

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The last section of this paper describes a summary and a conclusion of the findings and discussion. This section also provides some suggestions for further studies in order to develop and enhance further studies.

#### 5.1. Conclusions

This paper investigates the use of address terms and their relation to represented identity in social media, specifically Twitter. The results demonstrate that young Indonesian users in social media mostly use ‘other’ as the type of address terms which contains *nder* as the most frequently used address terms. The use of *nder* itself is started from the appearance of *auto-base* accounts. These accounts are able to post whatever people send to their direct message as long as it contains trigger words. The sender will be anonymous, except if the sender writes it down in the message that they write. Moreover, this research shows the factors and reasons behind the selection of address terms and the identity that they represent.

There are nine (9) types of address terms found in the data: Title (Title of Honorific, Title of Occupation, and Title of Rank), Short First Name, Kinship Terms, Second Person Singular, Nickname, Pet Names, Second Person Plural, Mockery Terms, and Others. According to the results, the use of address terms by Indonesian young users on Twitter in replying to popular tweets shows a dramatic gap between *Other* and Nickname. Other becomes the frequently used address terms with 59,51%, while Nickname becomes the least one with 0,61%.

The data are examined using three framing notions by Coupland (2007), stance taking by Kiesling (2009), and indexicality by Bucholtz & Hall (2007). The result shows that the most of participants select address terms to show their friendliness by positioning themselves as someone who has similar age and status. They also tend to use English borrowings words that already undergo the clipping process, *nder*, to show the modern, sophisticated, and trendy identity. This kind of term, according to Smith-Hefner (2007) is considered as *gaul* language. Other identities found in the data are close friends and *jamet* identity.

To conclude, young Indonesian users mostly use *nder*, which is considered as *other* category, in replying to selected popular tweets. Followed by kinship terms

as the second highest. Meanwhile, Nickname becomes the least. They mostly use the terms by considering the degree of intimacy. This factor is chosen to show the solidarity between the speakers and interlocutors. The three types of address terms mentioned above are mostly used to show identity as friendly, trendy, modern, and sophisticated Twitter users. However, there are several terms that are chosen to show intimacy as close friends and their community identity. Therefore, this study shows that the use of address terms in social media is varied from the one that we use in speech conversation to the terms that we can only use in the specific platform. It is somewhat surprising that the term *nder* from *other* category is only used on a particular occasion, specifically in communicating on Twitter. Other than that, the results also indicate there is a new identity stance that the term carried. For example, the term *bund* is not only used to call mother, but also used to call friends who have similar age to show the intimacy and *jamet* identity. It can be assumed that the use of address terms may change in the future. It can gain new identities stances or lose one of its identity stances. This study provided some address terms used in social media Twitter and hopefully, it can give more insight into the use of address terms ins social media Twitter, especially for BIPA.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

There are several limitations and suggestions for future researchers who are interested to continue to develop and evaluate a similar field. This research has limitations in data sources. This study only examines the use of address terms and their relation to identity on Twitter. Further studies may explore the use of address terms and their relation to identities on other social media platforms.

Another suggestion is the participants of this study are limited to young users from 15 to 24 years old. More research with a wider range of age is needed to see what types are frequently used by each group of age. The quantitative method is highly advised in order to keep the data accurate. More methods are also recommended in order to gain more insight in proving the relation between address terms and identities. Lastly, the number of participants can also be decreased. By doing that, future researchers can examine the relation of address terms use and identities deeper.