

## Communication Setting of Linguistic Functions Through Tech Apps Applications



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**Abstract:** The present research article emphasizes on the application settings of linguistic functions in communication through smartphone Mobil Communication. The study looks at the tech-apps WhatsApp and Telegram as networks to deliver written and spoken and icon language interchanges among the users. The study was conducted by following suitable research protocols. This prospect involved the revision of specialized materials such as publications and webpages focused on the subject being investigated. Database from a survey given to 100 students is also shown as part of this research criterium. The outcome of this study has drawn the attention of being academically aware about the Tech-Linguistics-System created by Tech-Apps-Users when conducting communication settings that involve lexicon and syntax stereotype linguistic messages. This study is very useful for scholars interested in Linguistics and Applied Linguistics Studies.

**Keywords:** Communication; Linguistics; Technology

### I. INTRODUCTION

Communication is a process by which meaning is assigned and conveyed in an attempt to create shared understanding. The significant value of applied communication has been traced by many researchers (Akmajian, 2010); (Aronoff, 2002); (Ayan, 2020); (Ahangar & Zeynali, 2017); (Barbara, 2003); (Berger, 2008); (Croft, 2015); (Floyd, 2009); (Golonka, Tare & Bonilla, 2017); (Griffin, 2012); (Halliday, 2004); (Knapp, 2002); (Pearce, 2008); (Price, 2015); (Tardanico, 2012); (Thompson, 2002); (Akmajian, Demers, Farmer, Harnish, 2010). However, stepping into this subject from a Linguistics perspective, it will lead us to underline too that the process of communication involves analysing [language form]; [language meaning], and [language in context].

**The first**, [language form] refers to word-definitions, phonetical variants, and the agreement between them into contextual sentence/phrases. Pragmatically speaking, all linguistic scholars would agree that WhatsApp and Telegram icons (❤️/☐/😞/😄/🍔/📱/👤) could not show for themselves any of those linguistic relevancies unless we put them into meaningful linguistic contextual sentences and phrases. For instance, Sweet heart. / So sad. / Very happy. / I am eating a hamburger. / waking solo.

**The Second**, [language meaning] focuses on words and sentences and phrases usage. For instance, Message / Text / SMS / WhatsApp / Telegram / A/the message. / a/the text. / A /the text. / A message was sent... / 311the message was sent... A text was written... The text was written...

**The Third**, [language in context] interprets word and sentence and phrase meaning. Thus, the examples prior provided could clearly describe the definition of this category from the standpoint of Applied Linguistics. Based on which we could affirm that WhatsApp and Telegram written and spoken and icon language interchanges are subjected to the classification of linguistic functions such as lexicon and syntax that help in determining the interpretation of the projected message.

Beside the use of linguistic functions to determine what we could classify as Writing, Visual, and Verbal projections; the process of communication also involves different channels through which the sender and the receiver exchange communicative messages. Traditionally, we have been using tools such as pencils, pens and papers to handle language interchanges, however, with the arrival of technology the preferential use of these mediums has decreased. And even though we have revolutionized their concept-design, the idea about communicating one with each other has reached unprecedented levels of "favoritism-usage" through the continuing and unstoppable development of The Digital Age, which has allowed the creation of numerous digital-platforms, among them WhatsApp and Telegram. Although these digital platforms show differences in their tech-design; when it comes to communicate lexicon and syntax written and spoken and icon messages, their digital features allow users to do so by engaging in practical and convenient communication settings. For instance, phrases such as I love you. / I am sad. / I am happy. / I am eating a

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hamburger. / I am drinking a beer. / I am waking, ext., which show the verb-mode and the lexicon-determiner used can be delivered not only that way but through pictured, not complete verbal sentence and phrase, and in a combined typing setup accompanied by letters, numbers and icons when using WhatsApp and Telegram messages. So, decoding a stereotype communicative language interchange like this (♥□ / m2) and many others; it will lead us to ponder about the linguistic functions with which we should proceed to do so.

At present, it is yet unknown how the digital features of WhatsApp and Telegram could be impacting the field of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics. Therefore, emphasizing on the application of linguistic functions in communication through smartphone Mobil Communication when using these apps as networks to deliver written and spoken and icon language interchanges is vital to study communication settings that involve lexicon and syntax stereotype linguistic messages.

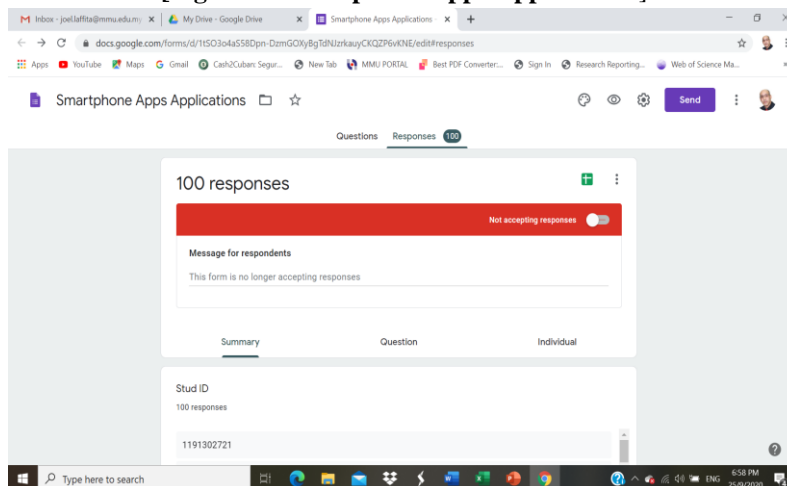
## II. METHODOLOGY

The study research was conducted by following suitable research protocols. This prospect involved the revision of specialized reference materials such as publications and Internet accredited webpages focused on the subject being investigated, and a compilation of statistics data from an online survey-segments piloted among 100 students at Multimedia University, Malaysia. By employing these principles of research techniques; the study began gathering and analyzing data from a series of research-studies, which have been appropriately displaced under the Introduction heading part of this research. The data gathered regarding the survey-segments was collected via goggle forms-questionnaire that helped in assessing the WhatsApp and Telegram practices when using smartphone Mobil Communication settings. All the statements in the questionnaire were set to measure the viewpoint of the public inquired towards typing messages stereotypes. The questionnaire was comprised of different, and separated Google-form sections to avoid plagiarisms and as such increase confidentially on the data collected. The responses were scored by using different Likert scales, which provided the way for the public inquired responding to the subject-matter-domain, as appropriate. The first section of the questionnaire collected demographic details information and it consisted of statements such as students' grade, ID, sex, race, and the section group and participant's number. See table 1 Demographic Survey. The second section collected language proficiency details and it consisted of statements such as inquires, rate and outcomes. The third section collected WhatsApp and Telegram apps messages usage outcomes and it consisted of statements such as inquires, rate and outcomes. The fourth section collected WhatsApp and Telegram apps costumers-outcomes and it consisted of statements such as inquires, rate and outcomes. After recording the responses, the completed online-questionnaire was collected and coded for statistical academic analysis. To corroborate this research input and its scientific data development. See figure 1: Smartphone Apps Applications.

### Limitation Background

The research-study was limited to analyze the application of linguistic functions such as lexicon and syntax in communication through smartphone Mobil Communication settings. This assessment used inclusion criteria that are classified in the WhatsApp and Telegram as networks to deliver written and spoken and icon language interchanges among the users. Thus, observations based on the use of the features of these mediums to stablish communication settings were conducted among users of smartphone. This assignment took place during a course of an academic year trimester which consisted of 14 weeks with 3 credit hrs. Per week, in total 43 hrs. Setting by the Faculty of Applied Communication (FAC), Multimedia University (MMU), Malaysia. See table 2: Language course academic Inputs.

[Figure 1: Smartphone Apps Applications]



[Table 1: Demographic Survey]

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Trimester Assignment Date and Outcome	Stud Grade	Stud ID	Stud Sex	Stud Race	Section Groups and Participants
Trimester 2 March, 2020	Degree	-	Male	Malay	FOL1
			Female	Chinese Indian Others	FOL2 FOB1 IT1
Outcome	100%	100%	M 37% F 63%	M 9% C 57% I 24% O 10%	100%

[Table 2: Language Course Academic Inputs]

Subject Code and Name	Number of Weeks and Total Loading Hours	Assignment Content	Students Number	Computer Assisted Tools
MPU3405 Spanish for Culture and Communication	14 / 43	100% Coursework: Speaking, Listening, Writing and Reading Tests and Assignments	180	Google Classroom Google Meet

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study applied mixed research methods that include quantitative and qualitative techniques. It has focused on collecting, analyzing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative data. The study has used this mixed approach because both quantitative and qualitative research work together offer the inputs that can answer the research questions, and to address the literature framework which is based on 1) Research methodology. 2) Subject matter domain. 3) Results and discussion. The implemented research methodology offers all possibilities offered in attempting to make relevant and understood the research problem, which emphasis on the application of linguistic functions such as lexicon and syntax in communication through smartphone Mobil Communication settings. In this regard, a displace of selected research-studies have been underlined to strengthen the view discussed, and Applied Linguistics examples insights together with their linguistic implications when using grammar and vocabulary in smartphone apps contextual communication settings have been cited as well.

The methodology strategies used in this research-study helped to present the facts of the elements accessible in the manuscript, which have been exposed with the purpose to highlight the reasons for which this research-study has been conducted. And in this regard offering a rational view of vocabulary and grammar linguistic functions centered on the subject being investigated. As a point of departure, the study has underlined a series of linguistic functionalities insights in which vocabulary and grammar are utilized the way smartphone users are conducting communication settings through the tech-apps WhatsApp and Telegram, a practice that is currently in place and which is rising academic concerns. Based on the academic observations carried out during the research study; the insights gathered denote that the main linguistic source data-compilation to analyze this subject-matter from the perspective of Applied Linguistics are the addressing forms, linguistic peculiarities that include the use of direct or indirect statements such as interrogative sentences and positive or negative replying. Based on which the users of WhatsApp and Telegram have formed a distinct form of doing writing, visual, and verbal projections that involve the use of syntax and lexicon in way-s to be deeply studied according to Syntactic and Semantic and Pragmatic Linguistics Standards. Although many scholars could agree that the created **Tech-Communicative Linguistics-System** when using the corpus of mobile apps in Applied Linguistics does not represent a language barrier; this new form of doing lexicon and syntax writing, visual, and verbal projections should be academically focused due to its current communicative linguistic development. Others factors to focus that could

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have allowed the emerging of this **Tech-Communicative Linguistics-System** are supposed to be related to space-limitation, time-management, and language proficiency skills, mainly English language.

Generally, this research has focused on Applied Linguistics in Communication. As language allows us to communicate with precision in specific discourse contexts. Pragmatically speaking, I would affirm that the delivering of a text, call, voice and picture message when using smartphone communication settings could only occur when contextualizing writing, visual and verbal projections. So, to understand the meaning of what and how is being communicated by using smartphone apps messages the grammar and lexicon used in these contexts must be considered.

The attempt to step into this subject matter presented to bring out the linguistic and communication insights stated in the literature framework of the study, it is a needed academic approach to be considered. Language and its core elements are recognized as valuable channels in Communication process, and the language used in smartphone Mobil Communication settings appears to be reliable with the concept of language as a system that consists of the development, acquisition, maintenance and use of complex systems of communication.

## CONCLUSION

Despite the fact that numerous researcher studies have been conducted addressing smartphone, linguistics, and communication issues; none is meant to emphasize on the application of linguistic functions in communication in smartphone Mobil Communication as this research study has attempted. While experts continue searching for new way-s to make the electronic device more technologically efficient; the incorporation of digital apps into the structure design of this electronic devices has become a Linguistic and Applied-Linguistics academic challenge task to keep analyzing. The current development of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics functions such as lexicon and syntax when using WhatsApp and Telegram stereotype messages in smartphone Mobil Communication settings is an open door for scholars interested in Linguistics and Applied Linguistics Studies. Thus, further research studies are recommended in order to continue strengthening the fields mentioned.

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