

The Structural Analysis of Language Used in Facebook Status

2023

Arati Bhusal

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**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education
In Partial Fulfillment for the Master of Education in English**

**Submitted by
Arati Bhusal**

**Faculty of Education
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Declaration

I, hereby, declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research to any university.

Date: 31st March, 2023

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Arati Bhusal

Recommendation for Acceptance

This is to certify that **Miss Arati Bhusal** has prepared her M.Ed. thesis entitled **The Structural Analysis of Language Used in Facebook Status** under my guidance and supervision. I recommend and forward her thesis to the Department of English Education for acceptance.

Date: 2nd April, 2023

.....

Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey (Supervisor)

Reader and Head

Department of English Education

Faculty of Education

T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Recommendation for Evaluation

This thesis has been recommended for evaluation from the following **Research Guidance Committee:**

Signature**Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey (Supervisor)**

Reader and Head
Department of English Education
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

.....

Chairperson

Dr. Hari Maya Sharma

Lecturer
Department of English Education
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

.....

Member

Mr. Resham Acharya

Teaching Assistant
Department of English Education
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

.....

Member

Date: 21st July, 2022

Recommendation for Approval

This thesis has been recommended for evaluation approval from the following
Research Guidance Committee:

Signature

Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey (Supervisor)

.....

Reader and Head

Chairperson

Department of English Education

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Dr. Ram Ekwal Singh

.....

Reader

Expert

Department of English Education

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Mr. Guru Prasad Poudel

.....

Lecturer

Member

Department of English Education

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Date: 10th April, 2023

Dedication

Affectionately

dedicated to

*My parents who have devoted their whole life to make me
what I am today.*

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Abstract

This research work entitled **The Structural Analysis of Language Used in Facebook Status** was an attempt to analyse the language used in facebookstatus in terms of syntactic structure, shortenings, punctuations, and code-mixing. Survey research design was followed to complete this study. The required data were collected from the Facebook status of my Facebook friends. Keeping the objectives in consideration, I selected 40 facebookstatuses from different people. The data collected from the field were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The collected data were analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive as well as statistical tools tabulation and percentile. It was found that, the status users mostly used incomplete words or sentences, non-standard spelling, code mixing and shortening.

This thesis consists of five different chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction which includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions significance of the study, delimitation of the study, and operational definitions of the key terms. The second chapter deals with the review of the related theoretical and empirical literature along with the implications of the review for the study. It also includes conceptual framework. The third chapter deals with the design of the study, population, sample, sampling strategy, sources of data, data collection tools and techniques, data collection procedures, data analysis and interpretation procedure, and ethical considerations. Similarly, the fourth chapter deals with analysis and interpretations of the data collected from the respondents. Chapter five consists of findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The recommendations of further presented three levels as policy, practice, and further research, references are at the end.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This is the study entitled **The Structural Analysis of Language Used in Facebook Status**. This section of the thesis consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, signification of the study and delimitations of the study.

Background of the Study

Social media is an internet-based form of communication. Social media platforms allow users to have conversations, share information and create web content. There are many forms of social media, including blogs, micro-blogs, wikis, social networking sites, photo-sharing sites, instant messaging, video-sharing sites, podcasts, virtual worlds, and more. Billions of people around the world use social media to share information and make connections. On a personal level, social media allows us to communicate with friends and family, learn new things, develop your interests, and be entertained. On a professional level, we can use social media to broaden your knowledge in a particular field and build your professional network by connecting with other professionals in our industry. Among all the means of social media facebook is mostly used means of communication. Facebook was created by a student of Harvard University in 2004 and is only used by the Harvard community. Facebook was founded by Mark Zukerberg with his Eduards Saverin, Gradually, Facebook began supporting other colleges and universities and eventually was available to anyone who has an Educational email address (Patrick, 2010). West (2009) stated that Facebook widely used by students is designed to facilitate communication with different groups of friends. In 2005, Facebook allowed school students to join and open to the general public in 2006. Facebook is available worldwide to anyone with Internet access. Ellison (2007) stated that Facebook is tightly integrated into the daily media practices of its users: a typical user spends about 20 minutes a day on the site, and two-thirds of users log in at least once a day. Stefanoneand Lackaff (2011) stated that Facebook enables people to share a range of personal information with expansive groups of “friends”.

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols using which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. It is the principal method of human communication, consisting of words used in a structured and conventional way and conveyed by speech, writing, or gesture. It is a system of communication used by a particular country or community. A language is a structured system of communication used by humans, including speech, gestures, and writing. It is a particular manner of expression. 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 is very important to interact with other people, one of its purposes is to give information. According to Shannon in Thompson (2003), there are three models of interaction: first is the transmitter (the person initiating the communication, the second is a 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. Language, as conceived of by Chomsky, is “a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements” According to Bloch and Trager, a language is a system of arbitrary vocal sounds through a social group that cooperates. In their definition of language, they point out that, language is an arbitrary system, vocal sounds, way of communication, and collectivity. A language is a set of (finite or infinite) sentences, each finite length and constructed out of a finite set of elements. This definition of language considers sentences as the basis of a language. Sentences may be limited or unlimited in number, and are made up of only limited components. Indian linguist Patanjali utters, language is that human expression that is produced by different speech organs of human beings. Through speech organs, humans produced several expressions which are converted to language. There are approximately 6,500 spoken languages available in the entire world used by different kinds of social groups and cultures.

Facebook facilitates learning of the English language as well as improve critical thinking, comprehension skills, and motivation to study English (Polok, 2018). With the increasing popularity of computers and interactive multimedia learning tools, teacher-centered learning should inevitably give way to a more meaningful and

enjoyable learning environment. The findings indicated that Facebook helped to improve critical thinking. Facebook motivates the learners to learn and continue learning the English language. Students learn because they are motivated. Students who are Facebook users are motivated to apply new knowledge to real life as the activities in Facebook are relevant to their everyday activities. This is in conformity with the findings that social media such as Facebook are an excellent method of knowledge transfer. This research indicated that Facebook provides an environment that is conducive to the learning of the English language. Using Facebook as an educational tool increased communication between themselves and the students and that its use also increased students informal learning, in particular discussions of course content outside of the classroom. So English has become an essential part of our life. In recent years there has been an explosion of the internet in using computers in various academic disciplines across the curriculum, including ELT (English language teaching). These days the universe has changed into a small place because of rapid technological advancement. In this rapidly changing world, English has become a part of human life. It fuels the vehicle of our life to get to a destination in this competitive era. It has reserved the first and most important position in every sector such as business, education, health, science, technology and media.

The earlier implementation of many promising technological innovations fails to achieve its goal due to the negligence of the end users' attitudes and needs. However, fast changes in education influenced by the use of technology have made the teachers and educators consider their attitudes towards the subsequent demand for changes by the new generation of the world. Different international studies have shown that the implementation of educational technologies strictly depends on the educators and teachers who eventually determine the way they are used in the classroom and the practical field. The development of teachers' positive attitudes toward the use of computers and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an indispensable factor in enhancing the proper implementation of computers in education. It also helps to avoid teachers' barriers to computer use. The successful reshaping of education activities requires the reform of the positive attitude of the users toward the new technologies.

Statement of the Problem

This study focused on the structural analysis of language used in Facebook status. In this era, different types of technologies are used in different areas for communication, information, and sharing. In these technological tools, language is used for education, communication, information, and so on. Nowadays, technologies are very famous in the field of education. Language learning and teaching nowadays often go hand in hand with learning through software, computer programs, blogs, websites, and playing with social network sites. People should be familiar with technological means of communication that support effective language learning and teaching in the era. People are using different technologies to communicate with each other. The computer has supported different modern technological means of communication like the online, web, the internet, and social networks sites which made people's life very easy and comfortable for learning language and communication. But people should be aware of the changing forms and structures of language which are used in Facebook status.

Most people use Facebook for communication, information, and other purposes. Language is used in chat, timelines, and comments on Facebook. People are using different forms of graphology and syntactic structures in Facebook status. There is a gap between rules made for the English language and the language used on Facebook. So Facebook language becomes a burning issue to study various forms of language. It is necessary to make concerned with the language used on Facebook to understand the changing trends of language, different styles of writing, and individual forms of language. Thus, the major problems based on forms of language, syntactic structure, and different errors can be regarded as the area of study on Facebook.

In this study, Facebook is a very famous social networking sites which reflects actual use of language. The focus is given to the analysis of language used in photo caption in facebook. Most of people use facebook for communication, information and other purposes. Language is used in chat, timeline and comments on facebook. People are using different forms of graphology and 5 syntactic structures in photo caption language in facebook timeline. There is gap between rules made for English language and the language used in facebook. So, facebook language has attracted the attention of many researcher including me. It is became burning issue to study various

forms of language because people post the status, pictures and other things interestingly. In those status, they may use syntactic structure, initialisms, omitted letters, nonstandard spellings, shortenings, genuine novelties, punctuations and code mixing. So, it is necessary to make concern with the language of facebook to understand the changing trends of language, different styles of writing and individual forms of language. Thus, the major problems based on forms of language, syntactic structure and different errors can be regarded as the areas of the study in facebook.

The study related to language use in Facebook status has not been conducted in Nepal yet. So, this study explored the insights into the changing trends of language used in the Facebook status timeline. Similarly, language forms based on syntactic structure, pictograms and I, initialized, omitted letters, nonstandard spellings, shortenings, punctuations, and code-mixing were explored throughout the study.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study were as follows:

- a) To analyze the language used in Facebook status in terms of syntactic structure, spellings, styles (shortenings, punctuations, and code-mixing.)
- b) To suggest some pedagogical implications based on the findings of the study.

Research Questions

The following questions were used as the research questions in this study:

- i) What type of syntactic structures do people use in Facebook status?
- ii) What sorts of omitted letters and nonstandard spellings do people use in facebook status?
- iii) What forms of shortenings, punctuations and code mixing do the people use in facebook status?

Significance of the Study

Computer technologies, social networks, and internet-based programs have been extensively used in the field of language for communication in the world.

Computer-assisted learning (CALL) and computer-mediated communication (CMC) are the two most essential ways to teach learners in the modern era. These two methods involve the learners in real communication and introduce the different forms of language deviation and syntactic structure of language which help them to learn about changing patterns of language use in social media like a Facebook timeline. This study deals with the syntactic structure, pictograms and omitted letters, nonstandard spellings, shortenings, punctuations, and code-mixing used in the Facebook timeline. So, teachers and students will get benefit from this study to use sentence structures, and changing forms of language used in the Facebook status timeline. They can discuss the use of language in the ELT classroom.

There are many research works conducted in the field of language used in technology in the Department of English Education Kirtipur, Kathmandu and other universities but there is no research carried out on the language used in Facebook status. So, this study was beneficial, especially for the students and teachers of applied linguistics who have more interest in the language used in Facebook status, and timelines. This study was equally beneficial to researchers, syllabus designers, policymakers, language users on social network sites, and so on. Researchers can get some ideas from this study and they can conduct similar kinds of studies in the field of Facebook with the help of this study. Policymakers can make language policies and rules for using language in social networks. Language users can use language which is highly demanded. It was also useful materials for those who are working in the field of language analysis and online communication as well. It can be also beneficial for technology users.

Delimitations of the Study

The delimitations of the study were as follows:

- a) This study confined to the analysis of the language used in status on the Facebook timeline
- b) This study explored in terms of syntactic structure, omitted letters, nonstandard spelling, shortenings, punctuation, and code-mixing.
- c) This research based on the survey research design.

- d) The study confined to forty Facebook status shared in the Facebook timeline by informants.
- e) A checklist was used as a tool to collect the data after selecting a sample through a random purposive sampling strategy.

Chapter 2

Review of Related Theoretical Literature and Conceptual Framework

A literature review is an essential task for any research to acquire theoretical knowledge about a related topic. This thesis consist of the detail of reviewed of related theoretical literature, a review of related empirical literature, the implication of the review of the study, and a conceptual framework.

Review of Related Theoretical Literature

A review of the related theoretical literature refers to the review of existing theoretical knowledge of the related areas which is based on secondary sources of data (Kumar, 2011, p.31). This part includes the discussion of technology and language learning, units of language, analysis, and features of language on Facebook.

Technology and language learning.In this modern and globalized era, technology has got a prominent role in language learning. The language process has been drastically changed along with the development of technology. The traditional way of teaching has been replaced by different modern methods and approaches. For example; the blackboard was replaced by the Overhead Project (OHP), and the smart board and projectors. Like this, over time passes the ways of teaching and learning have also changed. At present teaching methods and techniques are blended with information and communication technology. In this regard, Kenning and Kenning (1990): The 1980s and 1990s have seen a shift towards commutative language teaching which emphasizes students' activities on communicative interaction. It focuses on the accuracy and fluency of language use. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, critics pointed out that the computer is still being used in a special and disconnected fashion and this 'finds itself' making a greater contribution to marginal rather than central elements of the language learning process (p.190). They state that the computer helps language teaching-learning as part of the tool. Different methods and techniques are related to technology.

Since the rise of Myspace, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, social networking sites (SNSs) have become an integral part of people's social lives.

Twitter, Reddit, 4chan, Facebook, and many others have provided spaces for strangers to come together and interact in public forums in new and exciting ways that were impossible before the internet. In recent years, social and political movements and massive misinformation campaigns have been organized through these online channels, and there is no indication of this trend slowing down. As these sites continue to grow in both active users and engagement, it is important to recognize that these “online communities are interesting in and of themselves. Among the major SNSs, Facebook has been one of the longest-lasting and farthest-reaching, with more than 2.2 billion users subscribed by January 2020 (Internet World Stats, 2020). Wilson, Gosling, and Graham (2012) summarized five major categories of social science research on Facebook: descriptive analysis of users, motivations for using Facebook, identity presentation, the role of Facebook in social interactions, and privacy and information disclosure. The major research on the role of Facebook in social interactions surrounds its impact on relationships in real life rather than the social actions occurring on the site itself. Facebook is a site of social practice in which users construct concepts through discourse (Ditchfield & Meredith, 2018). Semi-private interactions between known contacts within an individual’s social network have been studied on the platform (e.g., Ditchfield & Meredith, 2018; Bazarova et al., 2013; Tagg & Seargeant, 2014). These studies restrict the domain of interest to participants’ social network of friends, rather than the internet at large.

While individuals’ profiles and posts are often conceptualized as private or semi-private, even when fully publicly accessible, activity by public organizations and on public pages is understood to be public (Willis, 2019). There has been relatively less study of interactions in fully public spaces because of a perception of private interactions being more meaningful social interactions for research. Public pages, however, do garner considerable interactions between strangers, serving as an open, public forum for engagement around nearly any topic. Diepeveen (2019) analyzed political debates in a Mombasa-based public Facebook group, finding the context to both facilitate users’ unexpected expression while also sowing mistrust of users’ intentions and motivations. Burke and Goodman (2012) studied the discourse of extremism in public Facebook groups, following the discourse of Nazi-related rhetoric around asylum seekers. These studies explored the ways that discourse was

employed and reacted to on Facebook among strangers, showing the wealth of unexplored, often volatile interactions in these digital public squares.

Role of social media in language teaching. Language is the means of communication. The main purpose of language is to communicate. Human beings share their experiences, feelings, and information through the medium of language. One of the important functions of language is socializing. Human beings socialize by using language. Social network sites are modern technologies. Because of the influence of these sites, the whole world become a small village of globalization. People from different parts of the world can communicate and share their different interests through computer-mediated communication. The students used grammatical and functional structures of communication. By using online chatting, they can improve their language through such activities. So social media helps to increase the English language all over the world. Social media is no exception, as it can provide many opportunities in the foreign language learning process. The technological revolution today, like never before, can be reflected in the L2 learners' wide experience, the independence in exploring digital resources and documents that represent powerful support in enhancing oral, written, listening, and reading competence. In other words, social media along with social networking sites have become part of the learners' as well as educators' daily routines, in terms of communication, language experience, practice and exercise, a news feed, and knowledge sharing. The world is getting closer every day and everyone, including L2 learners, needs to be connected. It is moving strongly and more towards “social media”.

Computer-mediated communication (CMC).In this era of science and technology, people can play within quite different terms. Many scientific and technology-based knowledge is used in different areas with the help of the computer and the internet. Technologies have taken place everywhere in the world. People are working in different places with computers and the internet. People cannot live far from a computer in this 21st century. People communicate with each other by using technology, particularly the computer. CMC has been in existence since the first digital computer was developed during World War II, and certainly since the first recorded emails in the early 1960s. In the field of language, modern technologies are

entered for meaningful communication. Similarly, CMC in human interpersonal communication through and about computers usually focuses on the internet and the online world (Thurlow et al. 2004).

From the above ideas, it can be said that people can communicate in the target language more quickly than others by using computers and the internet. CMC provides learners with the opportunity for social interaction, but because the interaction takes place primarily in writing. It also provides learners with ample opportunity to focus on form and content. Hence, CMC refers to human communication through computers and includes forms of real-time interaction by using computer tools to exchange texts, images, audio, and videos. It includes email, network communication, instant messages, text messaging, distant learning, internet forums, bulletin boards, online shopping, newsgroup, and video conferencing. Computer plays a vital role in language teaching and learning. From the very beginning of the 21st century, multimedia has become virtually synonymous with computers. In this era, computer-assisted language learning (CALL) and CMC has become significant modes in language teaching and learning activities on how to use news technology in language. Without any formal classes, learners can learn a language from technology like the internet, webs, blogs, and email. Chat, Facebook, Twitter, and google plus by using different techniques like radio, TV, tape recorder, PowerPoint, computer, smartphone and laptop. With the use of new technology in the language classroom, learners can enhance better fluency and accuracy in communication with each other. Therefore, we can use different online materials for our learning. Learners can establish their identity through online media.

Social networking sites and language. Social networks have established various forms of communication regardless of time and distance. The first recognizable social networking site was launched in 1997 sixdegrees.com allowed users to create profiles, list their Friends, and, beginning in 1998, sure the friend lists. There are many social sites. Social Network Sites (SNSs) such as Myspace (Boyd and Ellison, 2007) Facebook, Crworld, Bebo have attracted millions of users, many of whom have integrated these sites into their daily life. People use these sites for sharing interests, political views or activities, or common identities like sexual, language, and critical thoughts as well. Boyd and Ellison (2007) state that people

incorporate new information and communication such as mobile connectivity, blogging, and photo/video sharing (p.1). They also define social networks sites as web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bound system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site (p.3). SNSs can be useful for language teaching and learning in the classroom. SNS also encourages users to upload a profile photo and SNS allows users to enhance their profiles by adding multimedia content or modifying their profile's look and feel. People can get information with the help of status and share information on a timeline. SNSs are so useful sites for communication. It helps learners to improve their language use. Different forms of language are used on social sites.

Features of language used in facebook. Facebook is established as a social networking site. Facebook is the most popular social networking site in the world (Croft, 2007, p.1). There are millions of people in touch with the world. It has received the most popularity in the world within a short time. Most people use Facebook for chatting, getting information, communication, photo sharing, video, and audio calling. It is connected with language because we can use different forms of language on Facebook. Like, logograms, pictograms, and shortenings, code-mixing. People can use different languages for communication in the world. They can write in different languages which they want to use. Many languages are used on Facebook for different purposes. Facebook's technology for facilitating online interactions consists of several features that serve to both encourage and inhibit specific actions. First and most relevantly to the current study, Facebook posts automatically enable and encourage engagement in three main ways: sharing a post (to a different audience), reacting to a post (with a limited number of options), and commenting on a post (using text, images, or embedded links). Comments are also nested, allowing commenters to engage directly with one another in threads that organize responses on two levels: top-level comments directly on a post, and lower-level comments subordinate to a specific comment. These comment threads are the primary site of social interaction on public pages. Another important tool used for addressing and getting the attention of an interlocutor is tagging. When a user responds to a comment,

the original commenter is automatically tagged, though this can be overridden if the user chooses. This tagging means that the original commenter receives a notification that they have been tagged, and the new comment includes a direct link to their profile. The structure of interactions, though, often does have qualities of synchronous interaction. The “distinction between asynchronous and quasi-synchronous interaction has blurred” (Meredith, 2019, p. 242). Comments on public pages can be engaged with fully asynchronously, quasi-synchronously, or somewhere in between.

Facebook was founded by Mark Zuckerberg with Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moscovitz, and Chris Hughes in February 2004 (Croft, 2007, p.1.). Facebook started on the campus of Harvard University, where the three friends were students. Alongside the input possibilities, Facebook also has a native translation system that allows users to translate posts from unknown languages into the main language of their choosing. People must be able to engage on the platform in one of the supported languages offered by Facebook. People can develop their relationships with the help of Facebook. It keeps in touch with people and relatives to continue their relationships.

According to Altman(2015), there are some important features of Facebook. They are explained in the following ways:

Timeline. A timeline is a collection of status in chronological order on the page. The public timeline consists of every public status made. According to Altman, Kumar, and Venkatramanan (2015, p.2) states, a “timeline refers to a user’s profile, containing information such as the user’s education, employment, history, relationship status, his/her recent post and shared content.” It is like own personal news, information, videos, photos, and so on. When you share statuses, you create your timeline that people will see when they visit your profile page on Facebook. Every user also has a timeline that consists of statuses from everybody. In this timeline, you can hide your status which you cannot share with all the people.

Groups. Groups can be created by Facebook users, in this app groups can be either public or private. The users can communicate with groups by using these features at the same time they can share information, statuses, news, feelings, and messages in groups. The member of a particular group can chat with each other at the same time.

Poke. Poke is a feature of Facebook which provides notification that they have been poked.

News Feed. These features of Facebook were announced on September 6, 2006. Which appeared on every user's homepage and highlights information including profile, problems, upcoming events, invitations, and birthdays. In this regard, Altman, (2015, p.2) says, "Newsfeed refers to the timeline where all the contents published by a users' friends and subscribed pages. It means all the contents are the newsfeeds that are in the Facebook timeline.

Messages. Facebook announced a new feature message on November 15, 2010. People can share messages with known and unknown friends who are not available online.

Notification. Notification is the feature of Facebook which helps to notify the users about all activities being done by their friends; profile changes, comments, likes, reactions, and updated statuses.

Tagging. People can tag photos, statuses, and videos of friends with common interests and activities. People can tag their friends for giving information about different events and activities.

Friends. Friends are those people who have joined each other for sharing information, feelings, messages, events, etc. Altman et al. (2015, p.2) claim that "friends refer to other users as his/her friends on mutual consent." It means that all friends are interconnected.

Chat. Facebook released 'chat' on April 5, 2008. Users may chat with friends personally and with multiple friends. People shares messages, documents, and feelings with the help of chat. Periasamy and Veethia (2010, p.1) state, "peer to peer talk where the users exchange text messages and files between users." It can also be run on cell phones which support the functional software.

Language Analysis. Language analysis is the process of analyzing the language in terms of different forms and structures of the language in this study. Here, Crystal (2008, p.21) says, "Analysis of language that is available suggests that most of

the language is standard and that distinctive or nonstandard form occurs alongside standard one.” It means that the analysis of language is analyzed according to forms of language. It can be used to describe the deviated rules and processes those speakers of a language used to create or write the language. It involves at least one of the main branches of linguistics which are phonology, morphology, graphology, syntax, semantics, discourse, and pragmatics. In this study, language analysis is used in different forms of language which are used in a photo caption in the Facebook timeline case of Facebook users.

Units of analysis language used facebook status. There are many language units are used in a photo caption in the Facebook timeline. These units make the language different. According to Crystal (2003), the units of language are syntactic structure, omitted letters, non-standard spellings, shortenings, punctuations, and code-mixing. They are explained in following ways:

Syntactic structure. Syntactic structure refers to the patterns of sentences or phrases formation of language. It is a set of rules that govern how words are combined to form phrases and sentences in languages. Varshney (1998, p.240) says “Syntax is the grammar of the sentences; it is the science of sentence construction.” Similarly, he states that syntactic analysis is generally concerned with sentences and the constituents of sentences.

Simply, syntax refers to the arrangement of words and phrases in a sentence. It comprises the use of complete and incomplete sentences, subject, predicate, and direct object. A complete sentence is a full sentence with basic elements of language like subject, predicate, and object. e.g. ‘I go to school.’ Incomplete sentences the absence of basic elements of language. e.g. ‘I go.’ The subject is typically a noun or noun phrase or pronoun that commonly includes: what is about or who or what performs the action. e.g. ‘I’ predicate is an obligatory part of a sentence. E.g. ‘go’ is generally the verb that explains the action that the subject was doing. The object is the part of the sentence that is affected by the action of the verb. The direct object is affected by the action of the verbs. They can be nouns or pronouns. e.g ‘school, cycle’

Omitted letters. People have used language by deleting some letters in words. Crystal (2003) states “Shortening words by omitting letters from the middles or

dropping letters at the end” (p.45). People are omitting letters whatever they like for communication. They delete the different letters.

Hav	have
Rite	write
Msg	message
Tnight	tonight
Txtng	texting
Gn	Good night

Nonstandard spellings. People are using the wrong spelling in their writing. Crystal (2003) defines that they are also prone to miss-spell, both unconsciously and deliberately”. It means that people are only focused on communication with wrong spellings.

bcoz/cuz	because
Fone	phone
Luv	love
Shud	should
Omigod	oh my god

Shortenings. Shortening is a kind of abbreviation but comprehensible. In the same way, Crystal (2003) defines “shortenings are kind of abbreviation where a word is shortened by omitting one of its meanings at the beginning.” People used shortwords on Facebook for communication and information. They have deleted some parts of the words.

Mon	Monday
Exm	examination
Absol	absolutely
Mob	mobile
Ph	phone
Idk	I don’t know
Lol	Lots of laughs
Tq	thank you

Punctuations. People make language comprehensible in text. Sherman and Svelch (2014) have defined in their articles that “deviations in this category involved punctuation marks (commas, periods) as well as other typographic issues: quotation marks, spaces, indentations or writing numbers (numerals vs. words).” People have deleted some punctuation marks in the sentences.

How you are how are you?
I’m fine I’m fine.

Code-mixing. Code mixing refers to the mixing of words or phrases from two or more than two languages. Similarly, Crystal (2008, p.83) states “code-mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another,” it is the combination of two languages in the sentence. For example; happy birthday to you instead of happy birthday to your brother.

Review of Related Empirical Literature

A review of empirical literature refers to the review of previous research works which are related to the present study. In the field of technology and language, many research works have been conducted in the Department of English Education T.U Kirtipur which are somehow related to my study. They can be helpful for this study. So, I have reviewed some related works here in this section.

Sapkota (2005) conducted research entitled “A study on the language used in email, chat, and text messaging (SMS)”. The researcher attempted to find the characteristic features of the English language used in email, chat groups, and SMS in the morphological level, syntactic level, and language functions. All Emails, chats, and text messaging users were the populations in this study. He selected 40 people as a sample of his study. The study reveals that the language of the net-speak is very informal and code hybrid in both written and oral conventions. Most subjects were deleted and code-switching was also found.

Luitel (2009) carried out research entitled “language used on SMS: A descriptive study.” He studied the e-learning used by English and Non- English

language teachers based on syntactic structure, mechanics of writing abbreviation, non-linguistic sign, and use of numerical and code-mixing. He stated that English teachers are more grammatical and formal in using the English language even in SMS than non-English teachers.

Joshi (2012) conducted research entitled “language used on Facebook.” the objectives of her study were to analyze the characteristic features of the English language used on Facebook in general regarding syntactic structure, non-linguistic sign, code-mixing, and numerical. Her study shows that the language used on Facebook are incomplete in sentences, there is the use of acronyms, abbreviation, and numeral, and also the code-switching situation.

Pandey (2013) researched “language deviation on Facebook: A case of graphology.” The objectives of his study were to find out the language deviation used on Facebook regarding graphology, i.e., capitalization, spacing between words, punctuation, miss-spelling, alphabets, abbreviation, and numerical in Facebook chat language. He used a checklist as a tool for data collection in terms of objectives. All Facebook users were the population of his study. He selected 20 facebook users of two age groups that are 15⁺ and 25⁺ by quota sampling procedure on sample.

Khatiwada (2011) carried out a research entitled "Language deviation in SMS: Graphology and Grammar." The researcher attempted to show the deviant 24 features of the English language used in SMS in reference to graphology and grammar. The researcher has used non-random quota sampling procedure for data collection. All English language users were as population who English language used in SMS. He selected 200 English SMSs. Observation and questionnaires were used as tools for data collection. He stated that the language used in SMS is deviated grammatically and graphologically. In his study, the determinants for graphological and grammatical deviations were economy regarding the time, text and money, no separate keys for the letters, informal communication, to be unique and creative in the messages, fashion, message is important than forms, laziness, hast, for secrecy, not always possible to write the whole words, homophonic numbers and alphabets to refer to the words, minor role in language, information can be conveyed through content words.

Sherman and Svelch (2014) conducted research on "Grammar Nazis never sleep: Facebook humor and management of standard written language." This study aimed to investigate facebook pages as a site on an instruments of behavior toward language, focusing specifically on the use of humor. The research showed how standard written Czech is promoted on the micro level of everyday humorous interactions on Facebook, specifically those which correspond to the superiority theory of humor and ridicule: towards a social critique of humor. A qualitative analysis of 550 posts from these two pages investigated the linguistic phenomena which were managed. The actors, settings and genres which were the sources of the noted deviations. The humorous character of the management and the depiction of the actors in organized management in regard to the "Nazi" metaphor and perceived norm authorities in the Czech context. The analysis focused that the practices of individuals organizing under the title Grammar Nazis on Czech Facebook represents a necessarily incomplete language management process cycle, performed by non-experts, driven by standard language ideology, and associating "grammar" primarily with orthography is related to one's education and cultural capital.

Although the above-mentioned studies are related to the language used in SMS, Facebook messenger, What's App, and email but no study has been carried out on the analysis of the language used in a photo caption on Facebook timeline or status. In this sense, my study will focus on the language used in facebook status, which will be relate to teaching learning activities.

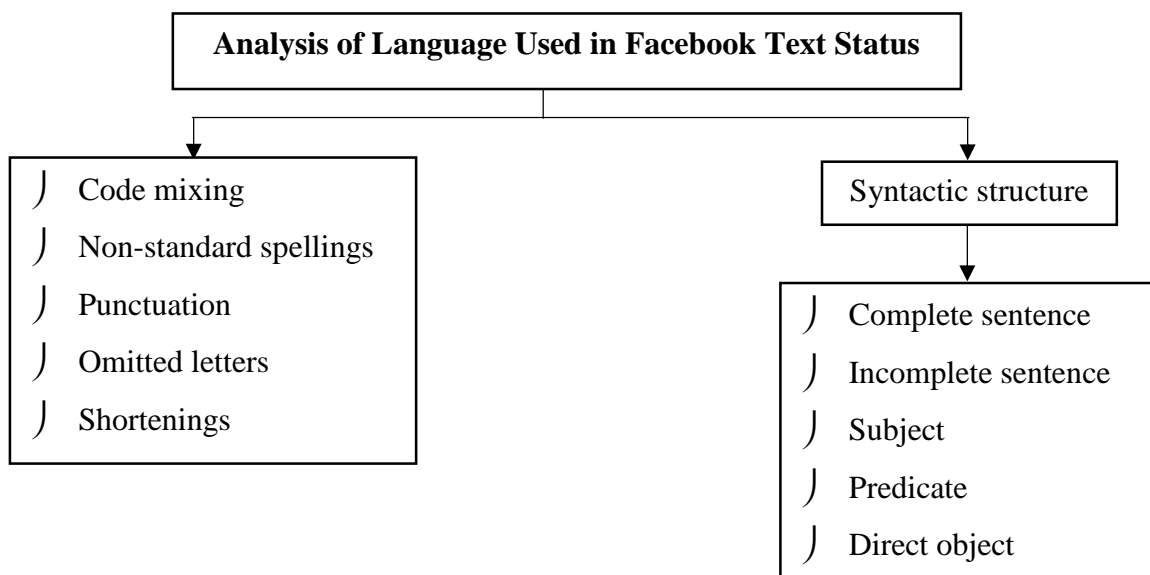
Implications of the Review of the Study

The review of theoretical and empirical literature are helpful for this study. I got ideas on language analysis and the units to be focused in language analysis from the review works. Similarly, the review of related theoretical literature has helped me to gain the knowledge on various aspects of technology and language, social networks sites and language, forms of language . The research conducted by Sapkota (2005) helped me gain some insights on language used in email, chat and text messaging which apparently, were supported to conduct this research in careful way. It helped me gain knowledge about the forms of language. The research carried out by Luitel (2006) supported to get knowledge about forms of language in used SMSs. It helped me select objectives and methodology. It were helped directly or indirectly to

accomplish this research. Similarly, Joshi (2012) and Pandey (2013) helped me to select the topic, background of the study, formulating objectives and theoretical literature as well as methodology. Likewise, Sherman and Svelch (2014) significantly supported me in selecting the problems and gaining theoretical knowledge on language deviation in facebook. In the same way, Karki (2015) and Joshi (2015) supported me for collecting data and analyzing data. These study helped directly or indirectly for completing this proposed research. Their findings helped me to gain some insights about the deviation and colloquial forms used in web communication. With the above insights of the reviews, I studied the linguistic features used in facebook status including syntactic structure, pictograms and logograms, initialisms, omitted letters, nonstandard spellings, shortenings, genuine novelties, punctuations and code mixing which were not become the part of the study in any of the previous research. So, I claim that this study is one of the unique study in this field

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework grows out of the theoretical framework which relates to the specific research problem. The theoretical framework consists of the theories in which the study is embedded whereas the conceptual framework to conduct this research study is based on the following concepts diagrammatically below.



Chapter 3

Methods and Procedures of the Study

Design and Method of the Study

Research design is a kind of procedural plan which helps to conduct research accurately, Kumar,(2011, p.94) mentions, “A research design is a procedural plan that is adopted by the researcher to answer questions validity, objectivity accurately and economically.” Here, I have selected a survey design for this study. Survey design is widely used in social and educational research. Mainly, it is carried out in a large number of populations to find out the attitude, belief thought, or behavior of a particular group of people or an individual. Creswell (2014) defines “a survey design provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population. From sample result, the researchers generalize or draw inferences to the population.” This design is mostly useful to generalize the findings large population. Similarly, Cohen and Manion (1985), as cited in Nunan, 1992, p.140), “Survey in scope from large scale government investigations through to small- scale studies carried out by a single researcher.” They further state, “the purpose of the survey is generally to obtain of a snap not of conditions, attitudes, and events at a single point of time.” It is more realistic. It deals with clearly defined problems and objectives.

At first, I formulated the objectives. Then, I was familiar with the target population and I discovered the related areas of literature review. They have to select the sample and determine the tools for data collection. I was familiar with how to collect the data and analyze the data. After collection the data, the results was presented.

After the data, the result was presented, I conducted survey research to find out the language of Facebook status used in terms of syntactic structure, initializes, omitted letters, shortening, non-standard spelling, punctuation, and code-mixing in the Facebook timeline. It is the most popular social network site. So, I followed the survey design for conducting this research.

Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy

The total population of this research included all the cases of status available on Facebook posts. In this study, I collected by screen short and the data kept in the checklist. I collected 40 statuses as the sample for the study from the Facebook timeline which was in the English language. I selected 40 statuses by purposive non-random sampling strategy for selecting the sample. It is because the Facebook status includes many features that are required for this study and it could be done only through purposive non-random sampling. While collecting samples I observed many photo captions then I selected 40 statuses that have multiple features of language to fulfill my purpose.

Research Tools

An observation tool used for the required information. I had intensively study Facebook communication using the observation tool. This research was based on primary and secondary sources. The primary source of data consisted of 40 statuses from Facebook users. However, I collected the secondary data from the study of different resource books, and websites.

Sources of Data

This research was based on primary and secondary sources. The primary source of data were 40 photo captions from 40 facebook users. However, I collected the secondary sources of data from the study of Varshney (1998), Crystal 31 (2000), Berge, and Collins (1995), Egbert (2005) Kumar (2011), Wrauschaur (2002), Crystal (2003) Sapkota (2005), Luitel(2006), Khatiwada (2011), Joshi (2012), Pandey (2013), Sherman and Svelch (2014), Joshi (2015), Karki (2015), articles, books, and websites.

Data Collection Procedures

The following procedures of data collection will apply to this research:

1. At first, I observed many Facebook statuses used in their status. Among them, I selected 40 statuses from different users.
2. I observed the language according to the checklist.

3. I presented the information in the checklist.
4. I presented the data in statistical and descriptive approaches.
5. I analyzed and interpreted in terms of syntactic structure and omitted letters, nonstandard spelling, shortenings, genuine novelties, punctuations, and code-mixing.

Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures

The data was analyzed, interpreted and presented by using both statistical and descriptive approach with the help of simple statistical tools such as pie-charts, tables and percentile

Ethical Considerations

Every research should have ethical considerations because the research would not be harmful to the participants. The data were collected for only research purposes. The data so far I collected from Facebook users wouldn't be used for other purposes. Participants' names and information as confidential. Data were used only to get information about target results. So, data cannot be harmful to the participants.

Chapter 4

Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

This chapter is mainly concerned with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data, from 40 Facebook statuses were transcribed, coded, and presented with the tables and then analyzed and interpreted. In this section, the obtained data were analyzed descriptively and statistically. At the end of this chapter based on data and analysis, a summary of the findings were drawn. The collected data from primary sources, the data were analyzed and results were interpreted based on analysis in this section.

This section includes presentation, analysis, description and discussion of the collected data. The data were analyzed and interpreted in descriptive way with the help of simple statistical tools like, pie-chart, frequency and percentile. Then, the results were listed descriptively. This subsection of the thesis consists of the analysis of data collected the tool such as checklist and interpretation of the results derived from the analysis.

Syntactic Structure Used in Facebook Status

Syntactic structure refers to the forms of the words phrases how they are put together to form well grammatical sentences in a language. It is the arrangement of words and phrases in a sentence. The use of syntactic structure in the status of facebook based on complete sentence, incomplete sentence, subject and predicate have been presented in the table on next page.

Table 1
Shortening

SN	Shortening	Target expression	total No of status	Number of use (frequence)
1	Abt	About	40	12 (30%)
2	Bcoz	Because	40	34(85%)
3	LOL	Lough out loud	40	15(37.5%)
4	Bi-bi	bye-bye	40	30(75%)
5	CU	See you	40	20(50%)
6	IDK	I don't know	40	15(37.5)
7	Frm	from	40	10(25%)
8	GF	girl friend	40	10(25%)
9	Gud	Good	40	28(70%)
10	R	are	40	25(62.5)
11	N	and	40	24((60%)
12	U	you	40	20(50%)
13	pic	picture	40	20(50%)
	Total		40	285

Out of 40 responents, 13(32.5%) used casual shortening forms like;Bcoz,(85%),pic (50%) and respectively. Similarly, bi-bi(75%), gud (70%) , r (62.5%), and n was used by 60% respectively. Likewise, abt(30%), cu (50%) and 4rm and gf (25%) were used by users. This shows that Bcoz, pic, bi-bi, Gud, r, n, are more commonly used by majority of the users on online chatting.

Sentence Level Analysis

The performance of English was anlyzed in sentence level on the basis of erroneus sentence from both structural and functional points of view. It is displayed in the following table.

Table 2
Use in Sentence Level

Structural point of view	Correct sentence		Acceptable sentence		Incorrect sentences		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Communicative point of View	7	17.5%	20	50%	14	35%	40
	12	30%	20	50%	9	22.5%	

The table displays the competence level performance of the users from the functional point of view. that is to say that their English is far better in meaning aspects in comparison to structural aspects.

The table also shows that 7 (17.5%) out of 40 sentences were correct from the structural point of view whereas 12 (30%) out of 40 sentences were correct from the functional point of view. Out of 40, 20 (50%) sentences were acceptable both grammatical and functional aspects. Similarly, 14 (35%) out of 40 were incorrect in structural aspects and 9 (22.5%) sentences out of 40 sentences were incorrect from communicative point of view. Some of the common examples are given below:

Structurally Serious Expressions:

he goes, they coming
 people knows, what happening you
 asking me or him?

Structurally workable but functionally serious expressions:

You come to my house. (Impolite to the seniors)
 Would you mind to go with me? (Politer like with friends and then sarcastic)
 Silent ! (Impolite to the seniors)
 I want to kill you. (Politer like with friends and then sarcastic)
 Go to the hell. (Rude to the seniors)

Phrase Level Analysis

The phrases were categorized differently and analyzed on the basis of word order and their inflections. They have problems in noun phrase and verb phrase than in adjective phrase. They were, however, found problematic in prepositional phrase in all types of phrase such as noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase. The problem in phrase level is categorized into two perspectives, i.e. problem in word order and problem in word inflection. The four types of phrase were taken in case of word order; out of 40 erroneous phrases the largest problem occurred in prepositional phrase. This is obvious from the table below;

Table 3
Status Phrase Level

Problem Area	Noun Phrase		Verb Phrase		Adjective Phrase		Preposition		Total
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent	
word order	7	17.5%	9	22.5%	11	27.5%	13	32.5%	40
word in inflection	6	15%	11	27.5%	10	25%	13	32.5%	

The above table display tht out of 40 total phrases, 13 (32.5%) prepositional phrases were erroneous. Similarly, out of total 40 phrases, 11 (27.5%) phrases were erroneous in the adjective phrase. In case of verb phrase and noun phrase 9 (22.5%) out of 40 were erroneous and 7 (17.5%) were erroneous respectively.

Similarly, in words inflection 13 (32.5%), out of 400 total phrases were erroneous in prepositional phrase. 10 (25%) out of 40were erroneous in adjective phrase. In case of verb and noun phrases out of 40erronous phrases 11 (27.5%) were erronous and 6(15%) were erronous respectively. Some of the common examples are given below:

Noun Phrase	Verb Phrase
Two girl	she has go
lunch tasty	it coming
caat black	she tell
A boy red caap with	he has been done
way wrong	I calls
Bad name people	they likes
single men	one need to know
a large classroom	a man with gun
a man handsome	the house on corner

Word Level Analysis

The errors in word level are analyzed in terms of word form and word use. It is categorized into two types: word in isolation and word in connected speech. This is clear from the table below.

Word in Isolation	Word in connected speech
Com (come)	hiz doctor
8 (eight)	thy cmingsun
4 u (for you)	mi tomaronait
2 day (today)	smbdllcom
4 me (for me)	wait4me

Analysis of Performance in Grammatical Aspects

Grammar is one of the important aspects of language. It is the main rule and structure of language on the basis of which the correctness of language is measured. The English language used by the students on online chatting is analyzed in terms of tense, subject verb agreement and use of auxiliary verb. Tense is analyzed in terms of its use in their conversation. Subject verb agreement is analyzed in terms of the use and correlation between subject and verb while forming different types of sentences. Another important aspect of grammatical analysis that is entertained in this section is auxiliary verb.

Tense. The language is categorized in terms of aspects of the tense. The students have used the present tense even in past reference events. In terms of tense, the language is categorized in two ways. From aspects criteria they were classified in two progressive and perfective aspect. From the type of tense criteria, it is classified in to three tense i.e. present, past, and future.

This is obvious from the table below:

Table 4
Language in Terms of Tense

Accept	Tense			Total
	Present	Future	Past	
Progressive	25 (25%)	35 (35%)	40 (40%)	100
Perfective	27 (27%)	34 (34%)	40 (40%)	100

The above mentioned table shows that out of 100 sentences 40 (40%) sentences were incorrect in the structure of the future tense, 37 (37%) were incorrect in the past tense and 25 (25%) were incorrect in present tense structures.

Similarly, in perfection aspects 40 (40%) sentences were in wrong structure in the future tense. 34 (34 %) and 27 (27%) structure were wrong in the past and present tenses respectively. Some examples are given below:

Raju coming you home.

he eating eggs and banana.

my parents scolding you home.

we plnning for picnic.

I gone there.

I forgetten her name , you reminded me now?

The bord finalized the result.

Subject verb agreement. The language is analyzed on the basis of subject verb agreement. The students were very weak in subject verb agreement on online chatting. It is analyzed classifying into two categories i.e. subject verb agreement with plural subjects and subject verb agreement with singular subjects.

Table 5
Subject Verb Agreement

Erroneous Structure	Singular subject	Plural subject
	65(43.33%)	57 (38%)
Total	150	150

The above given table shows that 65 (43.33%) sentences were erroneous out of total 150 erroneous in subject verb agreement with singular subject. Similarly, 57 (38%) out of 150 were erroneous from subject verb agreement with plural subject. Some example are given below:

he will goes

I maywill find

Sonu should.....will have

you can ... shall know.

He she and I am going to play the tournament.

is u looking for decision

Analysis of auxiliary verb.The facebook status user was very weak in the use auxiliary verb. The problem appeared when the use auxiliary verb in question formation and in the use of progressive aspect.

The analysis of auxiliary is classified on the basis of modal auxiliary and general auxiliary which is obvious from the table below:

Table 6
Language in Terms of Auxiliary Verb

Auxiliary	Modal aux.	General aux	Total sentences
Verb	33 (33%)	67(67%)	100

The above mentioned table display that in case of modal auxiliary verb, they used 33 (33%) erroneous sentences in general auxiliary verbs. Some of the examples are given below:

he will go.

I maywill find
 Sonu should.....will have
 you can ... shall know.
 He she and I am going to play the tournament.
 hu r he?

Syntactic features. Syntactic features in this study include grammatically incomplete sentences, use of active structure, statement question, deletion of subject pronoun, verb from error etc. They are discussed as follows in the sub titles:

Grammatically incomplete. Some sentences which are used in our communication are used grammatically incomplete. It is more common in spoken form than written form. In case of online status upload by facebook user grammatically incorrect. which presented in the following table.

Table 7

Grammatically Incomplete

Seriousness of use	No	percentage
Mero serious	30	75
Less serious	10	25
Total	40	100

The above mentioned table shows that out of total 40 respondents, 30 (75%) used sentences more serious from grammatical perspective. But, only 10 (25%) status used less serious sentences. The majority of the status committed more serious mistake from grammatical perspectives. Some of the examples are given below:

he is
 going home.
 u eating the dinner.
 chatting with whom?
 u watching movie.
 coming near to college.

Use of active structure. Both active and passive sentences are used in communication. Most of the users while taking part in conversation used active structure of language in comparison to passive ones. Regarding to online chatting, users used active structure of language. This is clearly mentioned in the table below:

Table 8
Active Structure

Structure	No	Percentage
Active	35	87.5
Passive	5	12.5
Total	40	100

The table displays that 35 (87.5%) status users out of 40 used active forms of language whereas just 5(12.5%) user passive on the online chatting. The majority of the status active form of language. Some of the examples are given below:

she arranged the party.

teacher bit him.

he broke his leg.

some people like the politics.

I ll talk 2 u

well go to have tea

Statement question. Among various types of questions, statement question is also commonly used in conversation. In a ststatement type of question, there is no subject verb inversion. Regarding to online chatting this type of question is used frequently like 'wh-and yes no type'. The data are presented in the table given below:

Table 9
Use Statement Question

Question type	No	Percentage
wh question	8	20
yes no question	7	17.5
staatement question	25	62.5
Total	40	100

The table given above shows that out of total 40 students 25(62.5%) used statement question on their chatting. In contrast to statement question only 8 (20%) status used Wh-questions. Similarly, 7(17.5%) students out of 40 used yes/no questions. The majority of the users used statement types questions while using language on online chatting. Some of the examples are given below:

Go there?

You go there?

u r going sir?

You like this?

U broke the glass?

Deletion of subject. Generally, speaking, verb is obligatory part of sentence. Sometimes users do not hesitate to delete subject or object of the sentence. In case of online chatting generally, delete the subjects of the sentence while chatting. This is clearly presented in the table below:

Table 10

Deletion of Subject

Deletion	No	Percentage
Deletion of subject	32	80
Occurance of subject	8	20
Total	40	100

The above table displays that out of total 40 status users, 32 (80%) deleted the subject of the sentence while taking part in online chatting. But only, 8 (20%) status users used subject of the sentences. This shows that most of the users deleted their subject on online chatting. Some of the examples are given below;

come here tomoro

has money?

I andwill go together

assigned us very difculthomork

come to know me

sooking food

Erroneous verb form. English Verb inflect according to subjects. For example, there is 's' or 'es' in verb when it comes with third person singular but the form is used with the first person, second person, and third person plural. Regarding online chatting, this system is severely damaged. Which is clearly illustrated in the table below.

Table 11

Erroneous Verb Form

Person	Singular	Plural
First	2(5%)	10(25%)
Secomd	5(12.5%)	20(50%)
Third	33(82.5%)	10(25%)
Total	40	40(100%)

The above table shows that out of total 40 students, 33(82.5%) used ill verb form with third person singular. But just 5 (12.5%) students used ill verb form while using it with second person singular. likewise, 2 (5%) the user used ill verb form on their online chatting.

In contrast to singular verbs, the verb form used with plural was more problematic. In this regard, out of 40 students, 10(25%) used ill form of verb with first person plural. Similarly, 20 (50%) used wrong verb form. Most of the status users used wrong verb form with third person singular and second person singular. Some of the examples are given below:

he hav a ball.

Goma should has this font.

does you do that?

comes with me to find the truth

is u lokking something

Functional use of language. Language means communication. The main purpose of language is to communicate. Human begins share their experiences, feelings, and informations by the means of language. Thus, functional use of language

is one of the important aspects of language learning. Language function in this study includes socializing, making query, and getting things done.

Socializing. One of the important functions of language is socializing. Human begins socialize using language. For example; when we meet we greet and while leaving we take farewell. Socializing functions of language also includes many sub-functions of language such as greeting. Farewell, Apolozing, congratulating, thanking.

The collected data are presented in the following table.

Table 12

Socializing

Form	Greeting	Farewell	Apoloizing	Congratulations	Thanking
Well Form	8(20%)	5(12.5%)	7(17.5%)	6(15%)	4(10%)
Ill Form	32(80%)	35(87.5%)	33(82.5%)	34(85%)	36(90%)
Total	40(100%)	40(100%)	40(100%)	40(100%)	40(100%)

The above table display that out of 40 status just 8 (20%) users used greeting function in correct form. Where 32(80%) users used ill formed sentences in greeting function of language.

Similarly, just 5(12.5%) status user used farewell in right form but 35(87.5%) status user make mistake while using farewell function of language.

Likewise, out of total 40 facebook status users only 7(17.5%) used well formed language in their chatting while using apolizing function of language. In contrast to well form the number of ill form users were 33(82.5%) out of 40 total staatus users.

Regarding, the use of congratulating function of language, 6 (15%) users prodeced well form sentences, But 34(85%) status users produced out ill formed sentences.

In the same way, 4(10%) out of 40 status users used well -formed language whereas 36(90%) students used ill formed of language in thanking function of language. Some of the exaample given below:

gd (good day)
 gm (good morning)
 bye yr
 taker hai
 nice performance timro chai
 tanx
 thaks
 cugudbye

Making a query. Language use means taking part in communication. In a communication there are questions and answers. Question helps the user to get information, facts, feelings, idea and so on. This includes the sub function of language such asking information, checking understanding, asking to repeat and seeking confirmations.

Table 13

Making a Query

Forms	Asking Information	Checking Understanding	Asking to repeat	Seeking confirmation
Well form	5(12.5%)	11(27.5%)	10(25%)	25(62.5%)
Ill form	35(87.5%)	29(72.5%)	30(75%)	15(37.5%)
Total	40(100%)	40(100%)	40(100%)	40(100%)

The above table shows that out of total 40 status users in asking information type function 5(12.5%) used well formed language. But 35(87.5%) used ill formed of language in asking information.

Similarly, out of total 40 status user 11 (27.5%) used well formed whereas 29(72.5%) status used ill form sentences while checking understanding of the conversational counterprt.

Likewise, in case of asking to repeat 10 (25%) status user used well formed language. But 30 (75%) out of 40 used ill formed language while asking to repeat on online chatting. Similarly seeking conformation out of total 40 statuses, 25 (62.5%) used well-formed language. The majority of the user used ill formed language while using making query function of language. Some of the example are given below;

what his name?
 where this boy go ?
 will tell him to be in his pogisonnn
 again?
 u not extrovert?

Getting things done. This is another important language function by which people make others things. In our study, this include requesting, ordering, encouraging, advicing. This is presented in the following table;

Table 14
Getting Things Done

Responses	Requesting	Ordering	Encouraging	Advising
Well-formed	6(15%)	7(17.5%)	13(32.5%)	14(35%)
Ill formed	34(85%)	33(82.5%)	27(67.5%)	26(65%)
Total	40(100%)	40(100%)	40(100%)	40(100%)

The above mentioned table shows that out of total 40 status users 6(15%) used well formed but 34 (85%) used ill-formed sentences while making request function of language.

Similarly, while making ordering function of language, 7(17.5%) used well formed language. But 33 (82.5%) used ill formed expression.

In the same manner, while encouraging others, out of total 40 status users, 13 (32.5%) used well formed type of sentences. But 27(67.5%) used ill formed sentences while making encouraging function of language.

Likewise, 14(35%) user used well formed sentences while dvising people on online chatting whereas 26(65%) status users used ill formed expression while serving the function of advising. The majority of the status, while making function of getting things done made mistake on online chatting. Some of the examples are given below:

plz you must come.
 will you go out?

hurry you won the match
you go should first.

Code switching. Code switching refers to use of alternative language while speaking one. Language code switching has become common in many language. In this study, the language used on online chatting has been analyzed. This is presented by the following table;

Table 15
Code Switching

Type	No/ percentage
First language Interference	25(62.5%)
Numerical Inclusion	15(37.5%)
Total	40(100%)

The above table shows that out of total 40 users 25(62.5%) switched code from English to Nepali. Similarly, 15(37.5%) user included numbers while using online chatting. The majority of the status used first language while chatting in English on online chatting. Some of the example are given below:

First language Interference

U jane ho?
ma taa with mom dad.
What happen timroktm ko trip?
manish selfish hunxa
kamsekam call me OK.

Numerical Interference

4u (for you)
4rm (from)
I m 8 school gate (at)
2night (tonight)
4 2 person (for two person)

Sign sytem. Various signs are used in communication. Sign such as traffic sign are for more imporant than words and languages. In case of online chatting, used various signs which express various emotional state of the person. They are the sign of smiling, tiring, anger, love, suspicious, weeping andinsulting .

Chapter 5

Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter presents the major findings, conclusion and recommendations after the analyzed and interpreted of data. Based on the analysis and interpretation of data collected from facebookstatus , the major findings were driven. Similarly, conclusion and recommendations were provided briefly in this section.

Findings

From the analysis and interpretation of the data in facebook status, I came up with following findings.

- I. I observed the system structure of the sentence used in facebook status. Regarding this objective, it was found that there were 30 users out of 40 (75%) used complete sentences in facebook. Complete sentences based on subject verb and object were found on these users' status.
- II. Omitted letters word were used in facebook status. It was found in thirteen (32.5%) out of forty status users in facebook. Users highly omitted the letters in the middle parts of words.
- III. Non standard spelling were another important feature of language used in facebook timeline. The users used their own spellings. They did not focus on correct spelling of language in words.
- IV. In my study, shortenings were another feature of language used in facebook status. It was found in five (12.5%) out of forty status of users in facebook.
- V. I came to know most of the status users they use their own language or code even other users understand or not.
- VI. Moreover, Code mixing was another most important feature of language used in facebook status. It was found in thirteen (32.5%) out of forty statuses in facebook where Nepali words mixed within English language. Likewise, Doteli words and Hindi words were found in status.

Conclusions

The findings of the research cannot be generalized for every individual's language used in facebook status, it certainly shows the recent trends of the language use in social networks sites. However, it is suitable to generalize the finding to the whole facebook users in general and Nepali facebook users especially. It was found that the language was used by the people in facebook status. The users writing style have been changed day by day due to the changed feature of facebook application. Different changes in status language are seen in syntactic structure (complete sentence, incomplete sentence, subject and predicate, shortening, omitted letters, nonstandard spellings, omission of punctuation and code-mixing. There were not used similar features of language in all forty status language. They were different from user to users. Free standing ways writing styles were prioritized by users. They used formal as well as informal language in facebook status.

Hence, the analysis and interpretation of the data and findings of the study enable me to interpret and analyze the various features of language that have been used in facebook status language by facebook users. These features have been prioritized by the users in facebook status. They used language features such as, syntactic structure, shortenings, omitted letters, nonstandard spellings, omission of punctuation and code-mixing. Among these features, pictograms were highly used in different places of facebook language.

Furthermore, from the observation and analysis of the data, I came to conclude that the users in facebook status do not follow any certain criteria in their writing. They focus on their own style of writing with different signs, symbols, spellings and shortenings within sentence. They prioritize informal language to make attractive status. They take care of time, space and attraction by using shortenings, omitted letters and nonstandard spellings. They use code-mixing for understanding language. They also perform their creativity in the language in facebook status timeline.

Recommendations

On the basis of the findings and conclusion of the study, recommendations provided in three different areas;

Policy related. Policy related implications and suggestions are listed below on the basis of study;

- i. Facebook is increasingly used by many users' new forms of language in its own right. Therefore, Department of English Education T.U Kirtipur and other stakeholders of language teaching and learning should present the increasing features of language that have been increasingly used in social media like facebook, twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp.
- ii. Language used informally in social Networking Sites such as facebook; twitter it must be avoided to get good information.
- iii. Social media agencies should make concrete policy for using similar language in different in different Social media.

Practice related. Practice related implications and suggestions are drawn based on the study.

- i. This study found the incomplete sentence, predicate, only subject in facebook status. While language used in the facebook status, the user should improve incomplete sentence, predicate subject in their status.
- ii. This study found different features of language used in facebook status such as nonstandard spelling, code mixing, and punctuations, the government should give punishment them.

Further research related. Further research related implications and suggestions were listed on the basis of this study are presented below;

- i. A survey can be conducted to investigate the reasons behind using a particular language in facebook status.
- ii. This study delimited to language used in Facebook Status.
- iii. This dissertation help other researcher who conducts on similar topic

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Appendix 1

Consent letter

This consent letter is related to the ethical aspect and is equally important to maintain privacy. The privacy in chat communication is highly taken into consideration while using it in a research study entitled '**Language used in Facebook status**'. Under the supervision of **Mr. Gopal Prasad Pandey**, Head of the Department, Department of English Education, T.U., Kirtipur. Your support and cooperation will be of great value to me. I assure you that I will maintain your privacy in conversation and use it mainly either for human relations. Please feel free to express your conversation while chatting on Facebook. I assure you that the chatting made by you will be exclusively only for the research study and will not be disclosed for any other purpose.

Name

Signature

Aasma (pseudo name)

Gauri (pseudo name)

Ritesh (pseudo name)

Gauri (pseudo name)

Anisha (pseudo name)

Sujan (pseudo name)

Maya (pseudo name)

Sarita (pseudo name)

Prem (pseudo name)

Subash (pseudo name)

Anil (pseudo name)

Sunita (pseudo name)

Roshan (pseudo name)

Appendix 2

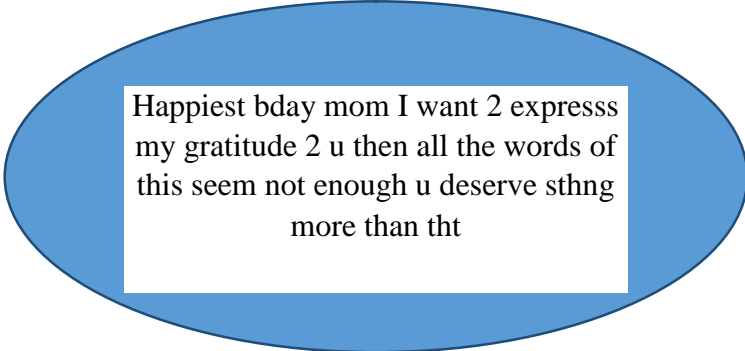
Status1

happy bday Dear

2day is the day u came abt existence

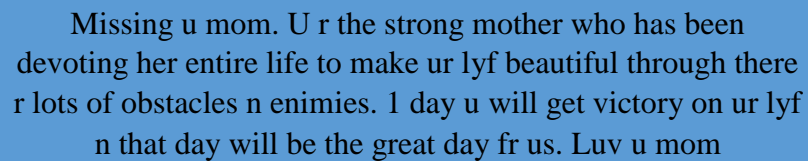
I wish u 2 fly high and follow ur biggest dreams

Status2



Happiest bday mom I want 2 express
my gratitude 2 u then all the words of
this seem not enough u deserve sthng
more than tht

Status3



Missing u mom. U r the strong mother who has been
devoting her entire life to make ur lyf beautiful through there
r lots of obstacles n enimies. 1 day u will get victory on ur lyf
n that day will be the great day fr us. Luv u mom

status4

A: oh hlw

G: hi

A: how it going

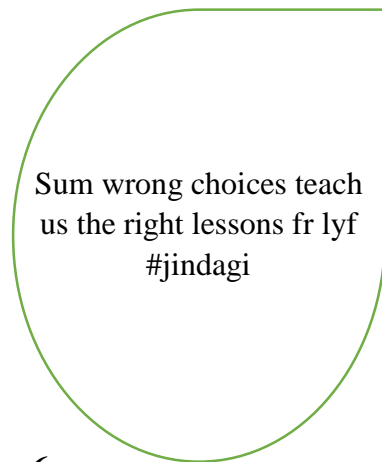
G: all is well

A: hav u take dinner how study going

G:When u returning back 4rm ktm

A: umm after 2-3 days

Status5




Status6

Sumtym we need sum 1 2 simply be there, not 2 fix anything or 2 do anything in particular Bt just 2 let us feeldatwe r cared fr and supported n I feel lyk same whenever m with uh dear which makes ur friendship spl.

Law n Rules Only Fr common People!

Thula Lai Chain! #Hait



 **[Redacted Name]** Apr 29, 2020 👤

Cancer... this crappy disease has killed too many people that I love... unlike other illnesses, it will be a small, insignificant part of your life, the elimination of the friends of my list, I've... that I have a personal interest in the effects of cancer... want to see who reads and who shares without reading it if you have read everything, **select "read", so that I can thank you in your profile**. I know that I have percentages of you work, but my own friends are going to do it. Please, in honor of someone who died of this cancer or even had cancer. Everyone says: "If you need anything, don't hesitate, I'll be there for you"... so I'm gonna make a post, without being promotional, I'd like to know which of my friends and my family will put this on their timeline. You have to copy and paste (no red share) if you want to know who I can count on and I'm sure the number is less than 25. Write "done" in the comments when you do it! This is the month to raise awareness of this disease, I did it for myself and so many very special! We all know someone who has to get this disease, or who is fighting against this evil now, I thank you.
Copy and paste... do not share

 **[Redacted Name]** Apr 30, 2020 👤

Happy marriage anniversary bahini and jwai, stay a wz happy healthy and be successful in every steps of life 🍷🍷



Dear Chhori today your special day 🎉🎂🎁
Happy birthday 🎉🎂 wish you a many happy
retrns
Of the Day 🎉🎂 you are the wonderful person
❤️ I hope
special day In the beginning 🎉 may all your
dreams come treue 🎉
Today and alwyays 🎉 god blessed you always
be happy every day 🎉 one's again. happy
birthday kanxi chhori 🎉🎂🎁

