

## Abstract

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Instant messaging (IM) as one of the internet services have become a needs and lifestyle of online communication, especially among teenagers and young adults. The main reasons of IM use are the practical, efficient and entertain function. While IM is commonly thought of as a written version of informal speech that affect the user language development, there has been little empirical investigation of its linguistic characteristics, limited on the linguistics scaffolding (how the overall conversations were conducted), lexical issues ( issue relating to specific words) and semantics code mixing. This study examines three points about the IM communication, they are: (1) to find out the type of language use in IM communication, (2) to find the type of code mixing applied in IM communication (3) to find out the reason of the business people apply the IM communication. This paper reports on an analysis studies of the IM behavior of a worker named Rustina, a multilinguals worker of a company that serves the export and local market, in influence to her culture and language as this reseach conducted in ethography design that all the data taken will also observe to her socio-cultural background. IM message history, transcript, interview, and questionnaire data to the background of the subject indicate that IM language use (1) Simplification and affectiveness of the communication plays the important part in IM communication since the most quantity used is one word only with 8 to 60 words/minute transmission (2) The insertion type of the code mixing appear mostly in IM conversation. (3) The linguistics characteristics used of IM are uncommon or unstandadized with certain language of the multilinguals, they mix the language that suitable with them. The paper concludes by suggesting that IM can be seen as a new style of discourse that create a new language and new group of societay with has no standarization for all user of different group The mixing of the languages known is considered change (absorb) the main rules or assumptions about ones spoken and written language.