

IMPACT OF THE LANGUAGE USED BY SOCIAL MEDIA (CHATINGS AND SMS) IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT-The introduction of the most recent mobiles, joined by the bundles of messaging from various mobile companies, is contributing in the expansion of text messaging. Instant message language is almost different from normal language and it is closed to spoken language rather than written form. Another important phenomenon seen in this setting is the utilization of abbreviations, reductions, omissions and shortening of words and sentences. We took a sample of 57 university students to analyze the use of “language variety in instant messaging.” Out of this number, seven students were dropped due to some issues. Total 50 students were chosen and every individual respondent had more than 100 instant messages, so initially 5000 instant messages were dissected to analyze the language variety. Results of our study show that the phenomenon of text messaging are code switching, code mixing, and omission of words and utilization of abbreviations. There is also utilization of emoticon and impact of local language and so forth. Although the results are not robust due to small size of sample and time constraints, yet they it may open door further researches on this topic in future.

Key words: Text messages, language variety, short words, omissions.

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1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Language

Language is more than words; it is likewise how words are structured in sentence. The capacity to utilize familiar language depends upon speaking power of people. Language is more than words, by language, we don't mean exclusively words, yet the sentence structure that we use to collect them to deliver expressions that mirror of our lives, encounters, and conditions, and allow us to influence individuals and occasions around us. Language is indispensably entwined with our thoughts and our identity at both the individual and the more extensive, societal levels. When we utilize language, we impart our individual musings, and additionally the social convictions and practices of the groups of which we are a part: our families, social gatherings, and different affiliations. It requires learning of the language and in addition the social powers following up on that language. Speakers can produce a boundless number of expressions and sentences out of words.

1.2 English language

Around the globe, there are around 375 million local speakers of English. In that capacity, it is assessed as the third biggest language, coming behind just Mandarin Chinese and Spanish. In 53 countries English has become as a (co)-official language. Because of worldwide spread of English, a variety of dialects have produced.

1.3 Social Media

Social media is basically the interacting with friends, family and colleagues with the help of some websites. These sites use web interface to help users to communicate with their companions, family and colleagues. Social setting is a main consideration that drives our language decisions. We settle on choices consistently, or have choices made about us by other individuals, in view of the language we utilize. We often assess a man's instruction, financial level, foundation,

trustworthiness, benevolence, and various different qualities by whom that individual talks.

1.4 Text Messaging

The cell phone use is expanding rapidly. It had made communication quicker and solid. In this busy life where nobody has time to meet their relatives, loved ones, they basically message them and stay in contact with them. Text messaging is considered "continuing assault of technology on formal written English." Thurlow (2006), (2007) analyzed that the impact of messages on education and standard language use. Text messaging is an informal way of communication (Jansen, 2005; Thurlow, 2006). Text messaging reveals change in the language and advancement. Variety in text messaging is based on the specific use of SMS (Ong'onda, 2009). Each individual has its particular method for messaging and unique in relation to different people groups and uses its particular short words. In addition, messaging is a type of communication which permits user to defy the standard principles of English language. The overwhelming component in SMS language are use of truncation, slang, emoticons, erasure of parts of discourse exceptionally subject pronoun, relational word, article.

We utilize mobile for messaging; it is the most affable element of cell phone people groups of any age extraordinarily youngsters generally utilize cell phone for text composition. Keeping in perspective of the fame of text messaging telecommunication companies have presented distinctive bundles of various systems which draws in the consideration of youth since they give extremely fascinating bundles identified with various packages. Different mobile companies operating in Pakistan are: Mobilink, Telenor, Ufone, Warid and Zong. In order to involve youth in messaging these companies offer cheap packages, which motivate youth to avail them. This is the reason that every younger seems busy in messaging.

1.5 Importance of Text messaging in present world

Mobile phones have made communication with companions, business partners, and family members very easy. Through text messaging, one can communicate without much effort with the help of our fingertips and get an answer back in seconds.

Nowadays, messaging is a preferred component on cell phones. Individuals of any age, yet particularly adolescents, truly like it. They consider it as a staying in contact with general public around them. Since mobile phone companies are seeing how essential economical messaging is to individuals, many are offering different bundle of messaging or possibly free messaging services to their clients.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Distinctiveness of English Language

Compared to most European languages, English has minimal inflection, with a lack of adjectival agreement. Another particular feature is its spelling system, which is not easy to master for non-native speakers. A sound can be spelt in more than one way, and conversely, alphabets may be pronounced in multiple ways. Consequently, English has been described as “the world’s worst spelled language” (Frank C. Laubach. 1996).

2.2 English on Internet

According to Internet World Stats, in 2010, 536 million clients of English language were expected to use Internet, constituting 27.3% of all Internet clients. This made the English Internet the most utilized – just the Chinese Internet comes anyplace close, with 445 million clients. The third most mainstream language is Spanish, with around 153 million clients. The English language web is the most utilized as a part of the world. With 9.1 million enrollments in February 2011, the UK's top-level nation area, Uk, is the fifth most prominent expansion on the planet.

2.3 Social Media

Social networking via web-based networking media sites includes the

utilization of the web to interface clients with their companions, family and associates. Web-based social networking sites are not really about meeting new individuals on the web, in spite of the fact that this happens. Rather, they are basically about interfacing with companions, family and colleagues.

The expression 'Web 2.0' was presented by Tim O'Reilly (2005). He claims that 'Internet 2.0' indicates real changes whereby users' aggregate understanding creates the estimation of sites like Google, Amazon, Wikipedia in a "group of associated users," (O'Reilly and Battelle 2009, 1)

What makes relational association websites new isn't that they allow individuals to meet strangers, however, rather that they engage the users to comprehend and make casual groups. This can achieve relationship between individuals that would not for the most part be made and these social occasions are once in a while between "inactive ties" (Haythornthwaite, 2005) who share some detached affiliation.

While SNSs have realized a wide grouping of specific parts, their importance involves profiles that demonstrate a verbalized summary of Friends who are similarly users of the network. Profiles are outstanding pages where one can "sort oneself into being" (Sundén, 2003, p. 3). Subsequent to joining a SNS, an individual is made a request to round out structures containing a progression of inquiries.

2.4 Status update sites

Status update sites also called social networking sites, for instance, individuals are permitted by Tweeter to share short updates and to see tweets made by others (Susannah Fox, Kathryn Zickuhr and Aaron Smith. 2009). Online networking destinations have offered various roads for instructors to improve English language learning. An examination done by (Grgurovic, 2011) demonstrated that academicians and teachers concur that crossover or mixed learning methodology is useful.

2.5 Short message services (SMS)

Mobile instant messaging (IM) administrations have been exceptional as essential specialized devices by associating an expanding number of people whenever of the day at wherever around the globe. As per Mander (2014), around 600 million grown-ups are as of now utilizing IM benefits on their cell phones gave by portable applications. Generally, these applications work over internet. In any case, comparable to short message service (SMS) networks in light of the sending of short messages given by mobile phone organizations all over the globe.

The SMS administration is essentially a computerized arrange network that permits mobile users to get instant messages on their cellphones. Each message might be a greatest of 160 characters in length. In this record, we give a prologue to essential SMS ideas, systems and particulars, and SMS instruments and administrations.

2.6 SMS Discourse

Short Messaging Service (SMS), the most recent method of communication, is changing the way individuals connect with each other. There are changing impacts of new advancements. These affect the language and even perhaps to the brain. More settled advances are incompletely in charge of the first uniqueness and now potential merging of talking and composing. Herring (2001) eludes to SMS as a computer-mediated chat (CMC) and Crystal (2001) envoys this electronic talk as 'composed discourse' – or composing that is all the time perused as though it were being talked. The attributes of CMC have essential results for comprehension the way of CMC. Grinter & Eldridge (2001:219) express that mobiles are 'scaled down workstations for text centered communication.' Crystal (2001) and Ferrara (1991) contend that a large number of the desires and practices related with spoken and written language do not make a difference anymore.

2.7 Components of chat and SMS

• Spoken and written discourse

Spoken and composed discourses are basically extraordinary and serve distinctive capacities. Spoken discourse is divided with more straightforward basic sentences and composed words (and, in any case, or, so). Composed writings display a puzzling assortment of sentences of various basic structures. Brown and Yule (1983) depict the elements of spoken and composed discourse as we can utilize discourse to a great extent for the foundation and maintenance of human connections (or we utilize it for cooperation). SMS instant message can be viewed as a peripheral talk as it is a half breed of both the spoken and composed discourse, displaying components of both. Moreover, SMS text messaging is utilized for both the interactional and value-based.

• Language of chat and SMS

Herring (2001) noticed that language would fundamentally be influenced by innovative (or medium) factors, for example, synchronicity, granulate (length of content) multi methodology (for instance whether realistic or sound are incorporated) and also other non-semantic factors, for example, members' connections, desires and levels of inspiration. The language of SMS might be extensively characterized as non-concurrent (postponed time) content based. However, message informing can be non-concurrent or synchronous (continuous) in the event that the beneficiary and the sender are both accessible to utilize his/her cell phone to answer and subsequently look like versatile talk.

Moreover, the character furthest reaches of the message and the awkward text messaging makes this generally discourteous conduct adequate (Grinter & Eldridge, 2001, Döring, N., 2002). Then again individuals will put time and exertion in making their messages temporary way of the communication as messages might be erased before long.

The little screen size and its restriction of characters (160 characters) and additionally the little key cushion has roused the development of a significantly more curtailed language than rose in visit gathers in virtual universes (Crystal, D., 2001:229). The texters of the SMS messages are trying different things with composed language controlling it to fit the innovative impediments of space and style. SMS instant messages like the web, strips composed language to the most principal properties on account of time confinements and absence of para-linguistic signs that exists in up close and personal communication.

The messages are really an amalgam of genuine words and acronyms, shortenings and short structures which are highlight normal for the language in SMS text messaging. 'They are abbreviated through a procedure of truncation, oversight of letters or substitution of back to back letters in a word with a shorter piece of continuous characters that are phonetically identical' (Shortis T. 2001).

2.8 Linguistic forms

The content examinations of SMS communication have explored both the phonetic structures (shortening strategies, informal elements and innovativeness) and open elements of the instant messages. The semantic reviews directed by Ling (2003), Döring (2002) and Grinter & Eldridge (2001) examined the language utilize specifically the linguistic and lexical structures adjusted by the SMS content questioners. Döring's (2002) study agree with Shortis (2001) where she takes note of that syntactic decreases are utilized as the space exists for the full form of the words. This can be deciphered as a 'sign of nature between the informative accomplices' (2002:8). The acronyms show up on a specially appointed premise the clients can plan and translate the messages definitively. She additionally trusts that the short forms like shortened forms and acronyms satisfy an aggregate character work. In her review, Lin (2005) found that most of the Hong Kong undergrads 'message bilingually utilizing both Chinese and English' According to her the texters did not

observe Chinese and English to be fundamentally unrelated. It gives the idea that individuals draw on an entire scope of semantic assets and incorporate types of code blending in their SMS instant messages.

Investigate into the informative elements of SMS instant messages have been contemplated as single substances and as conversational examination. SMS communication is known as SMS sharing when single messages are traded in an arrangement like a discourse. However, this would rely on upon if the beneficiary and sender are both accessible to utilize and respond the message got in the meantime. Kasesniemi & Rautiainen (2002) noticed that SMS text messaging can turn out to be progressively dialogic with conversational structures like turn taking.

Taylor and Harper (2003) recognized a 'commitment to respond in pre-adult SMS use'. This agrees with Kasesniemi & Rautiainen's (2002) discoveries who express that 'leaving a SMS unanswered is nearly no matter what translated as impoliteness'.

2.9 Functions of SMS Text Messages

May be the most imperative capacity of communication advances like the cell phone is to empower individuals to keep in touch with those from whom they are removed physically. This capacity is most clearly used through the interpersonal informing abilities that this innovation bolsters. One of the conspicuous topics in the cell phone communication is that SMS content communication reinforces informal communities. Ling & Yttri's (2002) found that sending an instant message might be more critical for building and keeping up social connections than for planning down to earth game plans.

In Thurlow's (2003) investigation of instant messages, just around 33% of the messages finished useful or down to earth objectives – the rest of a blend, kinship support, sentimental and social capacities related with exceptionally cozy and social concerns. Text messaging in this manner appears to give a chance to cozy individual

contact while at a similar offering the separation important to oversee self-introduction and inclusion.

Grinter & Eldridge's (2001) ponder on adolescent portable clients observed that they utilized cell phone messaging to orchestrate times to talk and to alter game plans officially made. They additionally utilize text messaging to facilitate with both loved ones. The capacity to interface with others, anyplace, at whatever time takes into consideration a condition of 'unending contact' (Katz & Aakhus, 2002).

This was additionally reverberated in Reid's (2004) inquire about, where a content can frequently be gotten whenever at wherever, and individuals can answer secretly and discretely, and do as such while multi-entrusting. This capacity is most clearly used through the interpersonal informing abilities that this innovation bolsters.

Despite the fact that his ensuing examination concentrated on informal communication as the most predominant component of SMS communication as specified over, Ling's prior research (2001) states that smaller scale coordination is by all accounts the foundation of cell phone communication. It takes into consideration conversationalists to affirm, re-affirm and change arrangements and exercises that already would have been sorted out in advance.

This is resounded in the reviews by Haddon (2002) and Blinkoff & Palen (2001). Both their discoveries take note of that SMS text messaging evacuates strict adherence to plan as now the texters can impart to advise companions and partners to re-plan arrangements. It has offered ascend to a recently discovered suddenness which empowers them to change arranges at last – changing scenes and welcoming others to join their gathering.

2.10 Research on chat and SMS

Research into SMS is as of now being led in sociology, psychology, communication, media and language contemplates and additionally statistical survey.

At first, research was got conducted by Telecommunication companies to measure the tendency of new subscribers of their services. Just considerably later was the examination in this field more subjective, concentrate adolescent utilization of text messaging (for instance Thurlow' 2003), (Kasesniemi & Rautiaiene 2002, Ling & Yttri 2002). The techniques utilized likewise differ: field surveys in cafes and restaurants.

(Plant, S. 2002), meetings or poll learns at schools and colleges (Höflich & Rössler, (2002),Schlobinski, (2001) and content examination of valid instant messages (Androutopoulos & Schmidt, (2001; Döring, 2002) Text examinations of SMS communication have researched their phonetic structures (shortening methodologies, conversational elements and innovative utilization of language) and the informative elements of the instant messages.

3.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives of Research

The objectives of this research paper are stated below: -

- 1.To know the impact of social media whether it has positive or negative impact on English language.
2. To know if the use of language in social media is standardized and according to the standard form of English.
3. To find out whether the text messaging and SMS are affecting the skills of language i.e. writing and reading.

3.2 Research Questions

- How is the social media affecting the vocabulary of the users?
- How is the language used in chat and SMS and other social websites affecting the oral and written skills of the students?
- Does language of chat and SMS affect reading and writing?

3.3 Data Collection Tools

The researcher used following tools for data collection.

- Post the research question on social websites e.g. www.ideas.time.com and www.facebook.com.
- Also survey previous researches on slang language and bad impact of text messaging on language skills.
- Questionnaires and surveys.
- Chats and SMS of personal contacts used as sample.

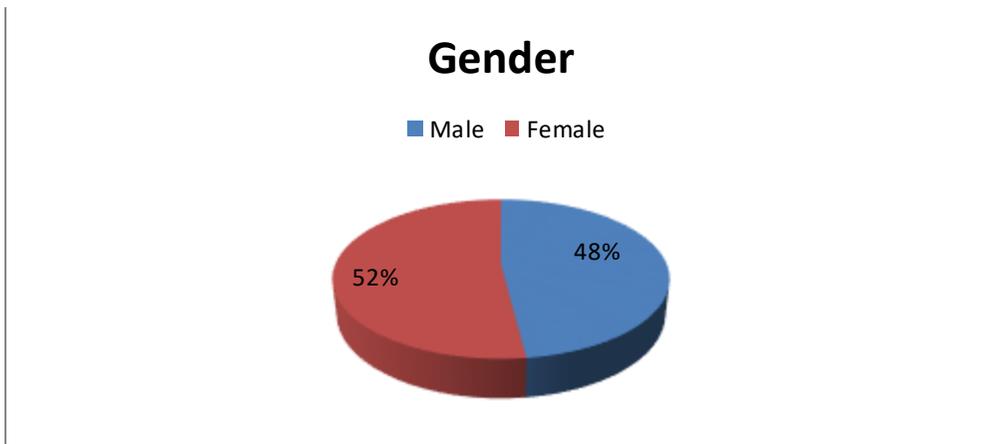
3.4 Sample of study

The participants or sample are the people using social media regularly. And the data is collected through Facebook, Google, Twitter, Chats and SMS and other social websites. Random sampling technique is utilized and 50 students of different colleges and Universities were selected to study the language variation in chat and SMS messages. The persons who voluntarily agreed mostly personal contacts to give the data needed for the study were included in the sample of the study. At least 100 text messages from each individual were collected and analyzed. So sample consisted of 5,000 text messages from 50 respondents.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

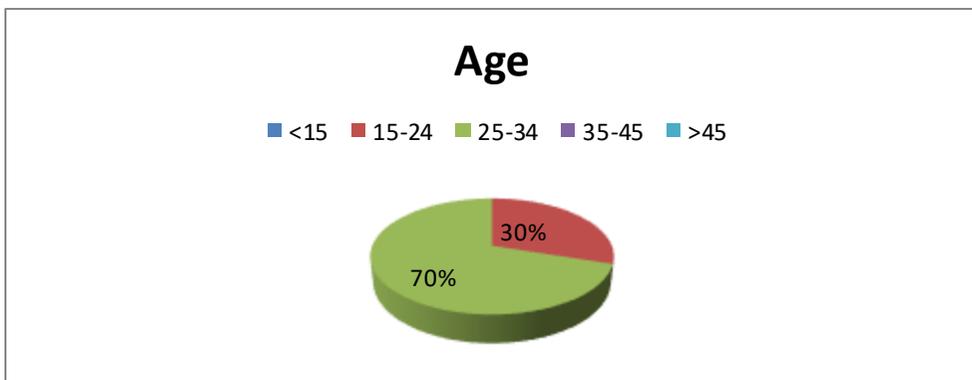
Data was analyzed by means of content analysis. Different characteristics which were observed in the data are shown in the following figures.

Figure 1: Gender of respondents



The data in the Figure shows that 52 percent respondents were female while 48 percent were males. As stated earlier, the sexual orientation of respondents isn't adjusted, fundamentally caused by the junk surveys. The researcher has made a suspicion for this failure, male understudies have higher propensity of giving improper and uninformative answers while answering the questions. Subsequently, a large portion of the junk polls are from male.

Figure 2: Age of Respondents

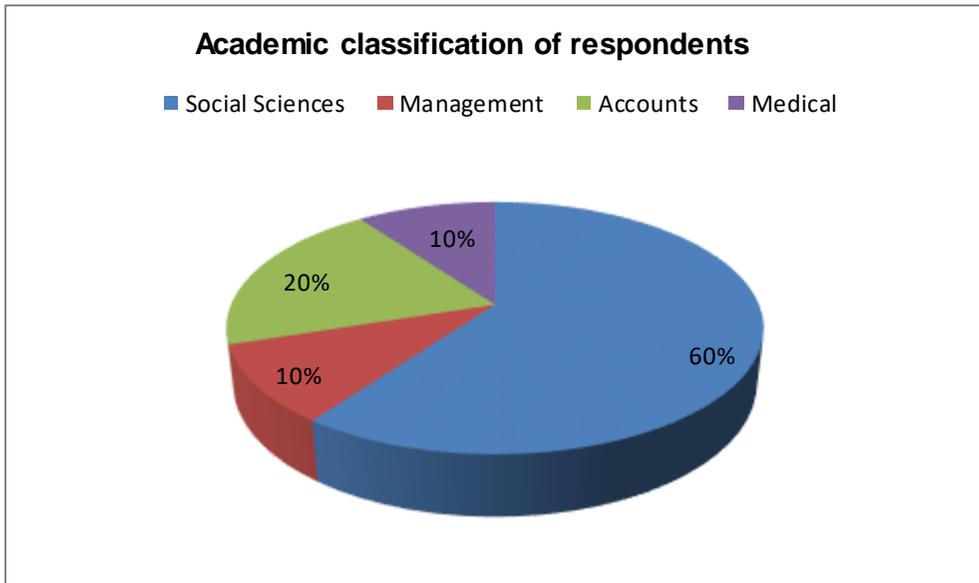


30% of respondents were between 15–24 years age and 70% were between 25 –34. The questionnaires were distributed among university students. The respondents voluntarily agreed mostly personal contacts to give the data needed for the study were taken as the sample of the study. This issue isn't imperative, because of its insignificance with the essential objective of this study.

4.1 Institutional affiliation of respondents

60% of the respondents in the sample were the students of Social Sciences and Language department whereas 20% are accounts, management and medical students comprise of 10% each, as shown in the figure 3.

Figure 3 Disciplines of Respondents

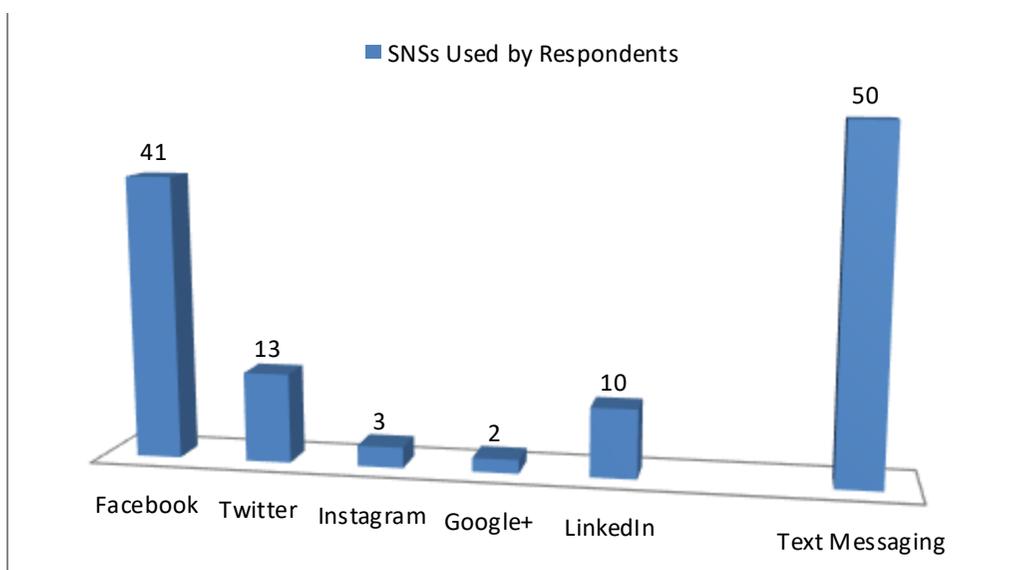


4.2 Sample from social network sites (SNSS)

As indicated by the sample, the most generally utilized long range informal communication site is Facebook, 41 out of 50 respondents are Facebook clients, as what the researcher has anticipated. In view of the outcome, just 3 out of 50

respondents utilize Instagram. This unique result was believed had been influenced by the questionnaires. 13 respondents use twitter, 10 respondents use LinkedIn 2, out of 50 respondents use Google+ whereas all the respondents in the sample use SMS and text messaging.

Figure 4 Types of social networks



4.3. ANALYSES OF THE SMS AND CHAT OF THE RESPONDENTS

4.3.1 Abbreviations

The utilization of shortened forms i.e. abbreviations in sentences likewise showed language variety. The utilization of shortened forms changes in like manner with various individuals or additionally fluctuates with a similar individual. It is conceivable that one individual is utilizing some shortening eventually and an alternate contraction at later.

Shortened forms are effortlessly comprehended by SMS individuals in this way satisfying an aggregate character work. Individuals make shortenings by utilizing

just the principal letter of each word. Few instant messages had truncated expressions.

People mostly use abbreviation of Asslam`O`Alikum in this way “A.A.” or “aoa”.

For example:

Kainat used “uni” abbreviation of university, when she was chatting to her friend Rabiya.

“enjoyed alot in the uni today”

Maham used “frnx” as an abbreviation for friends in reply.

- “it is always fun to hang out with frnx”
- And used another abbreviation “t.c by” (take care bye).

Hira also used abbreviations chatting to her brother in this way.

- “R u busy” and “contct wid me”.
(are you busy) and (contact with me).
- “I w8” (I wait)
- “yep whats wrong?” (yes, what is wrong?)

4.3.2 Omissions

In the examination of information gathered through instant messages of various individuals, numerous oversights in the language structure are found. The omission changed by the area of various urban communities. For example:

“Light” after oversight is composed as “li8” or “l8” additionally as “l8” is composed for “late”. “You” is composed as “U” and “Please” is composed as “Plz”. There are additionally numerous more illustrations could be found as thanks composed as “thanx / thnx / thankx”, “Medicine” as “Medicn”, “biscuits” as “biscot”.

- Acha btao aj kl kia h ra h?

(Acha btao aaj kal kia ho raha ha?)

- M comin

(I am coming.)

- Whats up bt kro na

(What's going on bat karo na)

- “ class m ami ko txt kr ri the”

(“e” is omitted in “txt”, “ah” is omitted in “rahi”)

There is high level of repetition present of these omissions in every type of data collected.

4.3.3 Slangs

The use of non-formal words or expressions are called slang they are not viewed as standard in the speaker's language however thought to be more acknowledged when utilized socially. Utilization of slang is exceptionally seen in text messaging when individuals are conversing with their companions. For example in Anum and Shariyar, both use the slang,

“O kamini ye to buri bat he”

“Kaminy to b wapis a jaldi” respectively with their friends.

Likewise the utilization of "Yar/Yr" can be watched too much in each individual's instant messages. “Shit” is additionally one of those cases.

There is another example of using slang word. Shaista uses slang word ‘stupid’ with her cousin Amir.

- “how funny...stupid”
- “are u insane?”
- “Go to hell.”

4.3.4 Variations in style

Style of Messaging differs individual to individual and it changes significantly because of association with that individual to whom the message is being passed on. In every one of the information gathered it is profoundly watched that while conversing with companion each individual turns out to be increasingly casual

while conversing with his or her kin or different relatives he or she turns into a bit formal. Yet, variety likewise exists in various levels of kinships.

As Noman to one of his friends:

- “Ap kahan pr ho?”

And with other one:

- “Dafa ho m pohnc h gya ho mul”

Waqas with his friend (Mehreen):

- “Hey kasi ho?”

And with his sister (Maham):

- “Salam sis kesi hain?”

However, some people maintain their style. For example, in Waqas’s chat there are no observable variations.

4.3.5 Use of blank messages

Use of blank messages can be observed in almost every person’s chat especially in Faiza’s and Adnan’s chat. It is either sent in case of anger or in case of no reply. However, some use of blank messages is also apparent in Rahila’s chat.

4.3.6 Influence of native language

Native language is the first language which a person has learned from birth. For clear message native language has mostly been used by some people in the sample. For example:

In one of Sehrish’s message Punjabi is used as:

- Nae parh parh k anni hn di an. Phr bt krty hn. Oky na!

4.3.7 Use of Emotions

A smiley or smiley face is an adapted portrayal of a grinning humanoid face, usually happening in pop culture. As we see there is high impact of local language on text messaging. Similarly, the pattern of utilizing emoticons is expanding step by step.

In the information gathered from 50 people smileys can be seen as in a lot of the talks. For example:

Hira's chat with her friend Kinat: "Shaista piaz chaeay :-(-)"

In Hasan's message with his friend: "I love u baby love u so much!!!! ☺"

4.3.8 Use of signs

Signs are utilized to invent feelings in messages. The greater part of the general population is in habit for utilizing indication of exclamation, question mark and furthermore the full stop sign. Be that as it may, some of individuals don't utilize them. For example in Arooba's chat no signs are used. Even full stops are not used while in Farah's chat every message has a sign. As given below:

- Han musebat dal li hai apne galay bs thik e hai!!!
- Asa ni socha kro allah sb bhtr kry ga tm agy parho gi???

4.3.9 Words order

Thus people changed the word order of action of language which incited to syntactic variety. Urdu is a subject object verb (SOV) language. Be that as it may, one may change the word arrangement on the off chance that one needs to stress a specific point or differ from the written work style. The helping verb, preposition or modifier may be in start things out. Individuals changed their sentence structure in instant message. For example, Jawad changed sentence structure and omitted auxiliary verb in this sentence:

- "jani free kb hona".
(kab free hona hy jani?)

Zainab also changed sentence structure, when she was chatting to her brother Mubeen.

- "mosam kysa hy whan ka"
(whan ka mosam kysa hy).

4.3.10 Code switching

Code switching marvels is regularly utilized as a part of instant messages. In the instant messages, individuals switch one dialect into another dialect.

It happens when speakers are multilingual or bilingual. At the point when the speakers have summoned over numerous languages than it is the decision of speaker that he utilizes which language keeping in mind the end goal to pass on his message to others unmistakably.

For example: Mehvish switches as follows, from one language to other.

- “A.A ksy hain ap kya kr rhay thy? Contact wid me.”

4.3.11 Code mixing

Code mixing alludes to the blending of at least two languages or language assortments in discourse. While watching the information we can see that the marvel of code blending is utilized generally. For example:

Zain uses Punjabi with mixing Urdu

“Te hor ki. . . itny kam”

5. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

SMS communication is utilized chiefly in the private social condition. It offers an expanded ordeal of mental closeness between message writer and message reader. The capable usage of these customized languages, short structures is a marker of social communication and a part of informal communication. The expansive interchanges of SMS correspondence are the secret code of youth or as the huge SMS against the long sentences. An instant message may mirror this is join elements of a composed medium with elements of a talked medium, yet this blend is typically not deliberate.

Emojis, for instance, :- (, :-) and ;-) are a depiction of non-verbal correspondence, which would somehow be lost from non-eye to eye correspondence. In term of its phonetic qualities, oral discourse is wise, and is dependent on shared

space, time, and foundation learning; written has the opposite characteristics. SMS language looks like discourse in a significant manner of its obvious qualities.

6. CONCLUSION

This research study reveals how Social Network Sites (SNSs) and SMS texting impact the students positively or negatively. We conclude from our results that the youth are excessively involved in text messaging and other programs offered by Mobile companies for communication. On the one hand, text messaging has closer distance and made communication among the people very easy and cheap but it has brought negative effects on the study of those students who are unnecessarily are involved in such activities.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

In the light of above discussion, we would like to make the following recommendations:

1. The researchers may expand sample size or choose sampling population from other segments of society in order to obtain general results.
2. In spite of sending questionnaire to the researchers must conduct face-to-face interviews of the respondents.
3. In order to get wide range of data from a large sampling population the researchers must be provided required financial resources.
4. The effects on English capability caused by the utilization of social networks are liable to user's propensities and inclination. Social network sites are not the one to be accused, the way an individual uses it, is the essential factor. As per Adhi Susilo (2014), Facebook and WhatsApp are both great language learning instruments for students. The students may be motivated to use them positively.
5. This is on the grounds that Facebook has instructing, social and innovative affordances that permitted sharing of thoughts and collaboration among

teachers and students. These means of communication must be used for knowledge learning and sharing.

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