CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background and Reason of Choosing the Problem

As social creatures, human beings must interact with one another. In their interaction, language is used as its medium. By using language a human can express his feelings, emotions, desires and convey his ideas. Edward Sapir says that

> "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols" (in A. Chaedar Alwasilah, 1985:8).

As a system used by human beings to communicate, a language can be spoken or written, although, in fact, spoken language is primary while written language is secondary. This is similar to the idea of Terry Borton in *Young Students Learning Library* saying that a language can be spoken or written (1988: 1388) and Eugene A. Nida in *Morphology* stating that spoken language is primary; written language is secondary (1963: 3).

Language cannot be separated from society as its users. Language used in communication may change and develop. The language which is used by the sender or receiver must be understood by each other, although this language may have developed. Miscommunication sometimes happens, if addressee cannot understand the message which is transferred by addresser. The miscommuncation may also happen when a language is used only by a certain community. Sometimes, a certain

community applies non standard English, so it requires an ability in interpreting this message. In everyday communication, both verbal and non verbal symbols are the means to express ideas, to understand what others are trying to say and to seek what they mean.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that communication employs two ways of communication, verbal and non-verbal. In verbal communication the speaker uses words whereas in non-verbal communication the speaker does not use words. Non-verbal communication employs hand movements, signs, winks, et cetera. Mansoer Pateda in *Sociolinguistics* states that verbal communication is the interaction with someone else through oral language using words. He also states that communication is called non-verbal communication, if the communication happens without using words (1981:20).

In communication, the words that are used have some meanings. It depends on its using whether it is literal or contextual. Literal meaning is a meaning that can be found in dictionary while contextual meaning is a meaning that can be seen from the context of the words. In fact, language does not only used literally but also contextually. In contextual meaning sometimes the speaker uses standard language but in another times he/she uses non-standard language.

Further, Cripper and Widdowson say that

> "Standard language is that the users of language accept some form of it as being the correct form; that is they acknowledge a set of norms defining what ought to be used even though they may not actually

conform to these norms in their own usage" (in Mansoer Pateda, 1981: 68).

In non-standard language the speakers only emphasize on quantity, they do not care norms and diction.

The progress of technology enables human beings to communicate through international network (internet) media. Most of users of international network (internet) use daily communication to discuss the problem, look for friends, business partner, even lately they use the media as sex fantasy.

Further, the writer wants to show some examples of the terms which are used by the users when they are chatting. This chatting involves two persons, namely: Robert and Desy Hook, let us consider the example below:

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Robert : Hi.
Desy   : hi too
Robert : asl pls
Desy   : 22 f Indonesia
       : U
Robert : 24 m Singapore
       : student?
Desy   : nope
Robert : Btw do U have pic
Desy   : :)
       : u. I'll promise, give U my pic.
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From the dialogue above we can see that the users use some terms that cannot be understood by common people. The chatting has special terms, for example, *asl pls* which means age, sex, location please, *f* which means female, *m*

which means male, *nope* which means no, *btw* which means by the way, *u* which means you, *:)* which means smile, *u₁* which means you first.

Generally, the international network (internet) chatting use restricted code. They apply both, verbal and non-verbal communication. The users involve symbols and terms in their communication. That is why the writer is interested in analyzing the symbols and terms in international network (internet) chatting.

1.2 Research Problem

In international network (internet) chatting there are many symbols and terms that we do not find in another speech community. These terms use restricted codes and non-standard English. The users must type the words as fast as possible to economize cost, even they also have to know the rules of chatting, both in its etiquette and in selecting the terms. If they can apply this, they can chat effectively and efficiently. The using of symbols will help the users to avoid misunderstanding. For instance, a user intends to make a joke but his/her partner thinks that it is not a joke, he/she responds it seriously, so the using of symbols will avoid misunderstanding. Then, the problems arise are:

1. What is the meaning of the specific terms and symbols used by the users in international network (internet) chatting?

2. What is the classification of the terms and symbols in relation to forms?

3. What is the difference between standard terms and non-standard ones in international network (internet) chatting?

1.3 The Scope of the Problem

In analyzing the international network (internet) chatting, the writer takes the terms and symbols which are not common use in daily conversation. However, to limit the scope of analysis he only takes the English terms. Further, the symbol here means symbols which are used by users when they are chatting instead of the symbols which are appeared on the computer automatically. Furthermore, this study does not analyze all the terms, but it focuses on the English term in relation to the meaning, classification, and standard or non-standard one.

1.4 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the discussion are to find out the answers of the problems that have been formulated. There are three points of the objectives. They are:

1. To find the meaning of the terms and symbols used by the users in international network (internet) chatting.

2. To find the classification of the terms and symbols in international network (internet) in relation to forms.

3. To find the difference between standard terms and non-standard ones in international network (internet) chatting.

1.5 The Method of Writing

This study applies the descriptive method as it is stated by T. Fatimah Djadjasudarma in *Metode Linguistik* that descriptive method is the method which is used in a research and it gives words for its result instead of number. Further, she states that this method will solve the problem by collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data (1993:15-16). By applying that method, the writer will collect the data from the source, then classify the collected data, and next analyze them.

1.6 The Systematization of Writing

This thesis is divided into five chapters. The content of each chapter can be read as follows:

1. CHAPTER I   :   Introduction.

Chapter I presents the background and reason of choosing the problem, research problem, the scope of the problem, the objectives of the study, the method of writing and the systematization of writing.

2. CHAPTER II   :   Review of Related Studies

In chapter II, the writer discusses all of the theories which have relationship with the problem. To support the discussion, the writer will presents some theories from many sources.

3. CHAPTER III   :   The Research Method

In chapter III presents research method which is used

to get the data. The research method contains

descriptive research, object, population, sample, and

the instruments. The writer also presents the method

used in collecting data, that is, library research.

4. CHAPTER IV   :   The Analysis

In chapter IV the writer will analyze the data.

5. CHAPTER V   :   Conclusion

In this chapter the writer will conclude the analysis of

data.