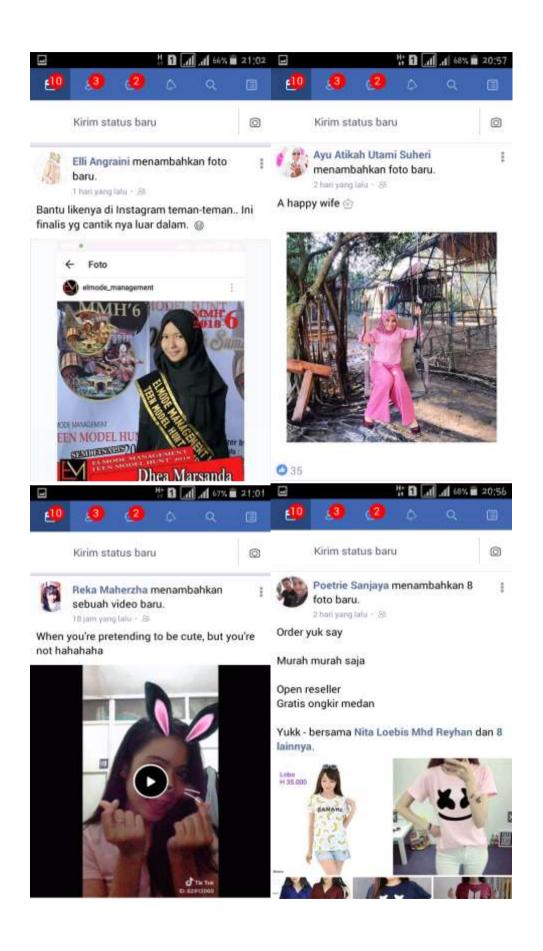


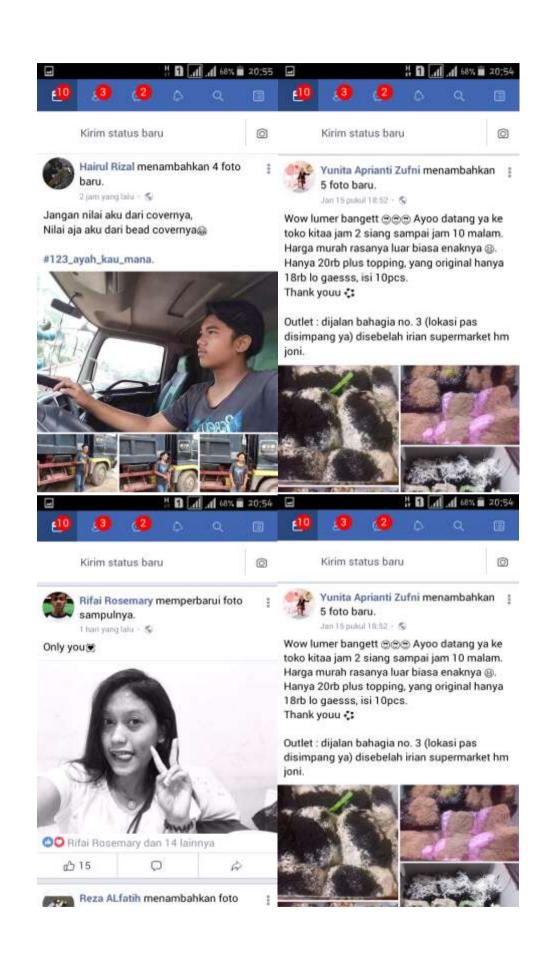


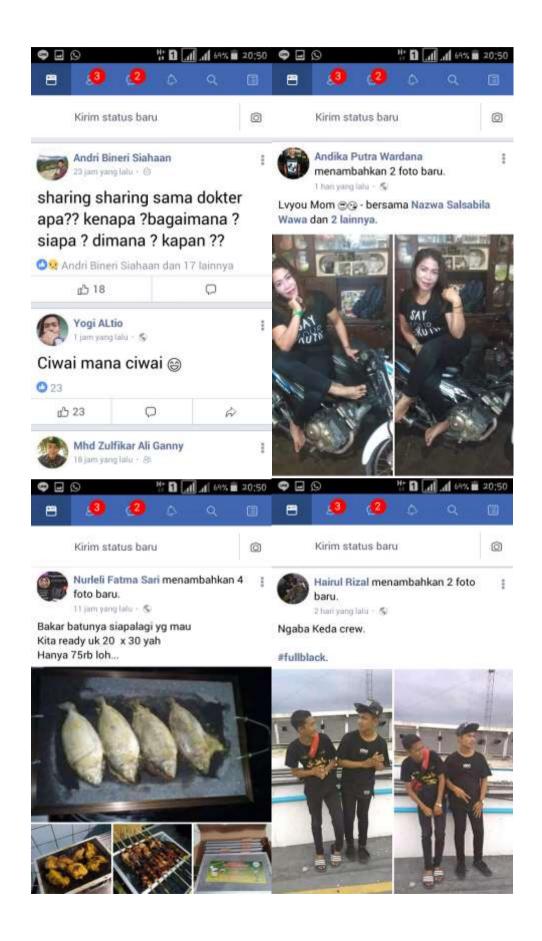




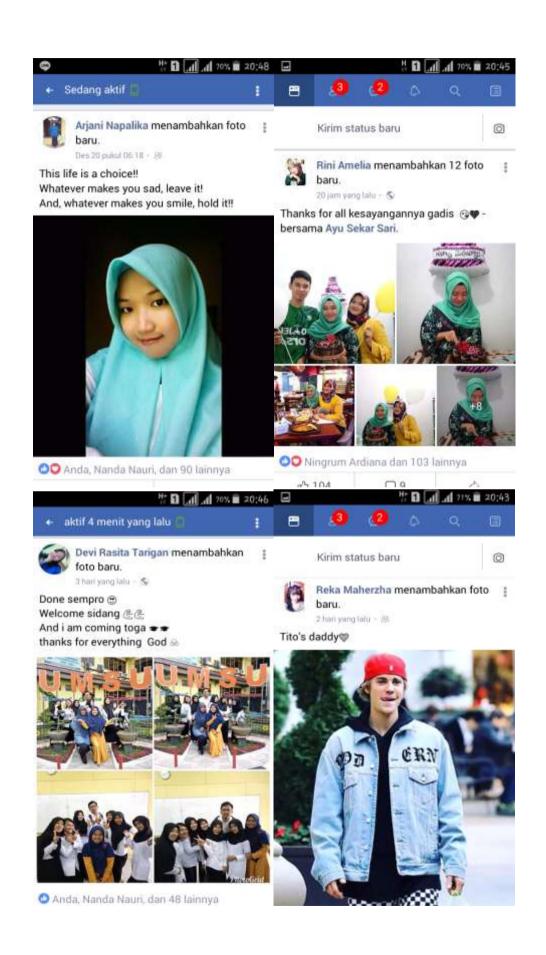


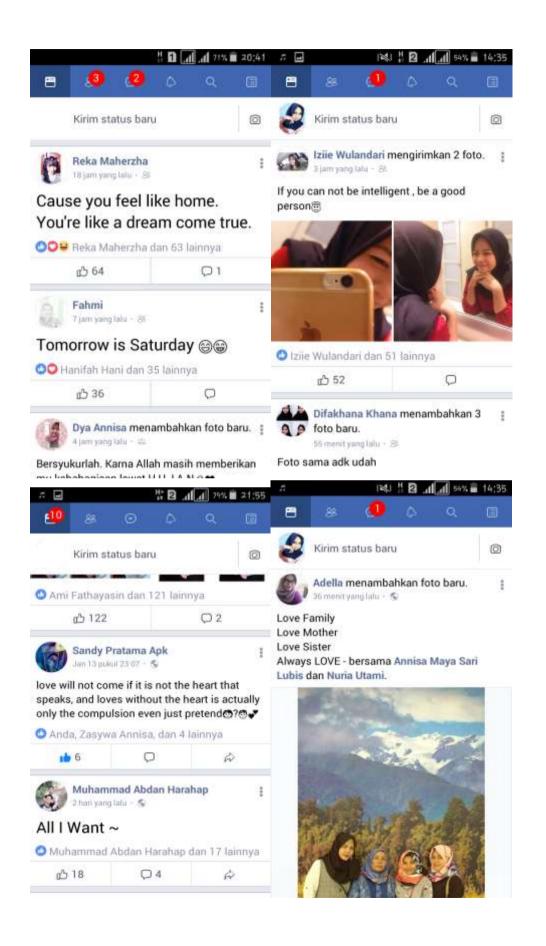














APPENDIX

Table of Language in Facebook User's Status (A : Alay, NA : Non Alay)

No	Nama (name)	Status (Clauses)	Lang		anguage style
			A	NA	Description
1	Izzie Wulandari	If you can not be intelligent, be a good person.		1	
2	Adella	Love Family, Love mother, Love sister, Always love.			
3	Akbar Maulana	Jangan cari kekurangan pasanganmu, carilah kelebihannya. Ingat kedepannya pasti akan lebih indah. I love you.		√ 	
4	Yuni Syahfitri	Ayook,,, Yg jauh pda mendekat, Yg dekat pda merapat, Mlm minggu NobaR barenG My FamiLy © :D :* #tukparasingle	V		Capslock among the alphabet of the word.
5	Haris Sundana	Tetap masih sendiri saat ini.		1	
6	Jaya Isya Barbera	Incess trut Perihatin Dechh dgn kondisi incess saat ne smga incess	V		Unimportant

		dbri kn jlan dn kmbli jadi. Incess dloe Cetarr membahana. Lgi dechh			additional alphabet.
		jdi isya Barbie Incess*?			
7	M Ilham Ramadhan	Sebagian orang coba berpura pura hilang agar dicari, tanpa sadar		V	
		bahwa sesuatu yang hilang dapat diganti.			
8	Pajriah Siregar	Cause I would		1	
9	Eva Henna Art	CappCuuzzzzOTW nguli chyantikk	V		New spelling of the
					original word and
					unusual acronym.
10	Sirin Sofi Ika	Di kehidupan nich ada pro dan kontra parti kalo musuh dimana2 pasti	V		Unimportant
		ada walaupon kita merasa gak ada salah ma dia Jadi sabar jha			additional alphabet.
		menghadapi semua nich yang penting happy lah dengan dirimu yang			
		apa adanya Jangan pernah berubah menjadi orang lain yang pasti			
		tuch tidak bisa membuat mu nyaman dan malah tersiksa.			
11	Rizki Maimunah Sari	Di t4 kami namanya ini akar ali*, kalau di daerah klen apa namanya :-	V		Replace the alphabet

		D			with number.
12	Raffy Ahmad	Look at the stars look how the shine for you and everything you do.		1	
13	Yoedi Madoen	Berjuang untukmu, lelahku tak jadi masalah.		√	
14	Nanda Pranata	Ya allah Semoga Nantik MAlam Jualan Hambahmu ini laris Yaallah	V		Capslock among the
	Siregar	amin ya allah amin??			alphabet of the
					word.
15	Faiz Amrizal	Meskipun mukaknya kayak ibab kau Gk boleh ngina dia	V		Walikam style
16	Hamida Lubis	Ada cowok di pho sama pacar yang udah lama kali	V		Unusual acronym
17	Zuhendrika	Hati-hati yang sedang lagi perjalanan		V	
18	Wawa	Kuys:D:D Burung nuri burung gelatik, Terbang menuju pohon duku,	1		Walikam style
		Selamat pagi wahai adinda yang cantik, di pagi hari ini terimalah			
		ketulusan cintaku.			
19	Chandraa	Yaudah iya Siap salah aku		1	
20	Liandi Pratama	Ini yang terakhir janji kU	V		Capslock among the

					alphabet of the
					word.
21	Tengku Adeliza	Maacih bebeb acuuu :*?? Nama aku buka teng aja :D Ocik astri rani	$\sqrt{}$		New spelling of the
		lupyuuuu.			original word
22	Izzie Wulandari	Ciwi ciwi ku	V		New spelling of the
					original word
23	Gita Indah Rizky	Lelaki terhebatku q 🖾 🖾 🖾 klw d suruh photo ssah x senyum na	V		Unimportant
		D ajak photo pasti gk prnh senyum pepsodent :D :D :D hahaha Tpi			additional alphabet
		gpp kok Yg jls aq love love x sma ni org :*:*:*			
24	Muhammad Ridho	Serasa ingin terbah kelangit ke 7 aku dibuat mahasisiwi cantik itu ♥		V	
	Sikumbang	Love you :*			
25	Juliani Ani	Karena yang benar-benar tulus mencntaimu tidak akan pergi setelah		V	
		mengetahui seluruh kekuranganmu.			
26	Wega Noto	Tetap fokus di satu titik walau banyak titik yang kosong		1	

27	Umy Bunda Tazya	Dimna temenq yah terahir ktme best friendq di psr 8 dia yg traktir q			Unimportant
		pecel ayam hheheh kgen rasanya tapi gk tau skrg orgnya kemna			additional alphabet
		yahhhh wooooeeeee			
28	Jaya Isya Barbera	Rasia sypa inces cntikk slu gk ke tggl dechh pke bedak x sypa cantik	√		Unimportant
		x slu djga sypa Missua trsyg inces gk bkalan brpling sma Inces Barbie			additional alphabet
		iniiii?			
29	Rizka Molyta	Jadi manusia TegaH itu ternyata ada perluh nya juga!!	√		Capslock among the
					alphabet of the
					word.
30	Putri Dwi	Bosan		V	
31	Reza ALfatih	Curly kku jatuh dijalan :'(Galau akku BodohnNya dengar suara	$\sqrt{}$		Capslock among the
		jatuh maLah gakk Peka :'(alphabet of the
					word.
32	Utrie Lina Cynk Adi	Qu mmg manusia biasa Yang tak sempurna dan kadang salah,	1		New spelling of the

		Namun dihatiku hanya satu, Cinta untukmu luar biasaaaa.			original word
		Nanananaaaaaa. Good morning.			
34	Sirin Sofi Ika	Semangat semoga jha tahun nich bisa ikut wisuda Amin	V		Unimportant
					additional alphabet
35	Reka Maherzha	Sampai lupa caranya tidur tepat waktu		V	
36	Fery Irawan	Kenapa jadi rumit gini hubungan kita? Klok memang kita gak jodoh		1	
		yaudah aku pun rela kok.			
37	Indra Sye Hasibuan	Gk bish tdur aq nya, ntah paja yg aq fikirkan	V		New spelling of the
					original word
38	Atiika Aiinii	Tak sebaik yang kau kira dan tak seburuk yg ada di pikiranmu itu.		V	
39	Eva Henna Art	Coret_coret chyantickk.	V		New spelling of the
					original word
40	Putri Fitria	Aku adalah hujan kalo kamu ga suka silahkan bereduh.		1	
41	Nadia Putri Dea	Jomblo. BL 50 umat aja	V		Unusual Acronym

42	Doddhy Pratama	Kata Mama Gasfooll Ojo Kendor :v	V		New spelling of the
					original word
43	Diah Herlina Putri	Heran beud, situ lakik apa perempuan. Mulut nya layas amat bilang" caci maki, biar apa? Biar orang tau? Ceritain aja semua"nya sama	V		New spelling of the original word
		sanak saudara yg lain, gua mah bodo amat! Serah lu, lu yg salah, tapi nyeritai ke orang seolah" gua ini kejam:D, lawak lawak.			
44	Hamid	Bosen bete boring #Badweekend	V		Unusual Acronym
45	Tengku Adeliza	Lagi pen ngelike	V		New spelling of the original word
46	Wawan Hanafie	Resolusi tahun 2018 harus terwujud		V	
47	Alridho Rezky	Point terakhir buat Mu syng Kali ni tiada ruang untukMu dan aku pastikan spa pn yg mengenalku ngk akn bsa bertemu aku lgi. Pahammm	V		Capslock among the alphabet of the word.
48	Restu Imanessya	Don't people your dreams, show them!		V	

49	Dewi Lestari	Aku yakin karna cinta dapat menyatukan segalanya		V	
50	Sirin Sofi Ika	Hadooohhh Mati aku!!!	V		Unimportant
					additional alphabet
51	Eric Bbg Nya Ayuk	Dunia memang lua bisa kemana aja. Tetapi hatiku tidak. Hanya 1	V		Unimportant
		yang ku cinta dan kusayang hanya kamu seorang syank.			additional alphabet
52	Papaw	Awak nhhh apa lahhh Nguliii dari PAGI hingga MALAM.	V		Unimportant
					additional alphabet
52	Febri Ramadhanu	Bioskop ta	V		New spelling of the
					original word
53	Ilham Gokil	Gc osah ngechat pcr org lha. Emg ny ak pdli kw siapa ny!! mw	V		Unimportant
		kawan smp / sma ora oros. Mw mnt nomr sna d akhrt kw			additional alphabet
					and etc.
54	Zulfikar Syah Alam	Tak seindah yang ku bayangkan		1	
55	Zulpikar Nst	Ketika aku merasa di khianati ku coba untuk diam sejenak dan		V	

		berfikir apa yang harus aku lakukan pergi lupakan atau tetap bertahan			
		walau merasa terluka.			
56	Helmi Papilaya	Biarkan saja orang berkata apa, yg penting aku bisa bahagia		1	
57	Utrie Lina Cynk Adi	Si momsky mulai smlm SMPe skrg nyuruh si gabriel ke ruko nya.	V		Capslock among the
		Maaf y MA.skrg Boru sama helamu kerja (senin-minggu).Jadi si			alphabet of the
		gabriel GK bisa kami antar.ntr klo ada tanggal merah barulah kami			word.
		antar (itupun 2 hari setelah merah ultah si iel.heheheheh)			
58	Yuni Safria	I am strong womn because a strong woman raised me.		V	
59	Poetri Khoto	Mw Jelon" mak ke pekanbaru	V		New spelling of the
					original word
60	Utrie Lina	Tadi pagi si iiel bilang.mak.mandi atu ya.mau pidi ayu ama opung	1		Unusual Acronym
		dual ambutan tempat bapatua. TT DJ yah my Son n my mertua			
		Edisijualanrambutankeseribudolok.			