

AN ANALYSIS OF INTERJECTION EXPRESSION FOUND IN DIGITAL COMMUNICATION VIEWED PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE

Nike Aulia Andhini¹, Yuliyanto Sabat², Siti Aisyah³

STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, Indonesia

¹ nikeauliaandhini@gmail.com, ² sabatkeren@gmail.com, ³ siti.aisyah.yes@gmail.com

Abstract

Interjection was an important part of language used to express feelings or emotions under any circumstances. In Digital communication, interjections were often used to express feelings quickly and efficiently. The purpose of this research was to describe the expression of interjections in digital communication. This research used qualitative research. The method used in this research was the descriptive method. Digital communication, WhatsApp user was the subject of this investigation in WhatsApp Group. The object of the research was the text used in conversations within the WhatsApp group. The findings contained 6 type interjections from 12 data. There were Interjection of Annoyance, Interjection Admiration or Satisfaction, Interjection of Gratitude, Interjection of Hope, Interjection of Surprise, and Interjection of Call which were found as a consequence of the research. Annoyance was the most frequently used interjection.

Keywords: Digital Communication; Interjection; Pragmatic Perspective

INTRODUCTION

Digital communication has become increasingly widespread and integral in our daily lives. Various forms of media communication have been adopted as part of the growth of digital communication (Anwar & Rusmana, 2017). One popular form of digital communication is instant messaging apps like WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, and Line. In digital communication, users often use interjections to express their feelings and emotions. The pragmatic perspective refers to the analysis of language that considers the social context and purpose of communication. Interjections in digital communication can have several pragmatic functions, depending on the context and related title (Aspray & Tagg, 2019). Interjections in digital communication can be used to express a variety of feelings or emotions, such as surprise, happiness, anger, or disappointment. Users use these interjections to express their reaction to something related to the title being discussed (Mujahidah et al, 2020).

Interjections are often used in everyday conversation, both in oral and written form. In digital communication, interjections are used to express the feelings and emotions of the user. The use of these interjections helps in clarifying the message conveyed, as they directly reflect the user's reaction or emotional response to a content or situation in digital communication. In a pragmatic perspective, interjection expression analysis involves considering the broader social context and purpose of communication (Arsanti & Setiana, 2020).

In the context of digital communication, interjections are usually used to express emotions briefly and efficiently. This is especially useful given the limited space in text messages. In addition, interjections can help convey emotional meanings that are difficult to express through words alone.

The use of interjections in digital communication is also influenced by evolving conventions on platforms and among generations of users. For example, millennials and Generation Z often use emoticons or emojis in place of traditional interjections. In addition, platforms like Instagram, WhatsApp tend to use English interjections more often compared to other media.

In pragmatic analysis, it is important to understand that interjections play an important role in supporting communication objectives in the context of digital communication. These roles include strengthening the meaning of messages, speeding up decision-making processes, and maintaining social relationships. However, although the use of interjections is common in digital communication, limited research has been conducted to study the types of interjections used. Therefore, in the analysis of interjection expressions found in digital communication with a pragmatic perspective, it is important to consider the socio-cultural context of interjection use across different communication platforms. Thus, further research is needed to deepen understanding of the variation and significance of the use of interjections in digital communication. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the use of interjections in digital communication, especially in instant messaging applications. This research will focus on the types of interjections used in digital communication, as well as the contexts in which these interjections are used. In addition, the research will also examine variations in the use of interjections based on factors such as age, gender, and cultural background.

In the context of this research, interjections will be analyzed from a linguistic and pragmatic perspective. This research also helps to understand the context of a conversation or dialogue with John R. Searle's theory. In John R. Searle's theory, there are five basic types of illocutionary actions. First, the act of a statement (representative) is used to describe a fact or state of affairs in the world. Second, directive action involves giving instructions or requests to influence listener behavior. Third, a commissioner's (commissive) action involves a promise or commitment to take action in the future. Fourth, expressive action involves the expression of personal feelings, emotions, or attitudes. Fifth, the act of declaration changes the state or condition in the world legally or socially. In research, this theory helps to understand the context of conversation by paying attention to the communicative purpose contained in the act of language. By identifying the type of illocutionary action used, researchers can understand the meaning of messages and the social effects of conversations (Saifudin, 2019). In the research conducted by Edjina Vivin Surjadi and Bayu Artanto obtained the results of the research of the Use of Interjection by Commentators in The Identity V E-Sport Tournament, found 12 uses of interjections. Further on the research by Amanda Eka Kartika 2019, found the use of interjection in the drama script Balada Janda Hom Pim Pa by Ahmad Badren Siregar. From existing research, there is no indication of how the use of speech in digital communication gives different meanings depending on the context of the conversation.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in raising the title of the research "Analysis Of Interjection Expression Found In Digital Communication". This research will conduct an in-depth analysis of interjections used in digital communication, taking into account the context of the message conveyed. This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of the use of interjections in digital communication. Through analysis of interjection expressions found in the context of digital communication, this research is expected to uncover new insights into how interjections are used in a variety of different situations and contexts. The approach used in this study is a pragmatic perspective, which allows understanding of how interjections affect the meaning of messages, decision-making processes, and maintaining social relationships in digital communication. By analyzing the socio-cultural context of the use of interjections in various digital communication platforms, this study is expected to provide a richer understanding of the role and function of interjections in digital communication. The results of

this research are expected to provide new insights that are useful for the development of pragmatic theory and digital communication more broadly.

WhatsApp is an instant messaging app that is popular all over the world. Developed in 2009 and acquired by Facebook in 2014, WhatsApp allows users to send text messages, images, videos, and documents for free over an internet connection. The app is available for multiple platforms, including iOS, Android, and computers via desktop and web apps. In addition, WhatsApp also provides voice and video call features that allow users to communicate directly with their contacts. Security is also a major focus for WhatsApp, with end-to-end encryption protecting the privacy of messages between senders and recipients. With its ever-increasing popularity, WhatsApp has become one of the most commonly used communication apps by individuals, families, and businesses around the world (Pustikayasa, 2019). WhatsApp groups, in particular, have become a popular way for people to communicate with each other, whether for social, academic, or professional purposes. In WhatsApp groups, the use of interjections is quite common. Interjections are used to express various feelings, emotions, or reactions to certain messages or situations. For example, in WhatsApp groups, users can use interjections like "Wow!", "Hurray!", "Great!", "Haha!", "Wow!", or "Yay!" to show joy, admiration, surprise, or happiness about something. Conversely, interjections like "Huh?", "Eh?", "Gosh!", or "Ouch!" can be used to express astonishment, confusion, or disapproval of a message or event discussed in a group. The use of these interjections helps add an expressive dimension to text communication and reinforce the meaning of messages conveyed by WhatsApp group members.

However, despite the widespread use of WhatsApp groups, there is still limited research on the use of interjections in this context. Although the use of WhatsApp groups has been widespread, research on the use of interjections in this context is still limited. Therefore, this study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of the use of interjections in WhatsApp groups. In this analysis, we will look at how interjections are used in digital communication, specifically in the context of WhatsApp groups. The approach used in this study is a pragmatic perspective, which allows for a richer understanding of the function and meaning of interjections in digital communication. Through this research, we can gain new insights into the role of interjections in WhatsApp group communication and how the use of such interjections affects the process of communication and interaction between group members (Salam, 2021). The study will focus on the types of interjections used in WhatsApp groups, as well as the context in which these interjections are used. In addition, the study will also examine variations in the use of interjections based on factors such as group size, group goals, and demographic characteristics of group members.

Learning the use of interjections in WhatsApp groups can provide insight into how people communicate with each other in an online group setting. By studying and analyzing how interjections are used in the context of digital communication, particularly in WhatsApp groups, researchers and developers can gain a deeper understanding of the emotional expressions, reactions, and social interactions that occur in text communication.

Overall, learning the use of interjections in WhatsApp groups can provide valuable insight into how people use language to express emotions and reactions in an online group setting. This research can contribute to a better understanding of digital communication and help improve the design of messaging apps to improve online communication.

Therefore, the researchers formulated the research question as follows:

1. What is the contextual meaning of interjections in the WhatsApp group?
2. What are the types of interjections found in the WhatsApp group?

METHOD

This research used qualitative research. The method used in this research was the descriptive method. By using descriptive methods, the data described according to the type of data obtained (i.e. how to identify, categorize, and analyze it) (Ababiel, S, Sabat, & Rio, 2023). The subjects of the research were users of the WhatsApp instant messaging application (WA) who were members of the WhatsApp group. The name group was Keluarga PBI 2020A. The object of the research was the text used in conversations within the WA group.

The data source for this research were transcripts of conversations in WhatsApp groups. This technique was done by asking participants in the WhatsApp group for permission to record conversations that occur within the group and spreading the request to other group members. Data for the research were collected over a predetermined period from July 02 to July 16.

The data that have been found were adjusted or based on Alwi's theory; et al (In research Amanda Eka, 2019) revealed that interjections or interjections are task words that express the speaker's heart. To reinforce feelings such as admiration or satisfaction, sadness, surprise, and disgust people use certain words in addition to the sentence containing the main intended meaning. In this research, pragmatists were used to understand how language was used in conversations in WhatsApp group.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Researcher found data on interjections in the WhatsApp Group "Keluarga PBI 2020A". Data were explained with context through a pragmatic perspective. There were several data in this research. In research, there were found on 12 data. The following were the findings of the research:

Datum 1

In the ELT (English Learning Teaching) course, many students asked for late permission which was distributed to the Keluarga PBI 2020A group. One of the group members said:

A: *Ijin Telat mam ester ya. Awokawok.* I ask for an excuse to be late.

"Awokawok" was an interjection used to indicate laughter in the context of digital communication. It served as an expression of entertainment or humor in response to a message or post. Based on the above data, researcher analyzed the term "Awokawok" as an exclamation that implies worship or satisfaction. In other words, the situation or context was inferred from the sender of the message, who seems ecstatic because he can't get permission like everyone else and has plans to be late. As a result, "Awokawok" became a phrase that explained that the intended meaning was satisfaction.

Datum 2

The subject of English Proficiency Test would be carried out. The course required a speaker for listening material, but no one has audio in class except Buchori. Meanwhile, Buchori was unsure about attending the course that day.

A: *Besok Insya Allah aku masuk, tak bawa speaker.* Tomorrow Insya Allah, I will go in, I will bring a speaker.

Based on the above dialogue, the researcher analyzed the term "Insya Allah" as an interjection that implies "desire." As a result, "Insya Allah" became a term that explained the meaning of the previous dialogue about hope.

Datum 3

Desi announced information about the class by Mam Laila's was off and just filled in a list of article journal or thesis choices. That means the next day, at that hour, there's no class just to come in to fill in the list. One of the group members answered :

A: Anjay

"Anjay" was a term used as dirty or insulting words in the context of digital communication. It is a vulgar term that is often used to express anger, frustration, or humiliation against someone or something.

The researcher concluded from the following discussion that the term "Anjay" was a calling word that implies "Annoyance." In other words, a situation or context was inferred from the sender, which expresses disappointment because she only came for one subject on that day. As a result, "Anjay" has become a phrase that explains the meaning of Annoyance.

Datum 4

Naufal as the class leader announced the deadline for collecting the complete final test of Pragmatic subject.

"Settt dh"

Based on the facts presented above, the researcher concluded that the phrase "settt dh" refers to discomfort. In other words, the scenario or context is inferred from the sender's displeasure because she has not done the assignment. As a result, "settt dh" became a phrase that distinguishes between annoyance and irritation.

Datum 5

Mahardini asked for the lecture numbers of teachers teaching English Language Testing subjects in the WA group. And then one of the group members sent the number of the lecturer he requested. After that, Mahardini suddenly remembered that he also had a lecturer number. She said:

"He lali. Ibuku lak ndue . Anjir." (He forget, my mother have her number. Anjir)

Based on the above data, researchers analyzed that the word "Anjir" is an interjection that means surprise. In other words, the situation or context is inferred from the sender of the message showing surprise because it turns out that he has the lecturer's number. As a result, "Anjir" became a term that explained that the meaning in question was surprise.

Datum 6

Naufal as Class Leader assured the final exam instruction for the Entrepreneurship subject

A: *Hari ini Pak Reza Uas ta?* Does Mr. Reza have a final exam today?

B: *Lho, Uas e mulai hari ini ta ?* Lho, did the final exam start today?

Based on the data above, the researcher determined that the word "Lho" was an interjection indicating "surprise." In other words, the sender of the message expressed surprise that he felt unprepared for the final exam. Thus, "Lho" has evolved into a term that clarifies the previous sentence and conveyed a sense of surprise to the reader.

Datum 7:

In the Keluarga PBI 2020A group, the members discussed their plans to take a vacation after the final exam. They are confused about choosing a vacation spot.

A: *Aku sembarang pokok sama kalian.* (I'm good with anything, I must be with you)
 B: Oow sweet.

Based on the above conversation, the researcher concluded that the word "Oow" was an exclamation indicating "surprise." In other words, the sender of the message seemed cheerful, expressing a sense of amazement. Therefore, "Oow" has become a phrase that signifies surprise.

Datum 8:

A: *Bayar kas dulu.* (Pay cash first.)
 B: *Lunas Well.* (It pays off well.)

"Well" was a phrase used to indicate consent or confirmation in digital communications. It served as an acknowledgment of the message or post, indicating that the content has been understood and accepted.

Based on previous interactions, researcher concluded that the word "Well" was an exclamation that conveys praise or satisfaction. In other words, the sender of the communication seems satisfied. Therefore, "Well" has evolved into a term that signifies satisfaction.

Datum 9:

Naufal as the head of the English Education Department 2020 A class asked and assured in the group related to the Examination Semester Finals (UAS) by mam laila as the lecturer of the thesis proposal.

A: *Iki UAS bu Laila kan gak ada presentasi, berarti simulasi sempro itu gajadi ya?* This is the final exam for Mrs. Laila's subject, and there is no presentation, so does it mean that there will be no simulation of the seminar proposal?

B: *Bismillah gajadi presentation.* Bismillah, no presentation.

According to the information provided above, the word "Bismillah" referred to a hopeful interjection. The term "Bismillah" signified the slave relationship between servants or humans and Allah (swt). As a result, "Bismillah" expresses hope to Allah Almighty for His blessings and pleasure in all activities beginning with this phrase. It signified hope. This data contained the term "Bismillah," which was an interjection expressing hope.

Datum 10:

Desi announces in the group that the subject of Entrepreneur was off.
 One member of the group: "Alhamdulillah."

Based on the facts presented above, the researcher concluded that the word "Alhamdulillah" refers to the satisfaction of being grateful because the course was cancelled. In other words, the messenger expresses gratitude for having received the good news. Therefore, "Alhamdulillah" has grown into an expression of gratitude.

Datum 11:

Nike announced in the group:
 "So guys. Prepare for SD 1,2 & 3 on Friday the 21st July.

According to conversations, the word "Guys" was an interjection used to call a group of people. It was a casual and informal term commonly used to refer to a gender-mixed group. In this context, it was used to greet group members and inform them of upcoming events.

Datum 12

Naufal, as the class president, asked all group members to sign the attendance book.

A: *Besok aku pagi dateng mas nup ketemuan di kampus.* I will come early tomorrow, let's meet on campus.

B: *Kamu baru bangun tidur kah wkwkw?.* Did you just wake up?

A: Hambret.

Based on the above interactions, researcher concluded that the word "Hambret" expresses a sense of discomfort or frustration. In other words, the sender of the message conveyed disappointment because they just woke up. Therefore, "Hambret" has become a term that signifies displeasure or frustration.

Overall, pragmatics helped illuminate the social and situational contexts in which linguistic expressions are used in digital communication. The meaning of these expressions derived not solely from their literal definitions, but also from the social and cultural context, as well as the communicative intentions of the speakers and receivers involved.

Table 1. Classification of Interjections found in WhatsApp Conversation.

Data	Interjection									
	Disgust	Annoyance	Admiration or Satisfaction	Gratitude	Hope	Wonder	Surprise	Invitation	Call	Inference
Awokawok			√							
Insya Alloh					√					
Anjay		√								
Settldh		√								
Anjir							√			
Lho							√			
Oow										
Well			√							
Bismillah					√					
Alhamdulillah				√						
Guys									√	
Hambret		√								

Discussion

Based on the findings of the research using a pragmatic perspective, it was clear that digital communication was a complex and nuanced form of communication that requires an understanding of the social and cultural context to fully understand the meaning and implications of linguistic expression. The use of interjections, phrases, and terms in digital communication has complex and varied roles. These functions were highly dependent on the social and cultural context as well as the communicative goals of the speaker and listener involved in the interaction.

In digital communication, such as in WhatsApp groups or other social media platforms, interjections were often used to convey emotions, reactions, or attitudes that cannot be fully expressed through ordinary words. For example, interjections like "Anjir" or "Anjay" can be used to express surprise, excitement, irritation, or admiration. Meanwhile, terms like "Hambret" might be used to express anger, frustration, or humiliation.

In addition, interjections, phrases, and terms in digital communication can also serve as tools to build social relationships and strengthen a sense of solidarity in groups that share similar interests or experiences. For example, the use of certain interjections or phrases in WhatsApp groups could be a code that distinguishes them from other groups or indicates identification with a community. It thing could create a sense of ownership and increase social bonds between group members.

In addition to emotional and social functions, the use of interjections, phrases, and terms in digital communication could also provide meaning that goes beyond the literal definition of these words. For example, the phrase "Settt dah" may seem like a simple acknowledgment of a message or post, but it could actually indicate a deeper understanding or appreciation of the content like indicate express annoyance. Similarly, the phrase "Bismillah" or "Alhamdulillah" may seem like a simple request for hoping or thanksgiving, but it could also serve as a way to show respect for cultural or religious practices.

It was important to remember that the meaning of interjections, phrases and terms in digital communication was determined not only by the words themselves, but also by the social and cultural context in which they were used, as well as by the communicative purpose of the speakers and listeners involved. Therefore, in understanding and interpreting the use of interjections, phrases, and terms in digital communication, it was necessary to pay attention to the context in which the message or post was conveyed.

By considering the social, cultural, and communicative context, we could gain a deeper understanding of the meaning and implications of linguistic expression in digital communication. The pragmatic approach provides a valuable framework for understanding how interjections, phrases, and terms are used in digital communication, and how their use shapes our interactions and social relationships in an increasingly complex digital world (Hasriani, 2023).

The use of interjections, phrases, and terms in digital communication has an important role to play in conveying meanings that go beyond the literal definitions of the words. These functions can vary depending on the context and communicative goals of the speakers and listeners involved (Barthes, 2011).

Interjections were classified by their function and meaning, such as emotional interjections, attention, approval, emphasis, doubt, greetings, etc. Based on the above, it could be concluded that this research analyzed the different types of interjections found in digital communication and their pragmatic meanings. Interjections played an important role in expressing the emotional meaning and purpose of communication of its users.

Linguistic expression in digital communication, including the use of interjections, has a more complex role than simply expressing emotions and reactions. They can also convey meanings

that go beyond the literal definitions of those words (Lockyer, 2018). In this context, the pragmatic approach becomes a useful framework for understanding how linguistic expressions are used and interpreted in digital communication (Mendu et al., 2019).

It was important to note that the meaning of linguistic expressions in digital communication is strongly influenced by the social and cultural context in which their use occurs. Social context includes factors such as the group or community involved, prevailing communication norms, and the culture underlying the interaction (Lee, 2019). In addition, the communicative goals of the speaker and listener also played an important role in determining the meaning conveyed through linguistic expression in a digital context.

In expressing oneself through linguistic expression in digital communication, it was important to pay attention to the context and communicative purpose that exists. Interpreting linguistic expressions correctly could help build better understanding between speakers and listeners, as well as strengthen social connections within digital communities. Therefore, it was important to consider the context in which the message or post is sent before interpreting its meaning.

The pragmatic emphasizes the importance of paying attention to the context, intention, and nature of cooperative communication in understanding and using linguistic expressions in digital communication (Mendu et al., 2019). Pragmatic principles, such as the principles of cooperation, implication, and acceptability, played an important role in understanding the meaning contained in linguistic expression.

Social and cultural context were the main factors that shape the meaning of linguistic expression in digital communication. For example, the use of interjections like "Oow" or "Lho" can have different connotations depending on the group or community involved in the interaction. In digital communication, the social context includes factors such as prevailing communication norms, cultural values, and the social background of speakers and listeners (Lee, 2019).

In addition, the communicative intention or purpose of the speaker also influences the meaning to be conveyed through linguistic expression. For example, an interjection like "Lho" could be used to express surprise, but the context and intonation used can determine whether it is used with positive or negative intentions. In digital communication, it was important to pay attention to the communicative intention of the speaker to understand the intended meaning.

In addition, the cooperative nature of communication was also an important factor in understanding linguistic expressions in digital communication. The principle of cooperation, put forward by Grice, underscores the importance of cooperation between speakers and listeners in building mutual understanding. Implications, i.e. meanings implied through the use of linguistic expressions, can also help in understanding broader and complex meanings in digital communication. It recognizes that the meaning of the message was not solely determined by the words used, but also by the shared knowledge and assumptions of the participants. In digital communication, where there is limitations in nonverbal cues and contextual information, the interpretation of linguistic expressions depends heavily on the pragmatic aspects of communication (Ginting et al, 2021). The study of digital communication and the use of language with a pragmatic approach provides a valuable framework for understanding how linguistic expressions are used in digital communication and how they shape social interactions and relationships (Rokhman, 2020). The emphasis on the dynamic nature of language and the importance of context in interpreting meaning becomes particularly relevant.

In the context of digital communication, it was important to consider pragmatic aspects to understand the nuances of language use. Researchers and practitioners can gain deeper insights into how linguistic expressions are received and interpreted by message recipients in

digital contexts. This can help improve communication strategies in a digital environment, as well as encourage the development of language technologies that better capture and understand intended meaning in digital interactions.

Thus, the research of digital communication and the use of language with a pragmatic approach makes an important contribution to our understanding of how language is used in digital contexts and how it affects our social interactions and relationships.

The contextual meaning of interjections in WhatsApp groups was the meaning or implication given to the interjection based on the social, cultural, and relationship context between the group members. In digital communication, the use of interjections can serve to convey emotions, attitudes, or meanings beyond the literal definition of those words.

Based on research that adopts a pragmatic perspective, several types of interjections are commonly used in digital communication, including in WhatsApp groups. Some examples of interjections found in the study and their meanings are:

1. "Awokawok" is used to express satisfaction.
2. "Insya Allah" is used to express hope or belief.
3. "Anjay" is used to express annoyances.
4. "Sett dah" is used to express complaints or annoyances.
5. "Anjir" is used to express surprise.
6. "Lho" is used to express surprise.
7. "Oow" is used to express surprise.
8. "Well" is used to express satisfaction.
9. "Bismillah" is used to express hope or respect for cultural or religious practices.
10. "Alhamdulillah" is used to express gratitude.
11. "Guys" is used as a call to a group of people.
12. "Hambret" is used to express annoyance.

These types of interjections were classified based on their pragmatic functions and meanings, such as emotional interjections, attention, approval, emphasis, doubt, greetings, and so on. In the context of WhatsApp groups, the use of these interjections may vary depending on the communicative purpose and relationships between group members. It was important to understand the social and cultural context of the group and pay attention to the pragmatic meanings that can be formed from the use of the interjection.

Overall, pragmatists provide a valuable framework for understanding how linguistic expressions were used in digital communication. By examining the social and situational context in which these expressions were used, we can gain a deeper understanding of the meaning and implications of digital communication, and how it shapes our social interactions and relationships.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the research findings use a pragmatic perspective the importance of considering social and situational contexts in understanding the meaning and implications of linguistic expression in digital communication. The interjections, phrases, and terms used in digital communication serve many functions, such as expressing emotions and attitudes, conveying meaning beyond the literal definition of words, and building social relationships and solidarity.

It was important to note that the meaning of linguistic expressions in digital communication is not fixed or universal, but rather shaped by the social and context in which they were used, as well as by the communicative goals of the speakers and listeners involved. Therefore, a

thorough understanding of the social and cultural context in which digital communication takes place was essential for effective and respectful communication.

Overall, the research of digital communication and the use of language using pragmatists provides a valuable framework for understanding how linguistic expressions were used in digital communication and how they shape our social interactions and relationships. Further research in this area was needed to continue exploring the complex and dynamic nature of digital communication and its impact on society. Researcher found only 6 of interjection types from 12 data. This group contains the following interjections: Annoyance, Admiration or Satisfaction, Gratitude, Hope, Surprise, and Call. Annoyance Interjections are the most common form. Researcher conducted pragmatic perspective to identify different types of interjections and to interpret the meanings of interjections used in group WhatsApp conversations. The research investigates words and phrases that people often use in their daily lives from a pragmatic point of view. As a result, pragmatics deals with meanings that depend on context and circumstances. In addition, the types of interjections and their meanings are not the same because they all depend on the context of the phrase.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Researcher express our deep appreciation to the research advisors, for their guidance. Researcher also extend our gratitude to colleagues, friends, and family members who provided unwavering feedback and support throughout the course of this research. This collaborative effort has been instrumental in bringing this research to fruition.

REFERENCES

- Ababiel, S., Sabat, Y., & Rio, H. (2023). The Politeness Principle Compliance Used in Ridwan Kamil's Twitter Mourning Tweets. *Project (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 6(5), 960-970.
- Anwar, R. K., & Rusmana, A. (2017). Digital Communication in The Form of Social Media in Improving Competence for Heads, Librarians, and School / Madrasah Library Management Staff in Kayu Ambon Village, Lembang District, West Bandung Regency. *Dharmakarya: Journal of Science and Technology Applications for the Community*, 6(4).
- Apriliani, D., Handayani, S. F., & Saputra, I. T. (2023). Implementation of Natural Language Processing (NLP) in the Development of Chatbot Applications at SMK YPE Nusantara Slawi. *Techno. com*, 22(4), 1037-1047.
- Arsanti, M., & Setiana, L. N. (2020). The Fade of Indonesian Charm on Social Media (A Sociolinguistic Study of Indonesian Use). *Lingua Franca: Journal of Language, Literature, and Its Teaching*, 4(1), 1-12.
- Asprey, E., & Tagg, C. (2019). The Pragmatic Use of Vocatives in Private One-to-One Digital Communication. *Internet Pragmatics*, 2(1), 83-111.
- Barthes, R. (2012). *Elements of semiology*. Basabation.
- Ginting, R., Purwati, E., Arumsari, N., Pujiastuti, N. S., Kussanti, D. P., Dani, J. A., ... & Sari, A. A. (2021). *Advanced Digital Communication Management*. Insania Publishers.
- Hasriani, S. P. (2023). *Variety of Slang in Digital Communication*. Indonesia Gold Group.
- Kartika, A. E. (2019). Analysis of the Meaning of Interjection in the Drama Script *Ballad of the Widow Hom Pim Pa* by Ahmad Badren Siregar.
- Lockyer, D. D. (2018). Affixed Interjections in English and Polish: A Corpus-Based Study of Emotional Talk in Digital Communication and Literary Dialogue (Doctoral dissertation, University of British Columbia).

- Mendu, S., Boukhechba, M., Baglione, A., Bae, S., Wu, C., & Barnes, L. (2019, January). SocialText: A Framework for Understanding the Relationship Between Digital Communication Patterns and Mental Health. *In 2019 IEEE 13th International Conference on Semantic Computing (ICSC)* (pp. 428-433).
- Mujahidah, M. (2021). (Peer Review) Basic English for Young Learners.
- Ng, L. L., & Lee, S. L. (2019). Translanguaging Practices and Identity Construction of Multilingual Malaysian University Graduates in Digital Media. *English Teaching & Learning*, 43(1), 105-123.
- Pustikayasa, I. M. (2019). WhatsApp Group as a Learning Medium. *Widya Genitri: Scientific Journal of Hindu Education, Religion and Culture*, 10(2), 53-62.
- Salam, M. (2020). WhatsApp: Presence, Learning Activities, and Learning Outcomes. *Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika*, 11(2).
- Saifudin, A. (2019). The Theory of Speech Acts in the Study of Pragmatic Linguistics. *Lite: Journal of Language, Literature, and Culture*, 15(1), 1-16.
- Searle, J. R. (1976). A Classification of Illocutionary Acts1. *Language in society*, 5(1), 1-23.
- Surjadi, E. V., & Aryanto, B. (2022). Interjection by Commentators in Identity V E-Sports Tournament. *Japanese Research on Linguistics, Literature, and Culture*, 4(2), 104-113.

