LANGUAGE STYLE IN FACEBOOK STATUS

Alfina Gustiany Siregar

University of Quality

alfinagustianysiregar@gmail.com

Abstract

This study addresses language style, different ways of communicating, and the purposes of communication of male and female in Facebook status. The objectives of the study are: a) to find out the dominant type of language style used by male and female; b) to describe the way of communicating between male and female; and c) to describe the purposes of communication of male and female in Facebook status. The data were obtained from 33 males' statuses and 33 females' statuses in March 2019. The data were analyzed based on two theories, first is three types of language style according to Joos (1967), they are formal style, consultative style and casual style. Second is the purposes of Facebook communication according to Patrick (2010), they are entertainment, integration into community, relationship maintenance, and identity construction. The findings show that: a) the dominant style used by both male and female in Facebook status are consultative style; b) The reasons of communication of male and female in Facebook status are: identity construction, giving information, praying, feeling, and giving advice.

Keywords: Language style, facebook status

INTRODUCTION

Communication is one of those human activities that everyone recognizes but few can define satisfactorily (Fiske in Thompson, 2003). The purpose of communication is social interaction through messages. Communication very important to interact with other people, one of its purposes is giving information. According to Shannon in Thompson (2003) there are three models of interaction: first is transmitter (the person initiating the communication, second is receiver (the person being communicated with), and the third is noise (the set of factors which can interfere the communication between another two elements). The transmitter communicates with the receiver by using noise or sound.

In past, people use body language to communicate, then use sound, with the development of era, people use language to communicate. Language functions are to share

ideas, feelings, desires, and most of human's knowledge and culture stored and transmitted through language. Every group of people has certain language, but because of the civilization of England, English become world language. Many people over the world use English to communicate.

In past, we should face to face with other to communicate, then via letters, next via telephone, and then email, chatting, blog and nowadays there is one area in the internet that the users can communicate with many people all over the world, named social media. Social media or also known as Instant Social Networking (ISN) is online virtual worlds and simulations, for example World of Warcraft (Kariman, 2011). First known social network is Friendster, then Facebook, Twitter, Bolgs, Myspace, Skype, Google +, instagram etc. Most of people use Facebook rather than the other social network because Facebook has many applications and usage.

Facebook is one of social networks with all over the world users. In Facebook, people can communicate with others all over the world who use Facebook too, find an old friend, make new friend, seek and share information, share idea, play games, even make an advertisement or sell product. If one wants to find an old friend, for example, can write her name on the *search* box, and the Facebookers will appear then click *add friend*, request will be sent to the Facebookers. One can be friend with the Facebookers if the she accepts one's friend's request. One can also share information or song using Facebook by putting the link in one's status and other Facebookers will be able to see information, songs, photos, or videos. Facebookers can write public messages to *Friends* by posting on their *Wall*. Private messages can be sent through an inbox system similar to email, and Facebookers can have real-time conversations with another using *Chat*. Facebookers can associate themselves with other profiles through *Groups* and *Fan Pages*. On Facebookers individual profile, they can post photos, videos, notes, and can fill out various fields of information, ranging from *Basic Information*, like one's birthday and political references, to *Personal Information*, like *About Me* section and *Favorite Quotation* section.

Besides that, there is a box on the top with the sentence "What's in your mind?" where the Facebookers can share their feelings, thoughts and information. It is called Facebook status. For instance:

Facebooker's status: "Terpujilah engkau wahai ibu Bapak guru. Engkau pahlawan tanpa tanda jasa, namun bagiku pengabdian, pengorbanan, dan kesetiaan wajib kami berikan setulusnya. Selamat Hari Guru buat guruku, dosenku, guru besarku, dan seluruh guru yang telah mengorbankan banyak waktu untuk

mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa. Semoga selalu diberikan kesehatan dan kemudahan dalam melaksanakan tugas mulia. Amin. ☺"

Another Facebookers can give their thumbs (*Like)* if they like the status and also give comment to the status. For instance:

YP (male status)   : "Aku tau aku salah, maafkan aku synk…."

Commentator:

Vony Strg (female)   : "Ya sayank,, tak ape2 ko,, huhahhahhahaha,, jsd kddg"

Eny Slyvia (female)   : "Tiada maaf bagi mu.. heheheee"

Ninie Nak Gigi (female)   : "Iye z mfkn jki, wkkk"

Winda Siregar (female)   : "ngomong lgsung k org tau fbnya bang tu bru tanggung jwb

Jumriah Rhya (female)   : "Iyaae,,aq dah ma'afkan khiee,,,,"

Yengheng Ndut Nababan   : "Sekarang lg bnyak tu cow brni'y cm
(female)   ngomong dibelakang…"

Boyd and Ellison (2007) describe a social networking site as a place "to make visible your social networks". Furthermore, they argue that it is not a place to meet strangers but a place to connect with people already on a user's extended social network. Thus, a social networking site is an online extension of a user's everyday social circle.

Similar to Boyd and Ellison (2008), Lampe et al. (2006) find out that the majority of students use Facebook to maintain existing relationships. In a follow up study conducted in 2008, they find out that this trend has not changed. This study reveals that the trend of connecting with friends is continuing and people do not typically use the medium to seek new friendships.

As observed various language styles are used in Facebook such as formal and causal style. The examples are as the following:

Formal   : "Mahasiswa Reguler jurusan Pend. Bahasa & Sastra Indonesia
            Semester 1B UMN AL-Wasliyah Medan. Besok mata kuliah
            Keterampilan Menyimak, kita masuk pukul 16.00 (4 sore) ya. Saya
            ada rapat pkl 13.30 di UT. Besok kita presentasi kelompok &
            pembagian kisi2 MID Semester. Tolong beri tahu teman2 yang lain.
            Semester 5-7 & 1 FKIP UNPRI kita tetap masuk pkl 17.30-20.30.
            kisi2 akan saya bagikan juga".

According to Joos (1967), there are five language styles, such as: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style. Researcher wants to see which language styles most use by male and female; it is any differences or it just the same. In order to eliminate bias in

language variety, slang, style, etc., writer just focus with the participant range age between 22 – 26 years old because young adult usually can think more rationally and stable rather than teenagers.

Language Styles

There are two types of variations in language, first variations according to the user (defined by variables such as social background, geography, sex, and age), and variations according to use, in the sense that each speaker has a range of varieties and choices between them at different times (Joos, 1967). The variations called style. Language style is a range of varieties and choices between one speakers to another speaker at different times. The use of style depends on the social context, relationship of participant, social class, sex, age, physical environment, and topic of the event. This study is concerned with stylistics, which treats varieties on the use of language. In the use of language there is a congruent coding. Deviation is the congruent coding results in styles. It should be noted that style is not a violation of the grammatical norms. There are five language style, such as: **Frozen Style,** According to Joos (1967), frozen style is a style, which is intended to be remembered and used in a very formal setting such as in palace, church ritual, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions. For example, the Pledge of Allegiance, wedding vows, and other "static" vocalizations that are recited in aritualistic monotone; **Formal Style,** Formal style is a style that is designed to inform. It is dominating characters, something that is necessarily ancillary in consultation in casual discourse, absent in intimacy (Joos, 1967). Formal style is generally used in a formal situation, where there is the least amount of shared background knowledge and where communication is one way communication with little or no feedback from the audiences, for example in graduation ceremony which belongs to medium or large groups; **Consultative Style;** Joos (1967) states consultative style is a style that shows our norm for coming to terms with strangers who speak our language but whose personal stock of information may be different. Consultative style used in semi-formal communication situation. This style is a type which is required from all speakers. While one is speaking at intervals the other gives short responses or standard signals, such as "That's right", "Oh I see", "Yeah", "Yes I know", etc. "Well" is also used to reverse the roles between listener and speaker. The conjunction "and" and the preposition "on" are mostly used in consultative style. For example: "Do you have the time on you please?"; **Casual Style,** Casual style is a style which is used between friends in non-formal situation such as when the students have a chat outside the classroom (Joos, 1967). The form of the sentences in this style is usually short. There is absence of background information and the listeners are assumed to understand what the speaker says in this style.

There are two devices of casual style; **Intimate Style,** Joos (1967) states intimate style is completely private language used within family and close friends. There are two systematic features of intimate style, first is extraction, the speaker extracts a minimum pattern from some conceivable casual sentence. For example the utterance "eng", it is an empty word; there is no dictionary meaning but serves as a code label for intimate style. Intimate style needs no slang and no background information. The message cannot be recreated because there is no message to recreate. Means, the thought is communicated and the addressee extracts the full meaning from it. The second feature of intimate style is jargon. Jargon is technical vocabulary associated with special activity or group. Jargon is used to show the secret language between the same profession people. In other word, jargon must not be understood by common people. For example health professionals use medical jargons such as HTVL III (Human T-cell Leukimia Virus III).

Facebook

Facebook is website designed for communication purposes between friends, family, and colleagues (Factsheet, 2009). Facebook created by student of Harvard University in 2004 and only use for Harvard community. Gradually, Facebook began supporting other colleges and universities, and eventually was available to anyone who has an .edu email address (Patrick, 2010). West et al. (2009) stated that Facebook widely used by students, is designed to facilitate communication with different groups of 'friends'. In 2005, Facebook allowing school students to join, and opened to general public in 2006. Facebook is available worldwide to anyone with Internet access. Ellison et al. (2007) stated that facebook is tightly integrated into the daily media practices of its users: typical user spends about 20 mintues a day on the site, and two-thirds of users log in at least once a day. According to Facebook's statistics, the site currently has 175 million users (Factsheet, 2009).

There are many features of Facebook that facebookers can experience. Firstly, a person should make an account with put an email, password and some basic info. After make an account, Facebookers should invite another users become their friends in Facebook. Stefanone & Lackaff (2011) stated that facebook enable people to share a range of personal information with expansive groups of "friends". Facebookers can write public messages to Friends by posting on their *Wall*. The *Wall* is a private system, which is very similar to web-based e-mail services and a public stystem where contacts or *Friends* leave comments to the owner of the Facebook profile and the comments can be viewed by other users (Valenzuela et al., 2009). Private message can be sent through an inbox system similar to email, and facebookers can have real-time conversations with one another using Chat. Facebookers can

associate themselves with other profiles through *Groups* and *Fan Pages*. On Facebook, people were wandering around accepting others as Friends, commenting on other's pages, checking out what others posted, and otherwise participating in the network environment (Boyd, 2008).

Facebook also provide the account with advertisement, so we can put our advertisement in Facebook and another facebooker will able to see the products. The most happening now is shopping online. Sellers make an account and post the photos of products in the *album*. Another facebooker will see the product and transfer the money via bank. Besides that, Facebook provide many free games. The facebookers can send give and playing with other user. The most known is *Poker*, *Point Blank*, *The Sims*, *It Girl*, and many more. Besides games, there are also quizzes. Facebookers will answer the questions from the quiz and post the result on their *wall*.

For their individual profile, facebookers can post photos, videos, and Places. Zywica & Danowski (2008) stated that Facebook gives its users an oppoturinity to create personalized profiles that include general information like education background, work background, and favorite interests. Facebookers also can fill out various fields of information, such as: Contact Information (emails and phone number); Basic Information: sex, birthday, current city, hometown, parents, siblings and relationship (can link with another facebooker), political references and religion; Likes and Interest: daily activities, favorite music, TV shows, movies and books, quotes and short biography; and the last is Education and Work.

The main interesting part is Facebook Status with the sentences "what's in your mind?" Facebookers can write about what they are feeling and thinking, and another facebookers can comment the status and Like (give a thumb) if they like the status.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive qualitative design was chosen because the fact that study deals with language phenomenon as the elements culture. The findings will be described in the forms of words and no treatment with the object of study. Qualitative is natural setting, which mean researcher do not do anything with the object of the study. The researcher just finds out why the phenomenon happens.

The data of this study is 66 Facebookers which contain of 33 male and 33 female. The participants are 22 – 26 years old because young adult usually can think more rationally and stable rather than teenagers. All the Facebookers are the writer's friends. Facebook statutes

which were analyzed selected from the first status of the Facebookers in March 2019. It was chosen because, not all Facebookers post a status in the same day or time.

After data collection was completed, the data were analyzed by following the procedures: Analyzing statuses based on language styles and reasons of communicating; Language style table consist of frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. Reasons of communicating table consist of entertainment, integration into community, relationship maintenance, and identity construction; Finding out the dominant language style used and finding out the reasons of communication of male and female.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data of this study were taken from the 66 Facebook statuses, which contain 33 male and 33 female. The data that had been chosen based on the first status in March 2019. Based on the data, writer found that there are three language styles that exist in Facebook status. They are formal style, consultative style, and casual style. There are no status which identified as frozen style and intimate style. The writer also found there are five reasons of communication in Facebook. They are identity construction, giving information, praying, showing feelings, and giving advice. There are no status identified as entertainment, integration into community, and relationship maintenance.

According to Joos (1967) there are five language styles, they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. There are criteria of each style, they are: a) Frozen style is defined as using long sentence with good grammatical and vocabulary and used exclusively by specialist, propessional orators, lawyers, and preachers; b) Formal style is defined as using formal language (like saya, anda) and has less background information; c) Consultative style is identified as using semi-formal language (like aku, kamu) and sufficient background information; d) Casual style is define as informal language (slang language) and absence of background information; e) Intimate style identified as using jargon and private language between family and closed friends. Some examples of each category are presented in the table below.

Table 2. Language Style in Male Statuses

NO	STATUSES	LANGUAGE STYLE				
		Frozen	Formal	Consultative	Casual	Intimate
1	Jangan pernah mengeluh dlm	-	√	-	-	-

	melakukan sesuatu , coba berusaha, ketika anda gagal jadikan itu sebagai pelajaran berharga.					
2	Bneran deh, ne hari apa sih? apez bngt, skrg mati lampu, ga bs mandi, tuhan berikan kbaikan mu padaku.. Turunkan ujanmu, mandi ujan jg gpp koq yg pnting mandi, amien	-	-	-	√	-
3	"Before you act, listen. Before you react, think. Before you spend, earn. Before you criticize, wait. Before you pray, forgive. Before you quit, try!!!"	-	-	√	-	-

From the table, it is observed that the status number 1 "Jangan pernah mengeluh dlm melakukan sesuatu, coba berusaha, ketika *anda* gagal jadikan itu sebagai pelajaran berharga" is identified as formal style because it uses formal word "anda". Similar examples are "Jangan biarkan Internet dan gadget merusak hubungan cinta *anda* yang bergitu berharga" and "Bila *anda* sering galau, rizki akan lari menjauh. Jamil Azzaini". They are similarly using formal word "anda".

The status number 2, "Bneran *deh*, ne hari apa sih*? Apez bnget*, skrg mati lampu, ga bs mandi, tuhan berikan kbaikan mupadaku.. turunkan ujanmu, mandi ujan jg gpp *koq* yg penting mandi, amien" is categorized as casual style because it used informal language, like "deh", "apez", "bnget", "koq". Another statuses that uses casual style are "Pro & Kontra itu *mah* biasa *lage*.. kalau gak gitu tak indah hidup ini" and "*Pingin* teriak, namun tak sanggup bersuara, ingin menangis, namun tak mampu mengeluarkan air mata. Dada sesak menahan segala perih dan amarah". They are similarly using informal language, such "mah", "lage", "pingin".

The status that uses consultative style is "Before you act, listen. Before you react, think. Before you spend, earn. Before you criticize, wait. Before you pray, forgive. Before you quit, try!!!". That status is categorized as consultative style because it provides background information, such as "listen first before you act", then "think first before you react"; earn first before you spend", "wait first before you criticize", forgive first before you pray, and try first before you quit". Similar examples are "Dear God.. I wanna take a minute, *not to ask for anything from You*, but simply to say thank you, for all I have" and "Sepertinya (sekarang) cinta itu buta.. *krn cinta tak lagi disatukan oleh penampilan dan kegiigihan/kerja keras/usaha keras-mu, namun dikalahkan oleh seberapa banyak uang dan harta yang kau miliki (umumnya begitu)*". They similarly provide background information, i.e: "Not to ask anything from You"; and "krn cinta tak lagi disatukan oleh penampilan dan kegiigihan/kerja keras/usaha keras-mu, namun dikalahkan oleh seberapa banyak uang dan harta yang kau miliki (umumnya begitu)".

The percentage of male and female status represented as the following.

Table 3. Language Style in Male and Female Statuses

Male					Female				
Fro. (%)	Form. (%)	Con. (%)	Int. (%)	Cas. (%)	Fro (%)	Form. (0%)	Cons. (%)	Cas. (0%)	Int. (0%)
0	24.2	48.5	0	27.3	0	0	63.6	39.3	0

It is obviously seen in table that the type of language style which mostly appeares in Male's statuses is Consultative style which is 16 statuses (48.5 %), then followed by Casual style 9 statuses (27.3 %), and the last is formal style 8 statuses (24.2 %). Female statuses use Consultative style with 21 statuses (63.6 %), followed by Casual style 13 statuses (39.3 %), and Formal style with 0 status (0 %). There are no status indicated as frozen style and intimate style in male and female statuses.

The findings show that:

1) Males use formal style more than females do (24.2 % : 0 %)
2) Females use consultative style more than males do (63.6 % : 48,5 %)
3) Females use casual style more than males do (39.3 % : 24.2 %)
4) There are no status identified as frozen style and intimate in male and female status

The data show that there are three styles that used in Facebook status. They are formal style, consultative style, and casual style. There are no status indicated as frozen style and intimate style. The findings does not appropriate with Joos (1967) which stated that there are five language styles that use to communicating.

Another findings show that formal style only found in male statuses with 24.2 %. Consultative style and casual style found in male and female statuses, whereas the percentage more high in female statuses. That means there is different language style that used by male and female in Facebook status.

The Reasons of Communication of Male and Female

According to the theory, there are four reasons of communication in Facebook, they are: 1) Entertainment, 2) Integration into community, 3) Relationship maintenance, 4) Identity. Writer found that there are 4 another reasons of communication in Facebook, such as 1) Giving information, 2) Praying, 3) Showing feelings, 4) Giving advice. The following criteria will be used to identifying and categorizing the status they are:

1) Entertainment is identified as telling about jokes
2) Integration into community is categorized as join into community
3) Relationship maintenance identified as to keep stay in touch with family and friend
4) Identity construction categorized as construct oneself
5) Giving information identified to inform something
6) Praying is identified as communicate with God
7) Showing feeling is categorized as express emotion
8) Giving advice is identified as expecting for better future

Some examples of each category are presented in the table below.

From the table 4 below, male status number 1 "Bila Anda sering galau, rizki akan lari menjauh. Jamil Azzaini" is identified as giving advice since it expecting for the better future. The status means we should be tough to face every problem. Some similar statuses are also identified as giving advice, such as "Before you act, listen. Before you react, think. Before you spend, earn. Before you criticize, wait. Before you pray, forgive. Before you quit, try!!!"

and "Kadang kau kecewa. Smua datang yg tak kau minta. Namun itu smua Kenyataan kita. Kau harus bersabar, smua indah pada waktunya". These status are also expecting for better future.

In male status number 2 "Walaupun makan seribu mangkok Tapi habis makan tak merokok, Uih mak jang, apalah yg terjadi…!?" is categorized as showing feeling because it is showing emotion. It means he needs to smoke after eating. The similar statuses are "Pingin teriak, namun tak sanggup bersuara. Ingin menangis, namun tak mampu mengeluarkan air mata. Dada sesak menahan segala perih dan amarah" and "Sepertinya jalan hidup yg kutempuh mulai menggilas kebahagiaanku. Hanya kesendirian, kekosongan, kehampaan, gelap, dingin. aq berharap ada secercak cahaya yg akan datang dan menerangi jalanku". They both similarly express the emotion of sad and anger.

Table 4. Reasons of Communication of Male and Female

Sex / Reasons	Male	Female
1. Entertainment	-	-
2. Integration	-	-
3. Relationship	-	-
4. Identity Construction	Cukup sudah ku beri waktu utk merubah keadaan ini. ku hanya ingin dapat berlari lebih lincah	Ada setumpuk perasaan sedih dan takut, yang ga mampu lagi dikelola. Ketika sesuatu yg dikhawatirkan mengalahkan harapan. Tapi daripada hrs melanjutkan maret kelabu, saatnya mengalihkan perhatian ke sesuatu yg lebih bermanfaat
5. Giving Information	INFO: Perhatian kepada mahasiswa Reguler UMN Al-Washliyah Medan semester 1B. Besok kita masuk mata kuliah Keterampilan	When a woman is silent, she's either over thinking, tired of waiting, falling apart, crying inside, or all of the above.

	Menyimak pkl 10.00 lantai 3 (hub Nurul Azmy/Bendahara). Mohon maaf utk perubahan jadwal ini, krena pukul 14.30 sya masuk di UMN Eksekutif Perbaungan. Minggu depan kita masuk seperti biasa pukul 14.00. Mohon sampaikan ke teman2 agar datang. Thanx. :)	
6. Praying	Dear God.. I wanna take a minute, not to ask for anything from You, but simply to say thank you, for all I have..	Why I cry suddenly,,,,,wanna forget him,,,,forever,,help me Allah,,,,
7. Showing Feeling	Walaupun makan seribu mangkok Tapi habis makan tak merokok Uih mak jang, apalah yg terjadi…!?	Mikir dulu donk sblm ngemeng yg nyakitin hatiku! Aq ini jg bs marah klw trus2an disakitin. Krn aq ini cmn manusia biasa yg ada batas kesabaran!!
8. Giving Advice	"Bila Anda sering galau, rizki akan lari menjauh". Jamil Azzaini	Apapun masalahmu, jgn biarkan kebahagianmu lenyap, karena sebuah masalah. Kejarlah kembali kebahagianmu, jgn menyerah #KD

From the table above, male status number 3 is categorized as praying, that is "Dear God.. I wanna take a minute, not to ask for anything from You, but simply to say thank you, for all I have". That status included into praying because it shows that the facebooker communicate with God.

Status number 4 in male status "INFO: Perhatian kepada mahasiswa Reguler UMN Al-Washliyah Medan semester 1B. Besok kita masuk mata kuliah Keterampilan Menyimak

pkl 10.00 lantai 3 (hub Nurul Azmy/Bendahara). Mohon maaf utk perubahan jadwal ini, krena pukul 14.30 sya masuk di UMN Eksekutif Perbaungan. Minggu depan kita masuk seperti biasa pukul 14.00. Mohon sampaikan ke teman2 agar datang. Thanx. :)" is identified as giving information since it informs something. The facebooker write that status to give information to his students for a rescheduled meeting. Other similar statuses are "Sekarang facebookers kebanyakan pekai paket internet tuk hp mereka, bahkan bagi yg beken-beken dengan BlackBerry-nya dah bebas pakai GPRSnya, tapi ttp perlu sms orang pakai sms premium. Tapi sekarang kurasa pakai Gtalk ini sama fungsinya ma sms, andai aja semua nama yg di phonebook-ku ni pakai Gtalk, gk perlu lg kurasa pakai sms premium, bahkan tuk telponan pun bisa gratis ne: http://goo.gl/prbxf ...tapi sayang gk semua orang yg namanya tercantum di phonebookku pakai Gtalk, jadi harus pakai sms premium atau panggilan premium jg de, padahal videocall pun bisa gratisan ne: http://goo.gl/ZEv7l , jadi tuk kawan-kawan yg bisa Gtalk, viber, atau tango bisalah bagi-bagi ke aku biar lebih hemat biaya sms atau telpon :D" and "Happy Birthday, <u>Britney Spears</u>. May God keep blessing you with good health, strength, success, peace, lots of happiness and many many more happy birthdays to come. May your spirits keep soaring, my dear. <u>P.S I Love You</u>. :)". They are similarly informing something.

There are two statuses which are categorized as identity construction in male status. First is "Cukup sudah ku beri waktu utk merubah keadaan ini.. ku hanya ingin dapat berlari lebih lincah" and the second is "semoga menjadi pembelajaran pendewasaan bagiku". They both categorized as identity construction because it construct oneself. The first status is show that the Facebooker do not want stuck in the situation and need to move one and the second status is show that the Facebooker accept the reality and make it as experience.

So, the reasons of communication in male statuses are: 1) Identity construction, 2) Giving information, 3) Praying, 4) Feeling, 5) Giving advice. There are other reasons found in male statuses compared to the theory, they are 1) Giving information, 2) Praying, 3) Feeling, 4) Giving advice.

For female status, table 4 shows that status number 1"Ada setumpuk perasaan sedih dan takut, yang ga mampu lagi dikelola. Ketika sesuatu yg dikhawatirkan mengalahkan harapan. *Tapi daripada hrs melanjutkan maret kelabu, saatnya mengalihkan perhatian ke sesuatu yg lebih bermanfaat*" is identified as identity construction since it constructs oneself. The status shows that even the facebooker feel sad and down, he needs to move on to something useful. Similar statuses are "Cukup kesempatan buatmu, dan kau takkan pernah bs berubah , sampai kapanpun,,!! Kecuali kesadaran dirimu,,tapi sayang disaat itu aku tlah pergi

jauh dan bersama orang yang membawaku kedalam perubahan, dimana aku merasa kenyamanan dan kebahagiaan dimana selama ini tak pernah aku rasakan, sedikitpun.. tak ada yg bisa aku banggakan dari yg sbeelumnya, hanya keperihan yg ada dan perih itu lebih dari luka" and "Baiklah, aku terima perasaan ini.. semakin ditolak, semakin sakit. tawakkal ajalah". They are similarly constructing oneself.

There is only one status (status number 2) in female status identified as giving information, which is "When a woman is silent, she's either over thinking, tired of waiting, falling apart, crying inside, or all of the above". The status is categorized into giving information because it informs what woman's silent means.

The status number 3 in female status "Why I cry suddenly,,,,,,wanna forget him,,,,forever,,,*help me Allah*" is categorized as praying because it shows that the Facebooker is communicate with God. Another similar status are "Semoga org2 yg kita sayangi selalu dilimpahkan rejeki, diberi kesehatan, dijauhi dari hal2 buruk dan semoga selalu diberi keberuntungan..*amin*". This status also shows communicate with God.

The female status number 4 "Mikir dulu donk sblm ngemeng yg nyakitin hatiku! *Aq ini jg bs marah klw trus2an disakitin*. Krn aq ini cmn manusia biasa yg ada batas kesabaran!!" is identified as showing feeling because it is express emotion. There is anger in that status. Similar statuses also found, they are "Sabtu yang indah. Tragedi menjenuhkan dipagi hari, Menghabiskan sabarku seketika. HIngga secuil apapun belum terisi ke Lambung ini. *oohhhhhh Saturday is Shhyyiiittttt...*" and " Emang enak di gituin.... Ceritakan aja smua sm smua tamu2 yg dtg krumahmu wak... *Jgn sampek ksbaran Q hbis y wak...* Kau pikir dah bgus x ank kau itu wak?ngaca lack dikit..". They are similarly express emotion.

The female status number 5 "Apapun masalahmu, jgn biarkan kebahagianmu lenyap, karena sebuah masalah. *Kejarlah kembali kebahagianmu, jgn menyerah* #KD" is identified as giving advice since it expecting for better future. Another similar statuses are "Hidup tanpa cinta pasti hampa,Hidup gila harta pasti celaka,Hidup bersyukur & apa adanya, Pasti bahagia. Hidup tak harus slalu mengeluh. Krn *mengeluh adalah jawaban diri kita yg lupa akan bersyukur*" and "*An optimist person sees opportunity in difficulty*. A pessimist one sees difficulty in opportunity - Anies Baswedan". They both show expecting for better future.

So, the reasons of communication in female statuses are: 1) Identity construction, 2) Giving information, 3) Praying, 4) Feeling, 5) Giving advice. There are other reasons found in female statuses compared to the theory, they are 1) Giving information, 2) Praying, 3) Showing feeling, 4) Giving advice. It implies that there are four more reasons found in the

statuses compared with the theory. The reasons of communication in male and female statuses are presented in table below.

Table 9. The Reasons of Communication in Male and Female Statuses

No	Reasons	Male (%)	Female (%)
1	Entertainment	0 %	0 %
2	Integration into community	0 %	0 %
3	Relationship maintenance	0 %	0 %
4	Identity construction	6.1 %	12.1 %
5	Giving information	9.1 %	3 %
6	Praying	3 %	6.1 %
7	Feeling	45.4 %	57.6 %
8	Giving advice	36.4 %	21.2 %

It is obviously seen in the table that the reasons of communicaton in Facebook status which appeared in Male's statuses are showing feeling with 45.4 % (15 statuses), which then followed by giving advice with 36.4 %, giving information with 9.1 % (3 statuses), identity construction with 6.1 % (2 statuses), praying with 3 % (1 statuses), and no status found as entertainment, integration into community, and relationship maintenance. In female statuses, the reasons appeared is same with male, showing feeling with 57.6 % (19 statuses), giving advice with 39.3 % (7 statuses), identity construction with 12.1 % (4 statuses), praying with 6.1 % (2 statuses), giving info with 3 % (1 statuses), and there are no status found as entertainment, integration into community, and relationship maintenance.

The findings imply that the reasons of Facebookers in writing their statuses are not limited on four categories which stated by Patrick (2010). The findings show that other reasons which are not listed in the theory are dominantly appeared in Facebook status.

Discussion

There are five language styles according to Joos (1967). They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. From the data above, there are three styles that found in 33 of male statuses, they are formal style 24.2 %, consultative style 48.5 %, and casual style 27.3 %, while in female statuses there are only two styles are found. They are consultative style 63.6 % and casual style 39.3 %. There is no status indicated as frozen style and intimate style. The data show that both male and female dominantly use

consultative style in their statuses, which means using semi- formal language and provide background information.

There are four reasons of communicate according to Patrick (2010), they are 1) Entertainment, 2) Integration into community, 3) Relationship maintenance, 4) Identity construction. The study finds four more reasons in Facebook status. They are giving information, praying, showing feeling, and giving advice. In addition, only one reason suggested by Patrick (2010) is found in the data, i. e identity construction.

For male statuses, the reasons found are showing feeling with 45.4 %, giving advice with 36.4 %, giving information with 9.1 %, identity construction with 6.1 %, praying with 3 %, and there no reasons of entertainment, integration into community, and relationship maintenance found. There are five reasons found in female statuses, they are 57.6 % of feeling, 21.2 % of giving advice, 12.1 % of identity construction, 6.1 % of praying, 3 % of giving information, and there is no status found for entertainment, integration into community, and relationship maintenance. The data show that main reason of communication in both male and female statuses is showing feeling. They let the readers know what they feel when they write the statuses (happy, sad, angry, or disappointed). They also write advice or suggestion in their status to give spirit to the readers.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data, some conclusions are drawn as the following;

(1) The dominant language style used in male and female status is consultative style which means using semi-formal language and provides background of information. There are 16 statuses (48.5 %) for male statuses and 21 statuses (63.6 %) for female statuses. The second higher is casual style which means using informal language and absence of background information. It is conducted 9 statuses (27.3 %) for male statuses and 13 statuses (39.3 %) for female statuses. Last, formal style (using formal language and less of background information) which only found in male status with 8 statuses (24.2 %).

(2) The main purpose of communication of male and female is showing feeling. It shows that 19 statuses (57.6 %) male statuses and 15 statuses (45.4 %) female statuses are showing feeling. The other purposes which exist in Facebook statuses are Giving advice with 7 statuses (21.2 %) of male statuses, while 12 statuses (36.4 %) of female statuses; Identity construction with 4 statuses (12.1 %) of males, while 2 statuses (6.1

%); Giving information with 1 statuses (3 %) of male statuses, while 3 statuses (9.1 %); Praying with 2 statuses (6.1 %) of male, while 1 status (3 %) of female.

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