IJLLT

The Use of Capital CMC Expressions in the Non-Capital Cities as a Sign of Language Unification

Bushra W. Ali
Department of Statistics, University of Sumer, Alrifaee, Iraq
Corresponding Author: Bushra W. Ali, E-mail: mrsouda1978@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT

Recent studies of computer mediated communication (CMC) have focused mainly on linguistic analysis of the internet's different types of chats. This study highlights the differences between university and non-university when it comes to using chat. The difference focuses on their use of capital and non-capital expressions. The study was conducted in the University of Sumer. The research focuses upon the capital and non-capital expressions use at the university community depending upon9 variables for 97 sample. The data revealed that there is a distinction between university and non-university chat on their capital expressions usage: (Laad, Aady, Hello, Dez, Mnower, Shakbark, Wyaya, Ok and Bye), at the non-capital area. Moreover, the data showed that there is a distinction between university chat at the university community and their chat outside the university community. Moreover, this study observed the written chats of Iraqi university informants: students, teaching staff and employees. The sample was randomly chosen using social media such as Viber, Facebook and Whats WhatsApp. This is to observe that how the public and private atmospheres participate in language change to be unified at the time of the social networking use. The study used a quantitative and statistical analysis and investigated the use of capital expressions by users from the noncapital inhabitants' background. The results of the study found that the university informants eluded to use the capital expressions at the university atmosphere in the noncapital areas. The results also reflected the fact that the use of capital expressions in the noncapital areas is a clear indication for language unification concept.

1. Introduction

It has been proposed that Twitter users tweet 277.000 times every minute, Facebook users share 2.460.000 pieces of content, email users send 204.000.000 messages, and YouTube users upload 72 hours of new video every minute. This valuable data has captured to develop Language Technology studies (Lein, 2017).

New Technologies stimulates researchers to study CMC linguistically. Because it has created new types of written forms which are completely new for people on certain places, that's because they do not use these forms in their normal life the non-university (sentence is confusing). CMC use in the academic world has changed the literacy of the university community.

This research presents an analysis of a corpus of social media chats, these are done using Facebook, Viber, WhtsApp and Messenger. The sample is university students, teaching staff and employees at the university of Sumer in Iraq using their university and non- university chats. The main aim of this research is to give an evidence that these popular social networking sites affect the Iraqi's language competence. This is by the use of local and official expressions where they are not normally used.

The quantitative analysis of social media chats is used to investigate language change, if any, between the university informants in the public and non-public sectors of societies. The study reflects that the informants elude to use the accent

that have been used by the capital of Iraq inhabitants, this by the use of capital expression at the non-capital area. These expressions are; (Laad, Aady, Hello, Dez, Mnower, Shkbark, Wyaya, Ok and Bye) (Meta language should be italicized, refer to abstract). Moreover, it gives a clear example about the idea of 'language globalization'. Also, it sheds a light about noncapital people trying their best to use the language of more civilized places at the university community and treat these expressions as formal expressions to be used in the formal place. Gradually, this will be used more on the non-university community. For instance, at home, between relatives, neighbors or friends. In spit the above fact, they start to use these expressions informally too. This is a clear sign for informal transformation of formal expressions because they start to feel them- means the capital expressions- inside competence of their brain, which is the reflection of informality.

Statistical analysis considers the use of capital expressions by users from the noncapital inhabitants' background at the university and non- university community. Results of the study clarifies that in spite the fact that the use of capital expressions at the university community are more than their non- university chat, they also tend to use these expressions at the non-capital area too. It also reflects the idea that the use of capital expressions in the noncapital areas is a clear sign for language change.

Aim of the study is to investigate CMC chats of some non-capital citizen theoretically and experimentally, through linguistic analysis. Furthermore, the effect of internet on the language expressions and items used.

It is hypothesized that expressions of capital citizen are used by non-capital citizen at internet chats, specifically, at the university community. In addition, there are, certain terms which are used repetitively, giving a clear reflection of globalization of language use. These are our variables of study: (Laad, Aady, Hello, Dez, Mnower, Shkbark, Wyaya, Ok and Bye (Italicize meta language)), at the non-capital area. Moreover, this study is linguistic in the way that we use the linguistic analysis to analyze the conversations of CMC.

A questionnaire is prepared so as to collect data for analyses. We depended upon Shanzay Kamran Sabiha Mansoor;s model (2017). In their research, they conducted a critical analysis on a corpus of Facebook comments by university student's Language use on Facebook in Pakistan.

2. Literature Review
Language of internet, CMC, globalization of language, social media, Facebook, network system and language use, social network, digital language, languages in digital media, etc, are the most common expressions on language study and research. We can see this trend clearly in some studies. For instance, Ylva (2002) examined the impact of written language use on four modes of CMC. They include email, chats, instant messaging and SMS. The researcher examines the techniques of text input on writing the four modes. The researcher finds that there are so many expressions used from other languages or expressions between languages and spoke-like words. All of them clearly change the form of language used in CMC. This research sheds light on the fact of language change and the role of computer mediated communication impact.

Kamran and Mansoor (2017), who are research associate professors of English, carried out a research study which is a critical analysis to a corpus of Facebook comments by university students of language use on Facebook in Pakistan. This article observes the written comments of Pakistani students on Facebook sites on the public and private universities, to study their English language abilities and social network systems and its implications on language strategy in education. The study focuses on the quantitative analysis and investigates the variances of Facebook users they are in the public and private sectors in graceful of some variables like: educational experience, gender and regional variance.

Results dominates the use of English and there is a good difference between public people and private sector students in the fact of their preference to use English. Results in this research show that there are differences in men and women use on social networking sites in some regions of Pakistan. Findings of this research show the language discrimination between students of public and private university sectors.

The aim of the research was to examine how this social networking site reflects the Pakistani English competence that is required for internet technology in local and global communication. The quantitative analysis of Facebook comments was used to find out whether there is any discrimination found between students from public and private sector universities in the various regions and genders in Pakistan.

Also, this study aims to judge if the kind of languages are being used by the performers to show the reflection of their simplicity in using the language and an affirmation of their culture or is it due to inadequacy to express themselves in written English. This paper presents a new study of computer-mediated communication (CMC) through comments of students that are being posted on Facebook of a number of public and private universities of Pakistan. This study sheds lights on language manipulation on the internet, and there are formal and informal kinds of language which are used in public and private university sectors. This idea is reflected by the language of CMC.

Also, we should shed a light on Soria (2016) study. In this study the researcher looks for how language technology maintenance varies from one language to another digitally. It also examines the alarming differences and gaps between the different languages and regions in internet language use. For instance, English is the top language but the support for English is not perfect too. While, others the smaller languages have considerable gaps. Moreover, many languages' basic technologies face shortage in text analyses in internet or technology platform. Also, other languages in internet have a clear shortage on semantic methods.

If a language is not supported on its' technology platform, for example, the keyboard of the PC to fit with the characters and accents to write with, the language becomes in danger. If there is no spell checker the accent or language use will be affected, and it will never be used online. We get to know by this study that internet or technology platform can affect the language and could have a future change on the language face.

Djomeni and Saembouo (2016) did a project which aimed to study the use of African languages in the digital media in Africa, especially in Cameroon. It reveals the fact that it is difficult for African languages to access internet easily, without filling some fundamentals of reliable African writing systems. It describes the current practices with respect to most Cameroonian languages on the media. The research reveals that though there are commitments fund here and there, and some people or some language groups are trying to be visible on the digital media. Still there are a lot of challenges related to key-boards encoding and mobile applications. The paper shows the necessity to create a network at the national, regional African roots. Again, in this research we get to know that technology platform and internet affects the language in Africa that's another good evidence for the present research.

Miličević, Ljubesic, and Fiser (2017) conducted a study to investigate the spelling concept on the Twitter micro-blogging platform This is to have insight about the universalities' communication on social media, a comparative analysis of three closely related languages have been performed in Slovene, Croatian and Serbian. The data is collected and analyzed. The analysis tells differences of deviation from the norm amount in the three languages. with Slovene twitters being the tending to use non-standard spelling, and Serbian the least. Overall, closed word classes, especially interjections and abbreviations, are found to be more non-standard than the open classes. In the fact of standard versus the non-standard types transformations, deletions of characters are more common than insets or replacements, and alterations that mostly are in word-final position. The study also gives a clear sign of language change because of the computer mediated communication.

3. Study layout and data elicitation

The amount of everyday internet written data (such as Facebook, Viber, etc.) that can be carried out for more CMC research could be as far from infinite. The internet seems as big as one's language, Soria (2017) copies Tim Berners Lee's paraphrased words that *internet is destroying barriers and linking civilizations.*

In this research, the language that can be used over the internet not only affects a person's experience and choice of language expressions, but also affects the language itself in the way that it moves in gradual unification. Internet users anywhere try to use the same expressions regardless where they are in order to communicate with each other. This fact clarifies the idea of language globalization. The people of faraway cities use expressions and terms that are not specialized to their areas. But, they use the expressions and terms of capital when they use internet chats formally. It is a sign of gradual use of these expressions, because, they will use it on their informal daily life. Gradually, the new generation will use them too, till they will use them on their normal life. The researcher in this research uses nine variables to shed light about the language change on its first step for informal use, while the informants try to use them on their formal chats at the university community first. We collected (97) sample to be explained under the following variables: (*Laad* means 'so', *Aady*means 'It's OK', Hellomeans 'hello', *Dez* means 'send', *Mnower*means 'You are shining', *Shkbark* means 'what's up', *Wyaya*: means 'with me', Ok means 'ok' and Bye means 'bye). These variables are used by capital people frequently, and the non-capital citizen tend to use it between them at the university community, in their formal chats. But, they use it less frequently informally, when they are outside the university community, between friends and relatives, as shown in the data and tables below.

In this research, we try our best to find out how many times these expressions are used at the university community in comparison to their use outside the university community. The variables use at the university community represents the start point for language change, because this action from the university informants side represents their preference to use certain expressions which are more famous, and this usage can be expressed as a surface language because the informants tend to use it at certain positions than others. Also, the use of these expressions outside the university community can be explained as the point of language change also, because the users try to use the variables informally and outside the university community means the variable moves from the surface fact to deep inside competence of the chat user. This is the start point to change the language and language unification. Moreover, the informants use some expressions that are globally used like hello, ok, etc. is the sign for language globalization.

4. Methodology

Internet chat is a form of personal communication and language use. It is used for different situations, and reasons. The amount of data being used daily stimulates scholars and researchers to investigate in this field. As well as our present study. The method that we follow in our experiment is a questionnaire, which is designed for the informants to be asked to write a chat from any type of CMC media with some analytical and biographical questions, about the place of birth, age and their origins. The informants are random sample of *Al Nasiryh* city and people from some remote areas of the center of the capital working at the university. In this study we analyze (97) sample being used at the university community. Also, (97) sample are used outside the university community, to be analyzed linguistically. In which we have collected data by a questionnaire selected with some biographical questions to shed a light on the informants' origin of regain. We faced some kinds of difficulty because the informants tend to remove their chats and not save the storage on their media. That made data collection complicated, especially the chats of the non-university conversations, because the informants tend to keep their personal chat covered and did not reveal their personal life. We collected data during (2018) and until mid of (2019). Here we have the sociolinguistic analysis in which we try to find out the differences between university chat and non-university chat, which is done by the university informants, the informants live far away from the capital and they use a different kind of accent that divers on its expression use. Therefore, we tried our best to find out expressions of capital area people and not normally used by the non-capital informants to guess their usage of these expressions at the university community situation and again on the non-university community situation. The speech act of the informant is different in the university community situation because the informant tends to use the formal way of chat and the speech act of the informant is casual and informal when they are on the non-university community. Linguistically the analysis is carried out to find out the use of capital expressions in the noncapital area to emphasis the fact that the language is moving to be unified with the aid of internet use specially in social media. Because the informants tend to use some expressions of capital informally too, this is what has clearly appeared in the table of non-capital informants' usage of the variables below. This is the change of their mind competence, out of their repetition for the capital expressions daily. (mention table number)

The work of Karman (give date reference) is used as main modal for the study in which he aims to examine how this social networking sites affect the Pakistani English competence. Also other models mentioned above (better to give clear reference because there is too much text in between) in the theoretical background represent an evidence to shed light on language change, the informal use of capital expressions, language unification idea, and the globalization of language use in the future.

5. Results

The study involves only two fields of analysis they are sociolinguistic and linguistic. The sociolinguistic analysis covers the variables of university and non-university chats of non-capital university informants. It involves statistical analysis to find out to what extent the non-capital CMC users use the capital expressions formally and informally, between friends, neighbors and relatives. The linguistic analysis covers nine variables mentioned above (kindly mention them here again) and are being discussed in the following table (must give table number).

According to the following table (table no) the samples' chat in this position is at the university community that means it is formal type of CMC type of speech act and it is used by non-capital citizen. The formal expressions that the informants use in this area are the expressions of capital, they use them formally, because normally, they do not use it on their real life, at home or between relatives and neighbors.

Table 1: The use of CMC by non-capital citizen at the university community.

No.	Laad	Aady	Hello	Dez	Mnower	Shkbark	Wyaya	Ok	Bye
1.			1					1	
2.			2					2	
3.			6	2	1			1	
4.			2						
5.						3		1	1
6.		1		3					
7.						2			
8.			2					1	1
9.						2			1
10.			1	1					
11.	1			1					
12.			3	3				4	
13.			1	2				2	
14.	13		1	4		1	2		
15.	1			3				8	1
16.									2
17.				1					1
18.									
19.						1			
20.									
21.				2		1			
22.						1			
23.									
24.									
25.			4			3		2	1
26.			1			2	1	1	
27.									
28.									
29.				1					
30.									
31.			2	1					
32.				2		1			
33.									
34.			4				1		
35.				4					
36.	1			1					
37.			4	1					
38.				1					
39.				1					
40.				1					
41.			1	2					
42.			4	1					1
43.				1					
44.									
45.			2						
46.				1					
47.				1					
48.									
49.						1			
50.			1	2					
51.				2					
52.			1	2					
53.			1	1					
54.			1						
55.									
56.			1	2					
57.									
58.			2						

59.				1					
60.				3					
61.				2				1	
62.								2	
63.			1						
64.			1						
65.			1						
66.			1						
67.			1					1	
68.			1						
69.			1						
70.				1					
71.			1			2			
72.			1						1
73.			1			1			1
74.			1			1			
75.						1			
76.						1			
77.			1						
78.			1						
79.			1						
80.			1			1			
81.			1						
82.			1			1			1
83.			1						
84.				1				1	
85.				3		1			
86.				1					
87.						1			
88.				1					
89.	1		1						
90.				3				3	
91.			1		1	1			
92.									
93				1					
94	1					3			
95		1					3		
96									
97			2				1		
	17	2	70	67	2	32	8	31	12

 In the above table (mention table no) we find out that there are 70 points of Hello. Although the informants live in far and rural area they use this expression as formal and scored the highest position between the expressions' use. This shows globalization of language. Not only in this area, but also the informants of the research at the university community use this expression. Also, all the people around the world normally use it on their mediated communication chats. Moreover, the above table (table number) scores 67 points of *Dez*. This capital expression is used by the non-capital informants formally at their formal life because this expression could be the typical expression for capital inhabitants' use. Therefore, we presume that this second highest expression used is the typical sign of language unification because the informants do not normally use it in their real life. This provides a clear evidence that the informants tend to use such expression which is never being used in this area. They borrow it to use it formally at the university community chat and it unifies the language through the digital accesses.

The table shows 32 times for *Shkbark*, used by the university informants in their chats. This capital expression gives a clear sign for language is going on to be unified because of the internet chats. We have 31 times for ok which is the third highest score in the above table (table number) . OK is a global expression which is being used normally everywhere around the world. Therefore, we guess clearly that these expressions could be the beginning shine of language globalization. The following score that the table shed light on is 17) times for *Laad*. Again, this typical capital expression is used. It scores

medium level of degrees. It is the sign of language unification because it is not normally used by the far away area citizen. It is one of the typical capital expressions. So, used by the capital citizen formally means that it started to be used in their real life. The reason is that it is used formally first then it shifts to the informal use. The variable Bye scores 12 points this is the sign of language globalization aspect. This expression is normally used around the world and to be used in such rural area is a good beginning for language globalization. We have 8 times for (*Wayaya*) in the above table table 1. Which is again a sign of language unification This expression is normally used by the capital inhabitantsIn this research we found that the non-capital informants use it formally. We guess 2 times for (*Monwer*) and 2 times for *Aady*. These two expressions are capital expressions represent as a sign of language unification inspite of the fact that they scored the lowest average. Finally, in the above table we have three variables representing language globalization: Hello, OK and Bye. Six variables represent language unification: *Dez*, *Laad*, *Wayaya*, *Monwer* and *Ady*. The highest is (Hello) which is the first sign of language globalization.

Table 2: The use of CMC by non-capital citizen outside the university community.

No.	Laad	Aady	Hello	Dez	Mnower	Shkbark	Wyaya	Ok	Bye
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9						1			
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21			1						
22			1			1			
23									
24									
25									
26									
27			1						
28						1			
29									
30									
31									
32			1						
33						1			
34									
35									
36									
37									
38	1								
39									
40									
41	1					1			
42									
43									
44									
45	2								
46	1								

47	1			1		
48						
49						
50				1		
51						
52						
53				1		
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59				1		
60						
61						
62						
63						1
64						1
65						
66						
67						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77				1		
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83	1					
84				1		
85						
86						
87	1			1		
88				1		
89		1		1		
90						
91						
92					3	
94				1	1	
95						
96						
97						
Ave	8	1	4	12	4	2

In the above table (table number) we find out there are so many expressions of the capital area which are being used They are used informally and outside the university community which means that it has transferred and shifted from the formal way to the informal or from the surface in the mind of utter to the deep competence of the informants' mind. Here we have 70 points of Hello at the university community, but only four points outside the university community. We mentioned above that this expression is the clearest sign for language unification, in which the language globalization idea shifts from surface to the deep competence.

67 points of *Dez* at the university community, but only 0 point outside the university community. This expression is the typical capital expression made it difficult to shift in the mind, and needs time for such process. 32 times for *Shkbark* at the university community, but only 12 points outside the university community. The shift here is medium for language unification, and it is in the right way for language unification. Also,31 times for ok at the university community, but only 4 points outside the university community. This global expression just started to walk on the right path to globalize. There are some points represent the change in competence. However, we have 17 times for (*Laad*), at the university community, butonly 0 point outside the university community. This expression is difficult to be shifted and needs time to be deep inside the competence of the utterrer. Whereas, 12 times for (Bye) at the university community, and, only 2 points outside the university community. This represents that the language globalization shift is in the right way again. Table 2 scores 8 times for (*Wayaya*) at the university community, but no points for outside the university community chat. This is the difficulty of language shift from formal to informal competence. As well as 2 times for (*Monwer*) at the university community, but only 0 for outside the university community chats, represents the language difficulty to be shifted from capital to non-capital usage of expressions. Finally, the 2 times for (*Aady*) at the university community score gives a hope to see. But, only 1 point outside the university community, indicates an appearance of language unification concept and a start point to guess the language change by the shift from the formal to informal use.

6. Conclusion

Finally, in this study we conclude that the globalization of language has started. There are 70 points of (Hello) at the university community which is the highest expression used by the university informant inside the university community andreflects the idea of language globalization. This expression not only reflects the capital expression, but also used all around the world and can be considered as starting point for language unification. Also, it is used (four) times informally and outside the university community which means that it is transferred from the formal way to the informal or from the surface to the deep competence of mind. Also, the globalization idea appears clearly in the point of 31 times for (OK). The averages are high at the university community. It is more than what is outside the university community which scores 4 points only. This is the starting point of the globalization idea. Finally, the 12 times for (Bye) at the university community which means that the globalization idea appears again in this expression, because it is like OK and Hello and is being used all around the world. This expression has just started to spread informally here as we have only 2 points outside the university community as shown in table 2.

The language unification and the language change has clearly appearred in the second highest expression which is used by the informants scores 67 points of *Dez*at the university community according to the table 1? We have only (zero) points outside the university community, becausethis expression is the clearest capital expression being used in the capital areas but, it is rarely if not being used at the non-capital areas. Whereas, it scores the second highest level, this clarifies that there is a good start to use it formally at the university community. Also, this indicates that the university informants try to use the capital expressions between them more than they used these expressions informally, between their families and friends. In this way we guess that the language change and language unification to go towards the language unification idea starts formally then it goes deep to the society to be fixed inside the mind and competence. Also, 32 times for *Shkbark* is a great value to emphasize this idea at the university community. (12) points for the outside the university community, represents the transformation of expressions from formal to be informal, from surface to deep competence of the informants. Moreover, 17 times for *Laad*, at the university community, because this expression like *Dez* is the most frequently used by the capital citizen than the non-capital ones, which is why it scores only 0 points outside the university community informally. Also, 8 times for *Wayaya* at the university community more than the informal usage because we have only 0 point outside the university community. Furthermore, 2 times for *Monwer* at the university community contrasting 0 point outside the university community. Finally, 2 times for *Aady* at the university community, but only 1 point outside the university community. All of these expressions reflect the idea of language change and the language unification. This comes from the formal shift to be informal that means it shifts from surface to deep competence inside the mind of the speaker. That clearly cause language change because it is going to move to the generations. Finally, the change of expressions leads to the gradual change of language and the globalization of language use, all these by the use of CMC.

Finally, the main results of the study can be summarized as follows:
- The university informants tend to use the capital expressions at the university community more if they chat with their friends or relatives.
- The formal use of the expressions is the starting point for language change, language unification and language globalization.

- The formal use tends to be transformed to be informal which means that it transforms from the surface to deep competence.
- There are certain expressions which could be called global expressions which are used formally more than informally and are considered as the starting point of globalization of language.

References

[1] D. Djomeni, G., E. Sadembouo, (2017). African Languages and Digital Media: Practice, Challenges and Perspectives in Cameroon' University of Yaoundé I, Nacalco Centre for Applied Linguistics.

[2] Djomeni, G. D., & Sadembouo, E. (2016). Digital Media and Language Revitalisation Els mitjans digitals I la revitalitzacio linuistica (Eds.), *Afrrican Languages and Digital Media: Practice, Challenges and Perspectives in Cameroon* (pp.39-54) [PDF for Digital Edition]. Retrieved from http://linguapaxReview2016web.pdf

[3] Hard af Segerstad, Y. (2002) *Use and Adeaptation of Written Language to the Conditions of Computer-Mediated* Communication [Unpublished Ph.D. thesis]. Humanisten, University of Goteborg, Sweden*.

[4] Kamran, Sh., & Sabiha, M. (201 7) Globalization and Language Use on Social Media in Pakistan. *European Journal of Language and Literature Studies*, *3*(2), 79-84.

[5] Lein, S. (20017). *The Wishwall the Wishmaker.* Retrieved from http://thewishwall.org/empowering-style-the-celebrity-wishmaker-simonetta-jein-meets-art-director-jessica-marchegiani/

[6] Miličević, M., Ljubesic, N., & Fiser, D.(2017). Investigating Computer Mediated Communication Corpus- Based Approaches to Language in the Digital World (Eds.), *Birds of a feather don't quite tweet together: An analysis of spelling variation in Slovene, Croatian and Serbian Twittere*se (pp.14-43)

[7] Soria, C. (2016). Digital Media and Language Revitalisation Els mitjans digitals I la revitalitzacio linuistica (Eds.), *What is Digital Language Diversity and Why Should We Care?* (pp.13-29) [PDF for Digital Edition]. Retrieved from http://linguapaxReview2016web.pdf