THE INTERNAL ASPECTS OF CHANGE ON LANGUAGE USED BY DIGITAL NATIVE IN FACEBOOK STATUS UPDATE

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Abstract: *This study explores how languages are used in Facebook and how its popularity of digital media online has the potential on affecting the languages of choice in a communication to change. In addition, it addresses how digital native in Facebook perceive language change from a sociolinguistic viewpoint.*

This study used qualitative research method, which described the situation of language change in digital native status update as the phenomena, which currently appeared. The objects of this study were 5 (five) digital natives. The instrument used to collect the data is observation and documentation.

The result showed that generally 181 languages are categorized as language change because it has changed from the original language. In specific context or in internal aspects of change, the researcher found 19 lexical changes, 52 punctuation changes, 177 changes in grammar, 4 changes in meaning and initialism and 10 changes in pronunciations.

Key words: Language change, Social Media, Digital Native, Facebook

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INTRODUCTION

Today's students are definitely different from the students in the past; students now have grown up in a digital era. Almost their whole time were surrounded by digital devises. Prensky (2001) stated students now have spent their entire lives surrounded by and using new technology such as Computers, Videogames, Digital Music Players, Video Cams, Cell Phones, Internet and all the other toys of the digital age. They enjoy and develop with technology and gadgets interact on *facebook* all day, many of them tweeting, and all of them are online in some capacities like YouTube, Game Online, TV shows, Movies Online, *Facebook*, or just surfing in internet. It shows us how students now have become almost unbearable with technology. On his study Lenhart (2007), has found that 64% of online teens ages 12-17 have participated in one or more among a wide range of content-creating activities on the internet, up from 57% of online teens in a similar survey at the end of 2004.

Facebook is one of the new popular social media that is used by digital native to communicate at this present, *Facebook* allows people to interact and share life events. Wilkie (2012) has stated that *Facebook* allowed people to share ideas and thoughts, but allow people to think, learn, and socialize differently than through a textbook or in person. According to Anne (2012:2), *Facebook* is a social networking site used by more than 800 million active users in every country on the planet, so far in 70 languages. *Facebook* services come with all of the types of interesting features that were very complete. All of things could be on *Facebook* beginning from making a status updates, links, blogging, and many other interesting things. *Facebook* also provides with the invitation features, group, quiz etc.

Based on the reasons above, it is important for the researcher to investigate what are language changes used in *Facebook* status update and analyzing the internal aspects of change used by digital native in the *Facebook* status update. From the explanation in the background of the study above, the reseacher arranges the statement of the problems as follows: 1) What are languages changes found in facebook status update? 2) What are the internal aspects of change on language used by digital native in *Facebook* status update?

According to Riley (2011), there are three kinds of popular social networks, those are: facebook, twitter and LinkedIn. *Facebook* is a global social networking website that boasts 350 million registered users. *Facebook* users add friends to their *Facebook* network to whom they send messages, profile updates, pictures, and the like. Additionally, users can join networks organized by city, workplace, school, and region. With 340 million unique visitors each month, *Facebook* ranks as the fourth-most-popular website in the world, behind only Google (844 million unique visitors), Microsoft (691 million), and Yahoo! (581 million). *Facebook* eclipsed MySpace in April 2008; MySpace has stagnated at 100,000 unique visitors and has endured 30% layoffs and management upheaval throughout much of 2009.

Launched in 2006, Twitter is a micro blogging and social networking service that allows users to "follow" each other. Users also send and receive "tweets," which are text messages up to 140 characters. Twitter boasts over 140 million active users

who generate over 340 million tweets each day. Twitter is notoriously protective of its user information and usage numbers, so an exact number is difficult to come by membership estimates range from as few as 5 million users to more than 80 million. It should be noted, however, that more than one-fifth (21%) of the user accounts are inactive (users who simply are not posting anything). As expected, most Twitter activity is concentrated on celebrities evident in the top 10.

Launched in May 2003, LinkedIn focuses on professional social networking social networking related to professional development and has more than 150 million registered users. As of March 31, 2012, LinkedIn gains two new users every second. LinkedIn is also the only social networking service that has more male users than female users. LinkedIn is an interconnected network of experienced professionals from around the world, representing 170 industries and 200 countries. You can find, be introduced to, and collaborate with qualified professionals whom you need to work with to accomplish your goals. According to LinkedIn, there are more than 50 million LinkedIn members across 200 countries and territories worldwide. A new member joins LinkedIn every second, and about half of its members live outside the U.S. Executives from each fortune 500 company are represented in LinkedIn.

DIGITAL NATIVE

Digital media surround them; they use online services like YouTube, Twitter, and *Facebook* on various digital

technologies, such as smart phones or a tablet device. Prensky continued that digital natives were distinct from previous generations, who he has described as digital immigrants, and they had developed new attitudes, aptitudes, and approaches to learning. He argued that there had been a sharp generational step and that the emergence of digital natives led to significant changes. Prensky identified the entire generation with the change and suggested that the new generation thought differently and a process of technological change had caused this generational change. In his second article, Prensky (2001) also claimed that the brains of digital natives were physically different to those of previous generations because of the direct effects of digital technologies.

One of the criteria of digital native is the children those who was born in digital era, they are surrounded and familiar with tools of digital media in his environment. Their fast response to digital technology has been the nature of digital natives, which differentiate them from the previous generation. Prensky (2001) explained in his article " Digital Native, Digital Immigrant *Part II*" The numbers are overwhelming: over 10,000 hours playing videogames, over 200,000 emails and instant messages sent and received; over 10,000 hours talking on digital cell phones; over 20,000 hours watching TV (a high percentage fast speed MTV), over 500,000 commercials seen—all before the kids leave college. In addition, maybe, at the very most, 5,000 hours of book reading. These are today's digital native students.

LANGUAGE CHANGE

Language change is change on language related to the change on word, pronunciation, grammatical, meaning, and spelling. Change on language usually because of some factors influencing. One of the factors is technology. According to Beard (2004:89) language changes because of all the social, political and *technological issues* that affect the way language is used to communicate. David Crystal (2001) describes; to change an important element in any situation is to motivate a change in language people use there. It means that technology developments are also taking a part on influencing language to change. Prensky (2012) stated, today's students (digital native) have not just changed incrementally from those of the past, nor simply changed their *slang* (language). Trask (1999), explained, one of the fundamental fact about living language is that they always changing. New words, new pronunciations, new grammatical and structure, and new meanings for existing words are always coming into existence, while older ones are always dropping out of use.

In looking at such internal areas, though, it is important to stress again that language change always has a context and that language changes because of social, political and technological issues, which affect the way language is used to communicate. According to Beard (2004), there are six internal aspects of change in language as Lexical Change, Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar, Meaning and Etymology and Pronunciation.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used qualitative method because it studied about situation that is language change, which was presented by internal aspects of change on language used by digital native on *Facebook* status update. According to Fraenkel (2009:422), qualitative design is a study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, *situations*, or materials are frequently. Research subject is the individual who participate in the study, in qualitative research is categorized as the participant observation. It is from them that data were collected. According to Best and Khan (2006: 259), participant observation is the observation of a setting by a researcher who becomes a participant in the social situation being observed. The subjects in this research were five digital natives. This study used observation in collecting the data.

FINDINGS

The findings of language change in *Facebook* status update from the objects during August were 181 languages changes among others are *Qyu (Aku), MaU (mau), shoppiingg (shopping), AmpEsss (apes), sdh (sudah), MOga (semoga), cpt (cepat), sna (sana), Makacieee (terimakasih), Kejutanx (kejutannya), tanteez (tante), touch (itu), Indahx (indahnya), Malam" (malam-malam), Bwt (buat), Plec!ng (pelecing), ma (sama/dengan), fr!end (friend), uga (juga), bwtanQ (buatanku), V (tapi), Pdes.na (pedasnya), m!nta (minta), aDa (ada), aPpa (apa), saMa (sama), nPa (kenapa), cieh (sih), TuNda" (tunda-tunda), tRuz (terus), meMboseNkaṇ (membosankan), KeBohongan (kebohongan), pAstie (pasti).* See appendix 1.

According to Beard (2004: 89), there are six internal aspects of change on language; lexical change, spelling change, punctuation change, grammar change, meaning and etymology change, and pronunciation change.

From the finding of status update of digital native in *Facebook* on August 2013, researcher found 19 changes on word level/lexical level and it is the same number with spelling change. On lexical, There were several processes which language could change those were from borrowing, back-formation, clipping, compounding, blending, and acronyms and initialism.

Borrowing is the process when languages borrow/adopt elements of linguistics from another language. It is usually called as loan word. On borrowing process, researcher found six words, which adopted from English and Arabic; *shopiingg (shopping), gooood (god), merit (married),* and *fr!end (Friend)* were borrowed from English language and *allaaaaaaaah (Allah)* and *awlloh (Allah)* were borrowed from Arabic.

Back-formation involves losing rather than adding an element to a word. Researcher did not find any words which underwent back-formation process.

Clipping is a form of abbreviation of long words or phrases which also may become lexicalized. Researcher found 11 abbreviations on Facebook status update of digital native, for instance 'ma' presented 'sama' in Indonesian. The finding were:, *ma (sama), na (nya), npa (knapa), bwt (buat), uga (juga), bntar*

(sebentar), ndk (tidak), mo (mau), tw (tau), pha (apa), lok (kalau), nak (anak), knp (kenapa), mw (mau), ber 2 (berdua), rank (orang), jdi (jadi), sdh(sudah), cpt(cepat), sna(sana), and cma (Cuma).

Compounding add two words together as in 'body-blow' and 'jet set'. This research researcher did not found any words with blending process.

Blending adds elements of two words together. In this research researcher did not find any words with blending process.

Acronyms and initialism are even more extreme forms of abbreviation. Acronyms are 'words' made out of the initial letters of a phrase. For example Unmuh (Universitas Muhammadiyah) in his research researcher found two kinds of acronyms and initialism, those are *BTW* (By the way) and *OTW* (On the way).

Punctuation involves a set of marks which orders texts and clarifies meanings. On his analysis of digital native status update researcher found 52 punctuations which mostly showed the change on the usage like punctuation interjection mark /'!' which was used as 'i' on 'Fr!end'. The findings are: *malam"* *(malam-malam),plec!ng (pelecing), fr!end (Friend), Pdes.na (Pedesnya), m!nta (minta), Jd! (jadi), akt!f (aktif), sg!tu (segitu), mrah.na (marahnya), d! (di), Akt!fin (aktifin), shar! (Sehari), Ngrt! (mengerti), Dk!t (sedikit), Hour!" (sehari-hari), Kond!s!Q (kondisiku), Sak!t (sakit), dr!Q (diriku), Png!n (ingin), brakh!!!!!!rr (berakhir), lc!k (Licik), nylo"t (nyolot-nyolot), Slah!n (salahin), ujung".na (ujung-ujungnya), kc!l (kecil), ego!s*

(egois), blang.na (bilangnya), sneng.na (senengnya), Ab!z (abis),kond!s! (kondisi), Cpek.na (capeknya), l!at (lihat), rap! (rapi), m'f!n (maafin), m'prtmukan (mempertemukan), s'orang (seorang), m' bwt (membuat), pnya.na (punyanya), mo.na (maunya), ng.gosipp (ngegosip), perTemukan_ku (pertemukanku), akhir_nya (akhirnya), bersama_ku (Bersamaku), meninggalLkan_mu (meninggalkanmu), di_teMani (ditemani), dya_lah (dialah), bo'ong (bohong), Ya'ampuuuuuuuN (ya ampun), Kawatir.x (khawatirnya), Tmen.x (temenya), Kya' (kayak), Pona'an (keponakan).

In grammar change, researcher found 177 unstructured words dominated by lexical change, 73 unstructured words which were marked by unstructured capital latter, like; *Qyu (Aku), MaU (Mau), ampEsss (apes), MOga (semoga), Makacieee (terimakasih), Bwt (buat), bwtanQ (Buatanku), V (tapi), Pdes.na (pedesnya), aDa (ada), aPpa (apa), saMa (sama), nPa (kenapa), cieh (sih), TuNda" (tanda-tanda), tRuz (terus), meMboseNkan (membosankan), KeBohongan (kebohongan), pAstie (pasti), aKan (akan), terUgKap (terungkap), KmNA (kemana), CiECHhhh (sih). Jd! (jadi), Akt!fin (aktifkan), Ngrt! (ngeri), Dk!t (sedikit),Hour!"(hari-jari), Kond!s!Q (kondisiku), Sak!t (sakit), Dha (ada), dr!Q (diriku), Png!n (ingin), Lok (kalau), PLca (pulsa), mZ (sms), Owch (oh), Tmen.x (temannya), mW (mau), Kya' (kayak), Pona'an (keponakan), qT (kita), Ber 2 (berdua), Aqu (aku), Khan (akan), Cius (serius).*

On the next level, researcher found 53 unstructured punctuations *malam" (malam-malam),plec!ng (pelecing),*

fr!end (friend), Pdes.na (pedesnya), m!nta (minta), TuNda (tunda), Jd! (jadi), akt!f (aktif), sg!tu (segitu), mrah.na (marahnya), d! (di), Akt!fin (aktifin), shar! (sehari), Ngrt! (ngerti), Dk!t (sedikit), Hour!" (hari-hari), Kond!s!Q (kondisiku), Sak!t (sakit), dr!Q (diriku), Png!n (pingin),brakh!!!!!!rr (berakhir), lc!k (licik), nylo"t (nyolot-nyolot), Slah!n (salahin), ujung".na (Ujung-ujungnya), kc!l (kecil), ego!s(egois), blang.na (bilangnya), sneng.na (senengnya),Ab!z (habis),kond!s! (kondisi), Cpek.na (capeknya), l!at(liat), rap!(rapi), m'f!n (maafin), m'prtmukan (mempertemukan), s'orang(seorang), m'bwt (membuat).

Fifty one words found marked by over additional morphemes used, such as; *shopiingg (shopping), ampEsss (apes/sial), Makacieee (terimakasih), tanteez (tante), aPpa (apa), CiECHhhh (sih), brakh!!!!!!rr (berakhir), smuaaaaaaaa (semua), tuhaaaaaan (tuhan), allaaaaaaaaah (allah), ooohh (oh), gooood (god), Sabaaaaaarr (sabar), klahh (kalah), ng.gosipp (ngegosip), tiduwr (tidur), sblump (sebelum), cemangatt (semangat), hasuiiiiik (asik), mudiiikkk (mudik), ogee (Ok), akher (ahir), bwdt (buat), kaiiak (kayak), akku (aku), diya (dia), lLakukan (lakukan), adda(ada), alLasan(alsan),mulLupakan(melupakan),mulLupakan(melupakan),meninggalLkan_u (meninggalkanmu), sulLitd (sulit), lLiatd (liat), SakiiitD (sakit), sampahH (sampah), kalLu (kalau), esms (sms), walLopun (walaupun), TuhanD (tuhan), harusz (harus), takutdkan (takutkan), harusz (harus),lLaend(lain), beratd(berat), hadirkuw(hadirku), cobaqq(coba),egoiskuw (egoisku),Cemunguuuuuuuddddd(semangat), hasyyeek(asik), Ya'ampuuuuuuuuN (ya ampun),Owch (oh).*

There were also pronunciation changes. It happened because there was a change on lexical and spelling level showing the change, if a word lexically change, the pronunciation of the word is also likely to change. The same case happens in spelling, if spelling changes, it will reflect on pronunciation too. Fromkin (2003:563) explained spelling reforms saw the need for consistent spelling that correctly reflected the pronunciation of word. there is a little gap that differentiate when we come to Indonesian language which out of theoretical that said if lexical or spelling get change, the pronounce will change too, for some area researcher found, although lexical or spelling get change the pronounce are not change. The word 'QYU' which has original word 'AKU' does not change on pronunciation. Mostly digital native still pronunciation it 'AKU' from his research, researcher found 10 (tenth) pronunciations; *cius (serius), miapah (demi apa), cemunguddd (semangat), na (nya), bo'ong (bohong), mZ (sms), pona'an (keponakan), qt (kita), mz (sms), Q (aku).*

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that facebook has also taken parts on language to change. It was proved by the findings of 181 language changes, which were used in *Facebook* status update. *Facebook* has been categorized as one of new technologies that provided new way of communication, which effected the development of language called language change on linguistics which has been analyzed by analyzing the internal aspect of change in language. From these findings of language change, the researcher also concluded that these kinds of language were new and informal. Teenagers that were called by Prensky as digital native frequently

used this new language in their status update on *facebook*. Since these changes were produced as new language, it was characterized as informal language, and different from the standard of formal language. It could confuse people those who saw this, especially for older people who did not really understand about this kinds of language. The study about language change was needed to make the older people understand about language they used to avoid misinterpretation of daily communication and it will be a good additional information for linguistics terms especially in context of language change.

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