



PLAGIARISM RULES AWARENESS STATEMENT

Fraud and Plagiarism

Scientific integrity is the foundation of academic life. Utrecht University considers any form of scientific deception to be an extremely serious infraction. Utrecht University therefore expects every student to be aware of, and to abide by, the norms and values regarding scientific integrity.

The most important forms of deception that affect this integrity are fraud and plagiarism. Plagiarism is the copying of another person's work without proper acknowledgement, and it is a form of fraud. The following is a detailed explanation of what is considered to be fraud and plagiarism, with a few concrete examples. Please note that this is not a comprehensive list!

If fraud or plagiarism is detected, the study programme's Examination Committee may decide to impose sanctions. The most serious sanction that the committee can impose is to submit a request to the Executive Board of the University to expel the student from the study programme.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the copying of another person's documents, ideas or lines of thought and presenting it as one's own work. You must always accurately indicate from whom you obtained ideas and insights, and you must constantly be aware of the difference between citing, paraphrasing and plagiarising. Students and staff must be very careful in citing sources; this concerns not only printed sources, but also information obtained from the Internet.

The following issues will always be considered to be plagiarism:

- cutting and pasting text from digital sources, such as an encyclopaedia or digital periodicals, without quotation marks and footnotes;
- cutting and pasting text from the Internet without quotation marks and footnotes;
- copying printed materials, such as books, magazines or encyclopaedias, without quotation marks or footnotes;
- including a translation of one of the sources named above without quotation marks or footnotes;
- paraphrasing (parts of) the texts listed above without proper references: paraphrasing must be marked as such, by expressly mentioning the original author in the text or in a footnote, so that you do not give the impression that it is your own idea;
- copying sound, video or test materials from others without references, and presenting it as one's own work;
- submitting work done previously by the student without reference to the original paper, and presenting it as original work done in the context of the course, without the express permission of the course lecturer;
- copying the work of another student and presenting it as one's own work. If this is done with the consent of the other student, then he or she is also complicit in the plagiarism;
- when one of the authors of a group paper commits plagiarism, then the other co-authors are also complicit in plagiarism if they could or should have known that the person was committing plagiarism;
- submitting papers acquired from a commercial institution, such as an Internet site with summaries or papers, that were written by another person, whether or not that other person received payment for the work.

The rules for plagiarism also apply to rough drafts of papers or (parts of) theses sent to a lecturer for feedback, to the extent that submitting rough drafts for feedback is mentioned in the course handbook or the thesis regulations.

The Education and Examination Regulations (Article 5.15) describe the formal procedure in case of suspicion of fraud and/or plagiarism, and the sanctions that can be imposed.

Ignorance of these rules is not an excuse. Each individual is responsible for their own behaviour. Utrecht University assumes that each student or staff member knows what fraud and plagiarism



entail. For its part, Utrecht University works to ensure that students are informed of the principles of scientific practice, which are taught as early as possible in the curriculum, and that students are informed of the institution's criteria for fraud and plagiarism, so that every student knows which norms they must abide by.

I hereby declare that I have read and understood the above.

Name:

Marleen Jorna

Student number:

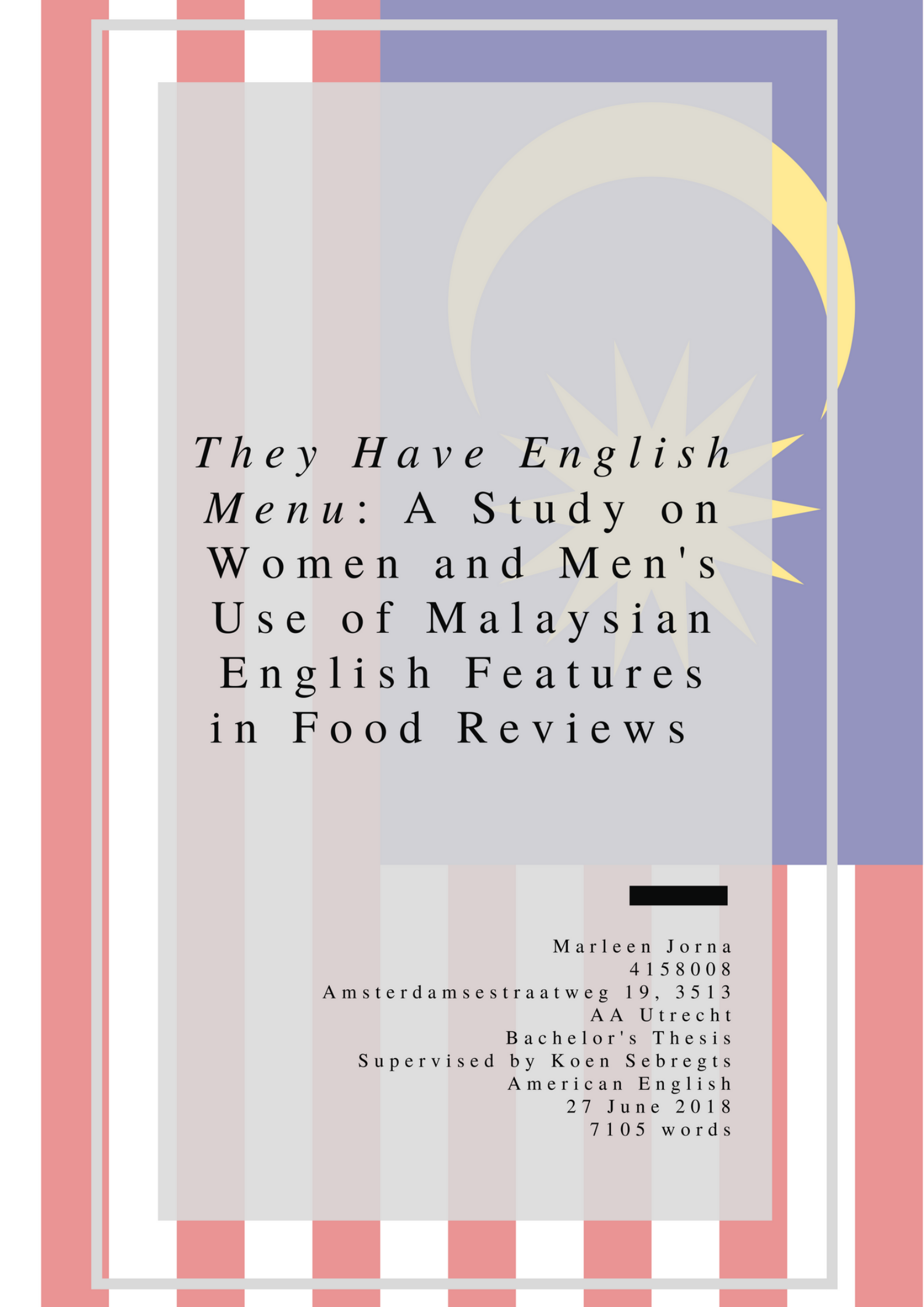
4158008

Date and signature:

27/06/2018

Submit this form to your supervisor when you begin writing your Bachelor's final paper or your Master's thesis.

Failure to submit or sign this form does not mean that no sanctions can be imposed if it appears that plagiarism has been committed in the paper.



*They Have English
Menu: A Study on
Women and Men's
Use of Malaysian
English Features
in Food Reviews*

██████████
Marleen Jorna
4158008
Amsterdamsestraatweg 19, 3513
AA Utrecht
Bachelor's Thesis
Supervised by Koen Sebregts
American English
27 June 2018
7105 words

Abstract

The generally accepted sociolinguistic finding that women use more standard language than men has not yet been established for non-Western communities. In this study, linguistic gender differences in Malaysia, a non-Western community that has not been previously analyzed, were examined using blogposts. Twenty blogposts by men and women were examined regarding the presence of six language features to find the proportion of non-standard (Malaysian English) and standard (British English) usage. No robust linguistic gender differences were found, although women used 0.5% more standard features. Possible reasons no linguistic gender differences were found include the small number of blogposts researched and the choice of examined language features. Furthermore, very high rates of overall standard usage were found for both women (95.3%) and men (94.8%), implying Malaysians adhere to British English language norms.

Index

1. Introduction	5
2. Theoretical framework	7
2.1. Standard and non-standard language	7
2.2. Gender as determiner for non-standard language	7
2.3. Malaysian English	8
2.4. Features of Malaysian English	9
2.5. Research question	10
3. Method	11
3.1. Selection of bloggers	11
3.1.2. Selection of blogposts	11
3.1.3. Corpus	12
3.2. Data analysis	12
3.2.1. Deletion of plural –s	12
3.2.2. Omission of an article	12
3.2.3. Missing concord in noun and verb phrases	12
3.2.4. Verb not expressed	13
3.2.5. Non-standard tense marker	13
3.2.6. Absence of commas in non-restrictive clauses	13
3.2.7. Standard features	14
3.2.8. Multiple (non-)standard features	14
3.2.8. Ambiguous cases	15
3.3. Data reporting	16
4. Results	17
4.1. Deletion/standard usage of plural –s	17
4.2. Deletion/standard usage of articles	17
4.3. Missing concord/grammatical concord in demonstrative-noun and subject-verb constructions	18
4.4. Deletion/presence of verbs	19
4.5. Non-standard/standard tense markers	20
4.6. Absence of commas/commas in non-restrictive clauses	21
4.7. All features	22
5. Discussion	25
6. Conclusion	28
References	29

Appendix A: Blogger information	31
Appendix B: Results.....	33
Appendix C: Overview of all non-standard features per blogpost.....	38

1. Introduction

In our globalized world, the English language is present on every continent (Schneider, 2011). Wherever people go, English is there. In most places however, people talk English differently. It also serves different functions. In some nations, it serves as the mother tongue, while in others it is primarily a second language or foreign language. The spread of English started in the age of British colonization, introducing English all over the world, including to places as North America, Africa and Asia. Fairly recently, most former colonies have embraced English as a language of opportunity and varieties called *postcolonial* varieties, influenced by native language and culture, have developed (Melchers & Shaw, 2013; Schneider, 2003). It is estimated these varieties have about 375 million speakers (Melchers & Shaw, 2013). They can differ from Standard English in terms of grammar, lexis and pronunciation.

These postcolonial varieties can either have a more exonormative or more endonormative linguistic orientation. Unfortunately, many of these speech communities have an exonormative linguistic orientation, meaning they perceive other varieties as better, or correct. Usually this is some variant of Standard English, most frequently British English (Schneider, 2011). To clarify, Widdowson (1994) explains this as follows: “As an analogy, consider a certain kind of beverage. There are all kinds of cola, but only one which is the real thing” (p. 378). This is essentially also what happens with English and as a result, these speech communities uphold the norms of the varieties they perceive to be correct (Melchers & Shaw, 2013; Schneider 2011). “Complaints traditions” arise as a response to local forms of speech, meaning people are concerned about “declining standards” and advocate for correct use of English. For example, universities and governments have ran campaigns advocating to “Speak Good English” (Melchers & Shaw, 2013, p. 137). Although sparse, Schneider (2011) points out there are also examples of postcolonial speech communities with an endonormative linguistic orientation. In India for example, the *English and Foreign Languages University* has helped codify and embrace Indian English. The educational standard there is now endonormative, meaning local forms are accepted and taught in school.

However, most speakers of postcolonial varieties have an exonormative linguistic orientation (Schneider, 2011). As these attitudes promote only one kind of English, they threaten the diversity within the English language. Studies into postcolonial varieties are important as they can help shape more accepting stances. They can target attitude change, “especially on the side of political authorities and educational gatekeepers”, promoting the acceptance of local forms (Schneider, 2011, p. 219). On top of that, they can focus on the identification of systematic features and thereby aid the codification process of these varieties,

hopefully resulting in the creation of new standards and the preservation of linguistic diversity. It is additionally argued that language and culture are inherently intertwined.

Kirkpatrick (2007) illustrates this with the following example:

[Postcolonial varieties of English are] different from the British variety precisely because [they] reflect local cultures. The British variety is different from [postcolonial varieties] because it reflects British culture. So, if [speakers of postcolonial varieties] choose British English as the model, they are also, wittingly or unwittingly, allowing British culture to seep into their learning of English. (p.7)

In other words, endonormativity in postcolonial speech communities not only preserves linguistic, but also cultural diversity (Kirkpatrick, 2007).

2. Theoretical framework

2.1. Standard and non-standard language

Melchers and Shaw (2013) define standard and non-standard language as follows: Standard language has “a codified written form, laid down in dictionaries and grammar books” whereas non-standard language does not have this level of documentation (p. 13). Furthermore, standard language is often associated with *overt prestige*, meaning people are conscious of the standardness of the variant and associate it with upper social classes. Non-standard language is often associated with *covert prestige*, which refers to variants that speakers use to align with others in informal settings, as to create common ground, without being aware of it (Meyerhoff, 2011). An example of a standard versus non-standard variant in British English is *standard negation* and *multiple negation* respectively, which can be seen in example 1 (Anderwald, 2005).

- 1) a. *I couldn't do anything about it*
 b. *I couldn't do nothing about it*

For the purposes of this study, standard and non-standardness are defined according to Melchers and Shaw's (2013) definition. The term standard language refers to Standard British English. Conversely, the term non-standard language refers to Malaysian English. A codified written form does, as of yet, not exist (Schneider, 2003). Besides, there are indications that Malaysians do not view their own local language forms as standard language forms carrying overt prestige (Schneider, 2003). This is discussed in more detail in section 2.3.

2.2. Gender as determiner for non-standard language

Multiple researchers have argued that women use standard language forms more often than men do (Bell & Holmes, 1991; Chambers, 2002; Guy, 1991; Trudgill, 1972). For example, Trudgill (1972) studied two variants of the phonological variable *-ing*. The non-standard variant was used more by men than by women. He argues that the main reason for the occurrence of this phenomenon is that women traditionally have had to fight for their position in society more than men and as a result try to ascertain their position by using language forms that are considered to be prestigious and standard. These studies were conducted in Western countries, however, for example in the US, UK, Australia and New Zealand. Women's rights struggles may look different in non-Western countries, which could result in other linguistic gender differences. As of yet, no studies on this sociolinguistic phenomenon have been conducted in Malaysia, but they have been in other non-Western countries

(Kandiah, 1991; Khan, 1991). These studies show conflicting results. A study by Sahgal amongst English speaking citizens of Delhi found the same pattern as is found in Western countries: Women use more prestige variants than men do (as cited in Khan, 1991, p. 293). Other studies have shown opposite results. A study by Khan amongst Indians found “female speakers deleted final stops more frequently than male speakers” (Khan, 1991, p. 293). Deletion of final stops is considered non-standard in the variety of Indian English Khan (1991) studied. This means men used the standard variant more often than females. A study by Modarassi amongst “young unmarried women from all social classes in Tehran” also found men used more prestige variants (as cited in Khan, 1991, p. 294). Trying to interpret these results, Kandiah points out Sahgal’s study included women from the urban upper-middle class. Even though Khan and Modarassi’s respondents are also from an urban milieu, they are highly religious women “from a traditional Muslim society” of lower socio-economic status, who as a result “have less social mobility and less contact with the outside world”, which may explain why an opposed pattern of linguistic gender differences was found (Kandiah, 1991, p. 276; Khan, 1991, p. 294).

2.3. Malaysian English

Schneider (2011) calls Malaysian English a postcolonial variety of English, stemming from its colonial past. English is usually spoken as a second language and most Malaysians’ mother tongue is an indigenous language. This indigenous language is likely a Chinese, Indian or Malay variety, as these three ethnic groups make up contemporary Malaysia’s society (Amin, 2004). Still, English is omnipresent in Malaysia, especially in metropolitan areas (Schneider, 2003). Schneider (2011) states that language proficiency differs amongst Malaysians and correlates with social class and schooling but also with ethnicity. Most Indians and Chinese are more proficient in English than Malays. It is not only used in domains such as education and business but also in colloquial speech, serving “as a carrier of a local identity having developed distinctive features of its own” (Schneider, 2003, p. 44). Following Schneider’s (2003) statement, Malaysian English could be described as a variety carrying covert prestige. On the other hand, the variety can be described as *exonormative*. Malaysians uphold Standard British English norms (Schneider, 2003). Evidence for this claim can be found in Malaysian society. As mentioned before, there is no codified variety of Malaysian English that Malaysians can turn to for language norms (Schneider, 2003). Secondly, when Schneider (2003) asked Malaysian university students, he found they have “an exonormative, prescriptive viewpoint, regarding only ‘Standard’, presumably British, English as ‘correct’”

(pp. 60-1). Besides this, journalists have expressed their dissatisfaction about the “falling standards of English” through news outlets (Schneider, 2003, p. 60). One scholar has even described acrolectal Malaysian English, the variety that is most acceptable in formal contexts, as “attempting to model itself on standard English” (Wong, 1991, p. 102). Despite this, Schneider (2003) argues it is a possibility Malaysia adopts an “*endonormative* orientation” in the future. Adopting endonormative standards is a great step towards a strong *national identity* and *differentiation* of the nation (Melchers & Shaw, 2013). Different scholars have noted that progression towards codification is made. For example, “distinct lexicographic coverage of Malaysian English, together with Singaporean English, has begun with the publication of the second edition of the *Times-Chambers Essential English Dictionary* and with the inclusion of Malaysian words in the *Macquarie Junior Dictionary* and the *Grolier International Dictionary*” (Hashim, 2009, p. 47; Schneider, 2003; Thirusanku & Yunus; 2012). Schneider (2003) concludes that if more Malaysian English words and phrases are documented in reference works, the likelihood of endonormativity becomes larger.

2.4. Features of Malaysian English

Many researchers have described features of Malaysian English (Baskaran, 1987; Melchers & Shaw, 2013; Newbrook, 1997; Schneider, 2003 & 2011). The variety differs from Standard varieties on a phonological, lexical, syntactic and pragmatic level (Melchers & Shaw, 2013). The current study focuses on a small set of Malaysian English features, taken from studies by Schneider (2003), Baskaran (1987) and Newbrook (1997). These are listed below:

1. “The deletion ... of plural –s” in noun phrases (Schneider, 2003, p. 57).

different person∅ *have different perception*∅.

2. “The omission of an article, specifically in (pre- or post-)modified noun phrases”

(Schneider, 2003, p. 58).

I was educated at ∅ *University of Malaya.*

3. “Missing concord in noun [or verb] phrases” (Newbrook, 1997, p. 248; Schneider, 2003, p. 58).

Neither of that

Every other business ... issue receipts

4. “Verb phrase (often be) not expressed” (Newbrook, 1997, p. 246).

as ∅ *evident from inspections*

5. Unexpected tense markers (Baskaran, 1987, p. 355; Newbrook, 1997, p. 247).

I am smelling curry in this room

... ways for teachers to motivate readers to engage with the text instead of merely present detached appreciation

6. “Confusion/elimination of the identification of restrictive vs. non-restrictive relative clauses by means of commas” (Newbrook, 1997, p. 241).

The book (,) which started the revolution (,) appeared in 1957.

2.5. Research question

This study will address the following question: To what extent is there a difference between men and women in their use of non-standard forms of English in Malaysia? The study aims to provide insight on Malaysian men and women’s current attitude towards endormativity. The working hypothesis is that, since urban upper-middle class men and women are the subject of this study, results similar to those of Sahgal (as cited in Khan, 1991) will be found: that is, women use more standard language forms than men do.

3. Method

3.1. Selection of bloggers

To answer the research question, the number of Malaysian English features in 20 blogposts was counted. A written corpus was used, as there were no resources available to elicit speech data. The medium of blogs was chosen. Blogs are used for self-expression on topics such as politics, gardening, fashion or technology (Amir et al., 2012). It is an outlet that allows for informal language and concomitant non-standard language use, similar to spoken language (Amir et al., 2012). Also, it allows for the analysis of a relatively large, easily accessible amount of text, as opposed to other informal mediums, such as Facebook. The examined corpus consists of 20 English-language blogposts by Malaysians, ten by women and ten by men, reviewing food. Blogposts of the same category, reviews, and the same topic, food, were picked in an attempt to keep a consistent register. Blogs were found via the google search term 'Malaysian food blogs'. Criteria used for the selection of bloggers in order to account for variables other than gender that can determine language use were geographical origin, age and social class. Specifically, bloggers had to be from an urban environment in Malaysia. Furthermore, bloggers had to be between the ages of 20 and 35 years old. Since age was unknown in most cases, this was an estimation based on, for example, pictures on social media profiles such as Instagram. Finally, it was assumed the bloggers are from the upper-middle class. They were all from Malaysian urban areas, had access to a computer and could afford to dine out.

3.1.2. Selection of blogposts

Each blogger's most recent food review was analyzed. The posts had to meet certain conditions. They were excluded if the post was written in Malay or another indigenous language and if the blog was run by a couple that did not specify whether posts were written by the male or female. Another important reason for excluding blogs was the date of the posts. They had to be recent and could not be older than a month at the time of collection (May 5th-7th, 2018). Blogposts were coded according to the following principle: Females' blogposts have an F, followed by a number from one to ten and males' blogposts have an M, followed by a number from one to ten. For example, F.4. is blogpost four by a female. A list of blogger information, including these codes and information such as name, geographical origin, age and blogpost URL can be found in appendix A.

3.1.3. Corpus

For balanced comparison, the corpus consisted of the first 300 words of every blogpost, as opposed to the entire blogpost. If the 300 word mark was reached in the middle of a sentence, the blogpost was cut at the end of this sentence.

3.2. Data analysis

The corpus was examined for the presence of six Malaysian English features. Due to time limitations, a selection of six out of many Malaysian English features had to be made. The specific six were picked because pretesting had revealed these are common non-standard features. Besides, these characteristics are named in many studies which is another indication they are common non-standard features (Baskaran, 1987; Melchers & Shaw, 2013; Newbrook, 1997; Schneider, 2003 & 2011). Other non-standard features were not taken into account in this study.

3.2.1. Deletion of plural –s

All blogposts were first searched for the deletion of plural –s in noun phrases. As in example 2, red coloring and the symbol Ø were used to indicate absence.

2) *baked green soy bean*Ø

3.2.2. Omission of an article

Secondly, all blogposts were searched for article ellipsis, meaning an article was absent in a construction in which it would be expected in standard language. Green coloring and the symbol Ø were used to indicate absence. See example 3 below:

3) *I recently went to KIMI-YA Japanese Restaurant to sample* Ø *few signature dishes*

3.2.3. Missing concord in noun and verb phrases

All blogposts were next searched for missing concord in noun and verb phrases. This refers to the absence of subject-verb or noun-verb agreement and agreement between nouns and demonstrative (this, that, these, those). As in example 4 and 5, light blue coloring was used to signal the absence of concord.

4) *the chicken wings* *was* good

5) *Sambal Tempe, Pajeri Terung and Rojak Buah can also be found here. Not just* *that*, Don't miss...

3.2.4. Verb not expressed

Subsequently, all blogposts were searched for verb ellipsis, meaning an auxiliary verb, and sometimes also the subject, was absent where it would be expected in standard language.

Purple coloring and the symbol Ø were used to indicate absence. See example 6 and 7 below:

6) *The base Ø build from fresh greens, cucumber sticks, avocado, cherry tomatoes, almond [sic] flakes & sesame seeds*

7) *Ø Fit with charcoal grilled chicken satay, tofu bakar, seafood sate lilit and spicy green apple salad with salted fish.*

In example 6, a verb like *is* would be expected in standard language, while in example 7 a verb and a subject, as *it is*, would occur in the standard form.

3.2.5. Non-standard tense marker

Next, all blogposts were searched for non-standard tense markers in verbs. This included the use of past tenses, perfect tenses and infinitives where present tense would be expected and vice versa, the use of progressive tense in stative situations, and the use of the modal *will/would* where past simple would be expected in standard language. As in examples 8 to 12, non-standard tense markers were indicated by dark blue coloring.

8) *It is one of the restaurants under Purple Cane Tea Restaurant, a Chinese restaurant that served tea infused food*

9) *is perfect to go with a glass of chilled beer*

10) *I have been admittedly slow to catchup nowadays*

11) *Tea Restaurant Janda Baik (right) is adjoining with Tanarimba Visitor Centre*

12) *But the most interesting experience would be riding this buggy from where we parked our car*

If multiple words constituted a tense, as in example 12 where the words *have been* constitute the present perfect, they were counted as two non-standard features. This was done as all verbs were also considered separately when the standard features in all blogposts were counted.

3.2.6. Absence of commas in non-restrictive clauses

Finally, all blogposts were searched for a non-standard punctuation feature which is possibly grammatical: the absence of commas in non-restrictive clauses. Non-restrictive clauses add

extra unessential information to a sentence, usually separated from the sentence by commas.

As in example 13, one or two orange colored commas were added to clarify absence:

13) *This Yaki Pirikara Edamame, boiled and baked green soy bean with chili powder, is perfect*

3.2.7. Standard features

Next, all blogposts were searched for the standard forms of the same six features, with standard referring to British English. This was done to be able to compare the number of times a non-standard form could have been used, but was not, to the number of times non-standard forms were actually used. If bloggers consistently use the standard and only incidentally the non-standard form, this could point to exonormativity. If non-standard forms are used relatively often, this could point to deliberate use, indicating endonormativity. The standard variants are named as follows:

- 1) Standard usage of plural –s
- 2) Standard article usage
- 3) Grammatical concord
- 4) Presence of verb
- 5) Standard tense marker
- 6) Commas in non-restrictive clauses

All standard variants were colored corresponding to the colors for the non-standard features and underlined, to separate them from the non-standard forms. See example 14:

14) *Keratang is the local name for Giant Garupa*

This example refers to article usage. The blogger could have potentially omitted the article here, but did not.

3.2.8. Multiple (non-)standard features

It frequently occurred that one word contained multiple features. As in example 15, it was colored in the relevant colors:

15) *its rich savoury flavour and creamy texture is truly an unforgettable experience for me*

The word *is* contains two non-standard features. The light blue coloring signals its missing concord and the dark blue coloring signals its unexpected tense.

3.2.8. Ambiguous cases

Occasionally, the allocation of features led to ambiguity. All instances of ambiguity and the way they were dealt with, are listed below.

It was often hard to allocate the feature absence of commas/commas in non-restrictive clauses due to long sentences and non-standard *which* and comma usage. To facilitate the process of identifying non-restrictive clauses, commas that would be full stops in standard language were regarded as full stops. For example, in 18 the comma was regarded as a full stop.

18) *It really complemented well my Kaori Bako Kani Salad (crabmeat and assorted vegetables) with refreshing taste, Ø highly recommended if you are looking for a healthier option.*

In some cases, changing a non-standard feature to a standard one created another non-standard feature. See example 19 and 20 below:

19) *The ingredientØ of each canape was explained when served*

20) *The ingredients of each canape was explained when served*

Canapes presumably contain multiple ingredients, thus the word *ingredient* is an example of deletion of plural *-s*. However, if *ingredient* is changed to *ingredients*, as in example 20, there is no subject-verb concord. In cases like these, only the feature that was originally non-standard is considered non-standard, since subject-verb agreement was present at first.

Names of places could at times lead to ambiguity. See example 21:

21) *'The Venue Shah Alam'*

The article *the* is part of a name and therefore not counted as standard nor as non-standard article usage.

Sometimes, bloggers used dashes, or a combination of dashes and commas, to signal non-restrictive clauses. See example 22:

22) *There are many versions of char kuay teow around – some wet-ish, some spicier and some drier, depending on who's behind the wok*

These dashes were treated as commas, so cases like these are regarded as standard non-restrictive clauses.

Occasionally, spelling errors accounted for non-standard features. See example 23:

23) *preferred the savory set compared to the sweet, notably on it's [sic] tastefully curated hot and cold canapes*

This is not counted as a non-standard feature, as the author probably meant *its*.

Finally, it frequently happened bloggers used non-standard features similar to the features examined in this study. See examples 24 and 25 below.

24) *The garupa soup was as good as any seafood noodle place***s**

25) *Tea Restaurant Janda Baik (right) is adjoining with*

In example 24, a plural *-s* is inserted. However, it is not counted as standard plural *-s* usage, as it would not occur in British English. It is also not counted as non-standard, as it is *-s* insertion instead of deletion. It is left out of the analysis entirely.

In example 25, the author inserted the verb *is*, which would not occur in British English. It is left out of the analysis for the feature deletion/presence of verbs as it is not a case of verb deletion, but insertion. However, the word is included in the analysis for the features tense and concord because it is standard in the context of these features.

3.3. Data reporting

Upon completing the analysis, the number and percentage of the features' occurrence was calculated and reported in tables like table one below. Two tables were made for number, one for women and one for men, idem for percentage. In addition, to ease comparison of the groups, two tables only presenting both groups' average number and percentage of the features were made. These six tables can be found in appendix B.

Blog	Deletion of plural <i>-s</i>	Standard usage of plural <i>-s</i>	Omission of an article	Standard article usage	Missing concord	Grammatical concord	Verb not expressed	Presence of verb	Non-standard tense marker	Standard tense marker	No commas in non-restrictive clauses	Commas in non-restrictive clauses	Total of non-standard features	Total of standard features
M.1														
M.2														
M.3														
M.4														
M.5														
M.6														
M.7														
M.8														
M.9														
M.10														
Total														

Table 1: template for reporting of results

4. Results

In this section, first the results per feature are discussed, after which a comparison of all features follows. The raw data can be found in appendix B and an overview of all non-standard features per blogpost can be found in appendix C.

4.1. Deletion/standard usage of plural *-s*

Results for the feature deletion/standard usage of plural *-s* for women are listed in table 2. 27.8% was the highest percentage of plural *-s* deletion for women. In this case, five out of eighteen uses were non-standard. The lowest percentage of non-standard usage was 0%; five women did not use the non-standard variant at all. Their use of standard plural *-s* ranged between seven and fifteen times. The mean use of standard plural *-s* was 92% ($SD=8.8$).

	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.9	F.10	Total
Deletion of plural <i>-s</i>	7.7 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	27.8 (n=5)	0 (n=0)	12.5 (n=1)	9.1 (n=1)	10 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	8 (n=9)
Standard usage of plural <i>-s</i>	92.3 (n=12)	100 (n=14)	100 (n=8)	100 (n=15)	72.2 (n=13)	100 (n=8)	87.5 (n=7)	90.9 (n=10)	90 (n=9)	100 (n=7)	92 (n=103)
Total number (N)	13	14	8	15	18	8	8	11	10	7	112

Table 2: Percentages and number (n) of deletion/standard usage of plural *-s* for women

Men's results are presented in table 3. The highest percentage of plural *-s* deletion for men was lower than that of women, 20%. In this blogpost, one out of five uses was non-standard. The lowest percentage of non-standard usage was, as for women, 0%. Two men did not delete plural *-s* anywhere. Their standard usage was fourteen and 29 times. The mean use of the standard variant of 93.2% ($SD=6.6$) was similar to that of women.

	M.1	M.2	M.3	M.4	M.5	M.6	M.7	M.8	M.9	M.10	Total
Deletion of plural <i>-s</i>	10.5 (n=2)	7.7 (n=1)	3.6 (n=1)	8.3 (n=1)	4.5 (n=1)	14.3 (n=2)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	20 (n=1)	15 (n=3)	6.8 (n=12)
Standard usage of plural <i>-s</i>	89.5 (n=17)	92.3 (n=12)	96.4 (n=27)	91.7 (n=11)	95.5 (n=21)	85.7 (n=12)	100 (n=14)	100 (n=29)	80 (n=4)	85 (n=17)	93.2 (n=165)
Total number (N)	19	13	28	12	22	14	14	29	5	20	177

table 3: Percentages and number (n) of deletion/standard usage of plural *-s* for men

4.2. Deletion/standard usage of articles

Table 4 shows results for the feature deletion/standard usage of articles for women. The highest rate of article omission was 18.2%. Four out of 22 uses of this feature were non-standard. The lowest rate of article omission was 0%; six women did not omit any articles.

They used articles in a standard way between fourteen and 32 times. The average use of the standard was 94.3% ($SD=7.4$).

	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.9	F.10	Total
Omission of an article	12.5 (n=2)	15.6 (n=5)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	18.2 (n=4)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	6.5 (n=2)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	5.7 (n=13)
Standard article usage	87.5 (n=14)	84.4 (n=27)	100 (n=32)	100 (n=20)	81.8 (n=18)	100 (n=25)	100 (n=20)	93.5 (n=29)	100 (n=18)	100 (n=14)	94.3 (n=217)
Total number (N)	16	32	32	20	22	25	20	31	18	14	230

table 4: Percentages and number (n) of deletion/standard usage of articles for women

Table 5 shows results for men. 21.1% is the highest rate of article omission found, which is a little higher than that of women. This blogger deleted four articles and used them in a standard way 15 times, totaling to 19 cases. Like women, 0% was the lowest rate of article omission. This was the case for four men. Their standard usage of articles varied between fourteen and 25 uses. Average use of the standard variant at 93.4% ($SD=8.2$) was slightly lower than the 94.3% of women.

	M.1	M.2	M.3	M.4	M.5	M.6	M.7	M.8	M.9	M.10	Total
Omission of an article	5 (n=1)	4.5 (n=1)	20 (n=5)	11.5 (n=3)	0 (n=0)	4.3 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	21.1 (n=4)	0 (n=0)	6.6 (n=14)
Standard article usage	95 (n=19)	95.5 (n=21)	80 (n=20)	88.5 (n=23)	100 (n=25)	95.7 (n=22)	100 (n=22)	100 (n=17)	78.9 (n=15)	100 (n=14)	93.4 (n=198)
Total number (N)	20	22	25	26	25	23	22	17	19	14	212

table 5: Percentages and number (n) of deletion/standard usage of articles for men

4.3. Missing concord/grammatical concord in demonstrative-noun and subject-verb constructions

In table 6, results for female bloggers for the feature missing concord/grammatical concord in demonstrative-noun and subject-verb constructions are listed. The highest percentage of missing concord found was 7%. Three out of 43 demonstrative-noun and subject-verb constructions had missing concord. The lowest proportion of missing concord, a 0% rate, was identified in two women. All of their 44 and 51 demonstrative-noun and subject-verb constructions were in grammatical agreement. Average use of the standard variant was 96.8% ($SD=2.6$).

	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.9	F.10	Total
Missing concord	5.4 (n=2)	7 (n=3)	2.4 (n=1)	4.3 (n=2)	4.3 (n=2)	0 (n=0)	2 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	6.9 (n=2)	2 (n=1)	3.2 (n=14)
Grammatical concord	94.6 (n=35)	93 (n=40)	97.6 (n=41)	95.7 (n=45)	95.7 (n=45)	100 (n=51)	98 (n=48)	100 (n=44)	93.1 (n=27)	98 (n=50)	96.8 (n=426)
Total number (N)	37	43	42	47	47	51	49	44	29	51	440

Table 6: Percentages and number (n) of missing concord/grammatical concord in demonstrative-noun and subject-verb constructions for women

Men's results are presented in table 7. The highest use of the non-standard variant at 5.4% was considerably lower than that of women. In two out of 37 cases, demonstrative-noun or subject-verb constructions were not in grammatical agreement. The lowest rate of missing concord was equal to the women's rate: 0%. Five men's demonstrative-noun and subject-verb constructions all had concord. They used the construction between 32 and 47 times. The mean use of the standard variant of 98.2% ($SD=2.2$) was a little higher than that of women.

	M.1	M.2	M.3	M.4	M.5	M.6	M.7	M.8	M.9	M.10	Total
Missing concord	2.3 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	5.4 (n=2)	3.5 (n=2)	0 (n=0)	1.9 (n=1)	4.9 (n=2)	1.8 (n=8)
Grammatical concord	97.7 (n=42)	100 (n=45)	100 (n=47)	100 (n=32)	100 (n=45)	94.6 (n=35)	96.5 (n=55)	100 (n=39)	98.1 (n=51)	95.1 (n=39)	98.2 (n=431)
Total number (N)	43	45	47	32	45	37	57	39	52	41	439

Table 7: Percentages and number (n) of missing concord/grammatical concord in demonstrative-noun and subject-verb constructions for men

4.4. Deletion/presence of verbs

In table 8, results for the feature deletion/presence of verbs for women are listed. The highest proportion of verb deletion was 10.8%. This blogger deleted verbs four out of 37 cases. The lowest proportion of verb deletion was 0%: three women did not omit any verbs. They used between 42 and 47 verbs. The average standard use of verbs was 97.3% ($SD=3.2$).

	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.9	F.10	Total
Verb not expressed	10.8 (n=4)	2.5 (n=1)	4.8 (n=2)	2.3 (n=1)	2.4 (n=1)	2 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	3.7 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	2.7 (n=11)
Presence of verb	89.2 (n=33)	97.5 (n=39)	95.2 (n=40)	97.7 (n=42)	97.6 (n=40)	98 (n=48)	100 (n=47)	100 (n=42)	96.3 (n=26)	100 (n=44)	97.3 (n=401)
Total number (N)	37	40	42	43	41	49	47	42	27	44	412

Table 8: Percentages and number (n) of deletion/presence of verbs for women

In table 9, men's results are listed. The highest rate of verb deletion found was 10.9%, which is very close to women's highest rate. This blogger deleted verbs in six out of 55 cases. The lowest rate of verb deletion was identical to that of women: 0%. Three men did not delete any verbs out of the 31 to 44 verb phrases they used. The mean use of the standard variant was 96.9% ($SD=3.3$), which is similar to the percentage for women.

	M.1	M.2	M.3	M.4	M.5	M.6	M.7	M.8	M.9	M.10	Total
Verb not expressed	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	2.2 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	2.3 (n=1)	5.6 (n=2)	1.9 (n=1)	2.7 (n=1)	10.9 (n=6)	2.6 (n=1)	3.1 (n=13)
Presence of verb	100 (n=38)	100 (n=44)	97.8 (n=44)	100 (n=31)	97.7 (n=43)	94.4 (n=34)	98.1 (n=52)	97.3 (n=36)	89.1 (n=49)	97.4 (n=36)	96.9 (n=408)
Total number (N)	38	44	45	31	44	36	53	37	55	38	421

Table 9: Percentages and number (n) of deletion/presence of verbs for men

4.5. Non-standard/standard tense markers

Results for the feature non-standard/standard tense markers for women are shown in table 10. The highest percentage of non-standard tense markers was 15.4%. In this blogpost, four out of 26 tense markers were non-standard. The lowest percentage of non-standard tense markers, 2.4%, was identified in two women. They both used non-standard tense markers in one out of 42 cases. The average use of standard tense markers was 94.3% ($SD=4$).

	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.9	F.10	Total
Non-standard tense marker	9.1 (n=3)	7.1 (n=3)	2.5 (n=1)	2.4 (n=1)	7.5 (n=3)	4.1 (n=2)	4.3 (n=2)	2.4 (n=1)	15.4 (n=4)	6.8 (n=3)	5.7 (n=23)
Standard tense marker	90.9 (n=30)	92.9 (n=39)	97.5 (n=39)	97.6 (n=41)	92.5 (n=37)	95.9 (n=47)	95.7 (n=45)	97.6 (n=41)	84.6 (n=22)	93.2 (n=41)	94.3 (n=382)
Total number (N)	33	42	40	42	40	49	47	42	26	44	405

Table 10: Percentages and number (n) of non-standard/standard tense markers for women

The results for men are listed in table 11. The highest percentage of non-standard tense markers was 22.4%, which is higher than that of women. In this case, eleven out of 49 tense markers were non-standard. However, the lowest percentage of non-standard tense markers of 0% was a little lower than that of women. Three men did not use any non-standard tense marker out of the 34 to 44 tense markers they used. The average use of standard tense markers of 92.9% ($SD=7.2$) was a little lower than the percentage for women.

	M.1	M.2	M.3	M.4	M.5	M.6	M.7	M.8	M.9	M.10	Total
Non-standard tense marker	2.6 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	2.3 (n=1)	9.4 (n=3)	7 (n=3)	0 (n=0)	13.5 (n=7)	0 (n=0)	22.4 (n=11)	8.1 (n=3)	7.1 (n=29)
Standard tense marker	97.4 (n=37)	100 (n=44)	97.7 (n=43)	90.6 (n=29)	93 (n=40)	100 (n=34)	86.5 (n=45)	100 (n=36)	77.6 (n=38)	91.9 (n=37)	92.9 (n=380)
Total number (N)	38	44	44	32	43	34	52	36	49	37	380

table 11: Percentages and number (n) of non-standard/standard tense markers for men

4.6. Absence of commas/commas in non-restrictive clauses

Results for the feature absence of commas/commas in non-restrictive clauses for women are shown in table 12. The highest rate of comma deletion in non-restrictive clauses was 100%. Three women did not use commas in one non-restrictive clause. The lowest rate of comma deletion was 0%. Three bloggers used commas in the one to three non-restrictive clauses in the blogposts. One blogpost did not contain any non-restrictive clauses. The mean use of commas was 60% ($SD=44.3$).

	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.9	F.10	Total
No commas in non-restrictive clauses	33.3 (n=1)	50 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	100 (n=1)	100 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	50 (n=1)	100 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	40 (n=6)
Commas in non-restrictive clauses	66.7 (n=2)	50 (n=1)	100 (n=2)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	100 (n=1)	50 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	100 (n=1)	60 (n=9)
Total number (N)	3	2	3	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	15

Table 12: Percentages and number (n) of no commas/commas in non-restrictive clauses for women

Results for men are listed in table 13. The highest proportion of comma deletion in non-restrictive clauses was, equal to women, 100%. Two men deleted commas in one non-restrictive clause. The lowest proportion of comma deletion was, as women, 0%. Two bloggers used commas in the one to four non-restrictive clauses in the blogposts. Two blogposts did not contain any non-restrictive clauses. The mean use of commas was 57.1% ($SD=40.6$), which is a little lower than that of women.

	M.1	M.2	M.3	M.4	M.5	M.6	M.7	M.8	M.9	M.10	Total
No commas in non-restrictive clauses	100 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	66.7 (n=2)	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	40 (n=2)	100 (n=1)	33.3 (n=1)	50 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	42.9 (n=9)
Commas in non-restrictive clauses	0 (n=0)	0 (n=0)	33.3 (n=1)	100 (n=1)	100 (n=4)	60 (n=3)	0 (n=0)	66.7 (n=2)	50 (n=1)	0 (n=0)	57.1 (n=12)
Total number (N)	1	0	3	1	4	5	1	3	2	0	21

Table 13: Percentages and number (n) of no commas/commas in non-restrictive clauses for men

4.7. All features

The overall use of non-standard features was 4.7% ($SD=14.4$) for women and 5.2% ($SD=15.6$) for men (see table 14). This is not a robust difference. Regarding the commonness of non-standard features, it is noteworthy that the most used non-standard feature was absence of commas/commas in non-restrictive clauses, which was non-standard in 40% of cases for women and 42.9% of cases for men. The second most used non-standard feature, used much less, was deletion of plural *-s*, in 8% of cases for females and 6.8% of cases for males. The third most used non-standard feature was tense markers with 5.7% for women and 7.1% for men. Article omission follows with 5.7% for women and 6.6% for men. The second least used non-standard feature was verb deletion. Females deleted verbs in 2.7% of cases and men in 3.1% of cases. The least used non-standard was missing concord with 3.2% for women and 1.8% for men. Note that for women and men separately, the order is different. For example, for women the second most used non-standard feature was deletion of plural *-s*, while for men it was non-standard tense marker.

	Deletion of plural -s	Standard usage of plural -s	Omission of an article	Standard article usage	Missing concord	Gramma- tical concord	Verb not expressed	Presence of verb	Non- standard tense marker	Standard tense marker	No commas in non- restrictive clauses	Commas in non- restrictive clauses	Total of non- standard features	Total of standard features
Females	8 (n=9)	92 (n=103)	5,7 (n=13)	94,3 (n=217)	3,2 (n=14)	96,8 (n=426)	2,7 (n=11)	97,3 (n=401)	5,7 (n=23)	94,3 (n=382)	40 (n=6)	60 (n=9)	4,7 (n=76)	95,3 (n=1538)
Males	6,8 (n=12)	93,2 (n=165)	6,6 (n=14)	93,4 (n=198)	1,8 (n=8)	98,2 (n=431)	3,1 (n=13)	96,9 (n=408)	7,1 (n=29)	92,9 (n=380)	42,9 (n=9)	57,1 (n=12)	5,2 (n=87)	94,8 (n=1593)
Total number (N)	21	268	27	415	22	857	24	809	52	762	15	21	163	3131

Table 14: Percentages and number (n) of all features for men and women

Figure 1 illustrates that the overall finding that women used more standard features did not apply to all features separately. Women scored higher on the non-standard features plural *-s* and concord, while men scored higher on the other four features.

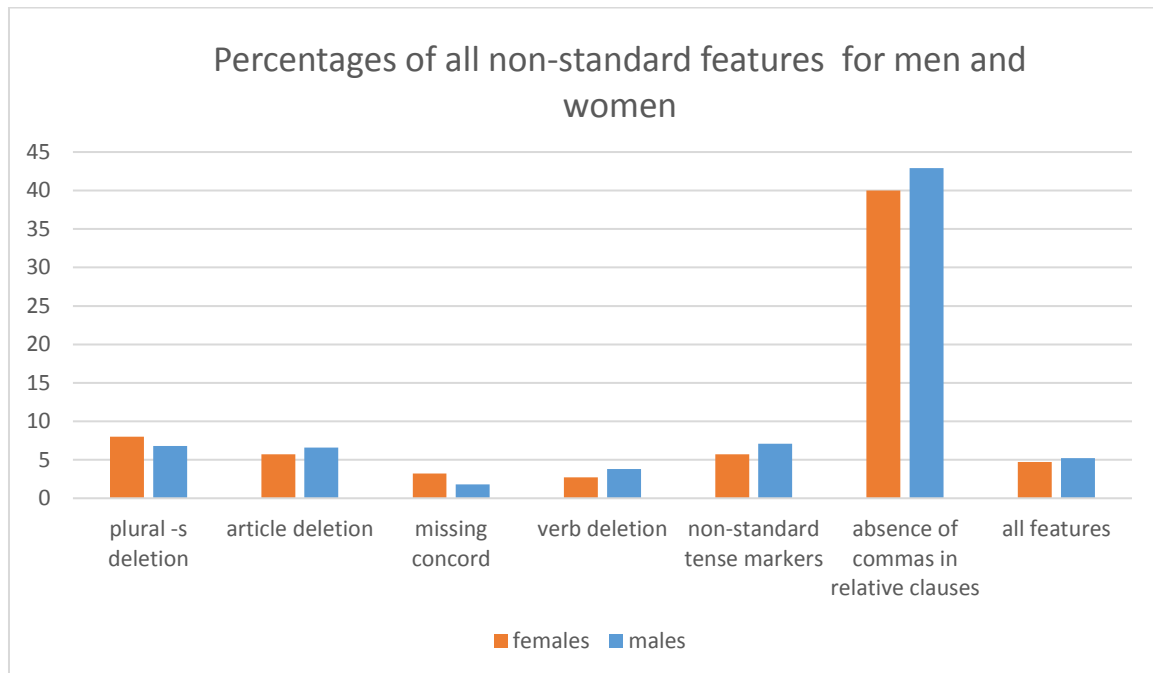


Figure 1: Percentages of all non-standard features for men and women

5. Discussion

No robust difference was found between the rates of men and women's overall standard language use, although the percentage for men was somewhat lower (0.5%) than that for women. In previous studies, in which results were significant, researchers also found higher rates of standard usage for women. These studies were conducted in the US, UK, Australia and New Zealand, in which it was found, for example, that women use the standard variant of the phonological variable *-ing* more often than men do (Bell & Holmes, 1991; Chambers, 2004; Guy, 1991; Trudgill, 1972). Sample sizes in these studies were larger and typically, differences of around one to a few percent were found for upper-middle classes. These researchers state the reason linguistic gender differences appear is the societal subordinate position of women. By using more standard language forms, women try to establish their societal position. Also in the non-Western country India, where women's struggles could potentially be different, women were found to use standard variants more often than men do (as cited in Khan, 1991). Other studies in non-Western countries, however, showed opposing results (Khan, 1991). Kandiah (1991) thinks the opposing results can be explained by the different social classes the women in these studies are from. The Delhi women came from the upper-middle class, while the women in the other studies came from lower social classes. The results of the current study do not contradict this explanation, as all bloggers are upper-middle class.

An interesting finding in this study is the overall low percentage of non-standard features for both women and men. On average, their use of non-standard features was 4.7% and 5.2% respectively. These results point to an exonormative orientation, which is in line with Schneider's (2003) findings that in Malaysia "the linguistic orientation is still exonormative" (p. 60). He pointed out that Malaysian university students have a prescriptive viewpoint and consider British English the only correct English. Considering the high rate of standard usage, this viewpoint seems to extend to the examined bloggers. From the bloggers' perspective then, Malaysian English features might be considered incorrect instead of simply non-standard. In this study however, a World Englishes perspective was chosen. From this viewpoint, it seems an overstatement to refer to Malaysian English features as incorrect: while Malaysians' blog writing at times disobeys British English grammar rules, Malaysian English has distinct, widely recurring features.

Although Schneider (2003) said fifteen years ago that the first steps towards endonormativity were being taken, in the current study no signs of endonormativity were found yet. For an endonormative linguistic orientation, consistent patterns of non-standard

usage would be expected, which this study failed to find. Firstly, it is possible that not the right register was studied to find endonormativity. Amir et al. (2012) describe blogs as informal outlets. However, it is possible Malaysians take food reviews very seriously, resulting in a more formal, prescriptive style than anticipated, containing no signs of endonormativity. Other data, such as different media or spoken language, could possibly display more signs of endonormativity than blog writing. Another explanation for failing to find any signs of endonormativity could be the selection of features that was examined. Although many studies cited these as common Malaysian English features, it is possible other language features, such as vocabulary and comma usage, point to a more endonormative orientation. A striking observation in this study was, for example, that in Malaysian English many words are used differently from how they would be used in British English. See the example in 26:

26) *Set admist [sic] the jungle and the lush greenery surroundings, the restaurant is an open air timber architecture building*

In British English, ‘an open air timber architecture building’ would be described differently, with different and arguably fewer adjectives. Another salient observation was that bloggers often used many commas, wrote in long sentences, and used the word *which* in a non-standard way. See example 27:

27) *When we visited recently, the venue was still offering commercially produced sausages, but these were sufficiently satisfying - our platter of lamb merguez with mutton and chicken-with-cheese sausages (RM60) proved well-executed, supplying the necessary flavour and bite, complemented by mustard, sriracha and pickles.*

In British English, this sentence would likely be written differently. Fewer commas would be used and the sentence would be split up in multiple sentences. Future research could explore whether comma or vocabulary features point to more of an endonormative orientation than grammar features.

The result that the most used non-standard feature was the absence of commas in non-restrictive clauses, is of little relevance because its trustworthiness is doubtful. Firstly, due to the high number of commas, long sentences and non-standard *which* usage, it was hard to systematically identify non-restrictive clauses. Secondly, the absence of commas in non-restrictive clauses is a punctuation feature. It is possible punctuation is more non-standard than grammar or punctuation conventions are more endonormative. Moreover, the number of non-restrictive clauses in the corpus was very low, making it difficult to draw conclusions from the high percentage of non-standard usage. The feature was used fifteen times in a non-

standard way and 21 times in a standard way, totaling 36 times. To compare this to the second least used feature, deletion/standard usage of plural –s, non-standard usage occurred 21 times and standard usage occurred 268 times, totaling to 289 uses.

The rarity of non-restrictive clauses in the corpus is a limitation of this study. Looking back, there are two explanations for why this feature was less common than the others. The difference in occurrence might have to do with a difference in medium between this study and the study the feature was taken from. Newbrook (1997), who said the absence of comma usage in non-restrictive clauses is a prevalent feature of written Malaysian English, studied newspapers, which are different from blogs in terms of their register. Besides, newspapers are subject to editing. It is possible other non-standard features are edited to standard features more frequently than the absence of commas in non-restrictive clauses. Finally, the feature simply occurred less because not every sentence contains non-restrictive clauses, while nouns and verbs, for example, occur multiple times in one sentence. In future studies, researchers should pick features occurring at the same rate in the same medium.

Another limitation of this study is the small number of blogposts and language features researched. It is possible no linguistic gender differences were found in the examined blogposts because they are not representative of all Malaysian English blogposts. Moreover, although the features that were selected for this study are common language features, it is possible other features yield different linguistic gender patterns.

A final limitation of the findings is the researcher's mother tongue. The researcher is a native speaker of Dutch, inevitably making it harder to judge the standardness of features than it is for native speakers.

6. Conclusion

In this study, linguistic gender differences in Malaysian English were examined. The research question was: To what extent is there a difference between men and women in their use of non-standard forms of English in Malaysia? In order to answer it, women and men were compared with regards to frequency of non-standard and standard usage of six language features in blogposts. The hypothesis that women use more standard language forms than men do was not confirmed, although a small difference in line with the hypothesis was found. As the study was held amongst upper-middle class bloggers, these results do not contradict Kandiah's explanation that social class is a predicting factor for frequency of non-standard usage. An interesting finding is that for both groups the overall non-standard usage was very low, supporting Schneider's belief that Malaysians have an exonormative linguistic orientation. However, it is questionable whether this result is representative for Malaysian English as a variety, as only blogs were used to study the variety. It is for example possible speech in Malaysian English is more endonormative than writing. Other limitations of this study include the little number of blogposts researched, making it possible the absence of linguistic gender differences found in this study is not an accurate reflection of reality. The same holds for the six language features used in the analysis. Other language features could possibly identify linguistic gender differences. Future research could investigate whether using more data and different language features indicate the presence of linguistic gender differences and whether using different media or spoken language data point to a more endonormative orientation.

References

- Amin, S. (2004). Ethnic differences and married women's employment in Malaysia: do government policies matter?. *The Journal of Socio-Economics*, 33(3), 291-306.
- Amir, Z., Abidin, H., Darus, S., & Ismail, K. (2012). Gender differences in the language use of Malaysian teen bloggers. *GEMA Online® Journal of Language Studies*, 12(1), 105-124.
- Anderwald, L. (2005). Negative concord in British English dialects. In Y. Iyeyiri (ed.), *Aspects of English negation* (pp. 113-37). Amsterdam, the Netherlands: John Benjamins.
- Baskaran, L. (1987). *Aspects of Malaysian English Syntax* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of London, London.
- Bell, A., & Holmes, J. (1991). New Zealand. In J. Cheshire (ed.), *English around the World: Sociolinguistic Perspectives* (pp. 151-168). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Chambers, J.K. (2002). Patterns of Variation including Change. In J. Chambers, P. Trudgill & N. Schilling-Estes (eds.), *The handbook of language variation and change* (pp. 349-372). Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
- Guy, G.R. (1991). Australia. In J. Cheshire (ed.), *English around the World: Sociolinguistic Perspectives* (pp. 211-226). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Hashim, A. (2009). Not plain sailing: Malaysia's language choice in policy and education. *AILA Review*, 22(1), 36-51.
- Kandiah, T. (1991). South Asia. In J. Cheshire (ed.), *English around the World: Sociolinguistic Perspectives* (pp. 269-287). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Khan, F. (1991). Final consonant cluster simplification in a variety of Indian English. In J. Cheshire (ed.), *English around the World: Sociolinguistic Perspectives* (pp. 288-298). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Kirkpatrick, A. (2007). *World Englishes: Implications for international communication and English language teaching*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Melchers, G., & Shaw, P. (2013). *World Englishes*. London, UK: Routledge.
- Meyerhoff, M. (2011). *Introducing sociolinguistics*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Newbrook, M. (1997). Malaysian English: Status, norms, some grammatical and lexical features. In E. Schneider (ed.), *Englishes Around the World: Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Australasia* (pp. 229-256). Amsterdam, the Netherlands: John Benjamins.

- Schneider, E. W. (2003). Evolutionary patterns of New Englishes and the special case of Malaysian English. *Asian Englishes*, 6(2), 44-63.
- Schneider, E. W. (2011). *English around the world: An introduction*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Thirusanku, J., & Yunus, M. M. (2012). The many faces of Malaysian English. *ISRN Education*, 2012, 1-14.
- Trudgill, P. (1972). Sex, covert prestige and linguistic change in the urban British English of Norwich. *Language in society*, 1(2), 179-195.
- Widdowson, H. G. (1994). The ownership of English. *TESOL quarterly*, 28(2), 377-389.
- Wong, I. (1991). Models for Written English in Malaysia. In M.L. Tickoo (ed.), *Languages & Standards: Issues, Attitudes, Case Studies* (pp. 97-108). Singapore, Singapore: SEAMEO Regional Language Centre.

Appendix A: Blogger information

Women

	Blogger's name	Origin	Age	Blog's name	Date blogpost	URL blogpost
F.1	Ivy Kam	Shal Alam	Unknown	FOOD Malaysia	May 4th	http://foodmsia.com/2018/05/affordable-semi-fine-japanese-dining-kimi-ya-old-klang-road/
F.2	Choi Yen	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Mimi's dining room	May 5th	http://www.choiyen.com/tea-restaurant-janda-baik-%E5%B1%B1%E4%B8%AD%E8%8C%B6%E5%8E%9F-janda-baik/
F.3	Sue Lynn	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Bangsar Babe	April 30 th	http://www.bangsarbabe.com/2018/04/char-kuay-teow-yong-sheng-usj14.html
F.4	Pamela Yeoh	Kuala Lumpur	35	Malaysian Foodie	May 4 th	https://www.malaysianfoodie.com/2018/05/feast-local-flavours-the-majestic-way-the-majestic-hotel-kuala-lumpur.html#.Wu3lLqSFPIU
F.5	Cindy Tong	Kuala Lumpur	32	Cindy's planet	April 24th	https://cindysplanet.com/2018/04/morganfields-new-menu.html
F.6	Tany Harris	Ipoh	Unknown	Sinfully Delicious	May 3 rd	http://www.sinfully-delicious.net/2018/05/03/selera-muhibbah-ramadhan-buffet-2018-tpc-kuala-lumpur/
F.7	Sharon Loh	Petaling Jaya	Unknown	Spicy Sharon	April 21st	http://www.spicysharon.com/2018/04/was-my-high-tea-experience-at-nobu-kuala-lumpur-worth-it-review.html
F.8	Ling Tze Khoo	Georgetow n	Unknown	Lingzie's Food & Fashion	April 23rd	http://www.lingzie.com/2018/04/23/putien-michelin-star-restaurant-gurney-paragon-mall-penang/
F.9	Sy Goh	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Food Everywhere	April 28 th	https://foodeverywhere.wordpress.com/2018/04/28/renaissance-temptations-ramadan-buffet-2018/
F.10	Mei Mei	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Miss Getabout	May 4 th	http://missgetabout.com/jongro-korean-restaurant-sunway-giza-mall-kota-damansara/

Men

	Blogger's name	Origin	Age	Blog's name	Date blogpost	URL blogpost
M.1	Ky	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Ky Speaks	May 1 st	http://kyspeaks.com/2018/05/01/ky-eats-sabah-keratang-kota-kinabalu/
M.2	Ah Keong	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Vkeong	April 27 th	http://www.vkeong.com/eat/3d-fresh-durian-cream-moonlight-cake-house/

M.3	Wilson Ng	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Places and Foods	May 1 st	http://www.placesandfoods.com/2018/05/tamagoya-himeji.html
M.4	Ken	Georgetown	28	Ken Hunts Food	May 4 th	http://www.kenhuntfood.com/2018/05/potato-leaf-cuisine-mount-erskine.html
M.5	Enqvist Lim	Georgetown	Unknown	Taste...iest	May 6 th	http://www.tasteiest.com/2018/05/the-best-seafood-in-penang.html
M.6	Isaac Tan	Shah Alam	Unknown	Isaactan.net	May 7 th	https://www.isaactan.net/2018/05/tradisi-malaysia-ramadan-buffet-the-venue-shah-alam.html#more
M.7	Venoth Nathan	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Venoth's Culinary Adventures	April 14 th	http://venoth.blogspot.nl/2018/04/jalan-sekolah-midnight-curry-mee-seri.html
M.8	Sean Yoong	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	Eat Drink KL	May 6 th	http://eatdrinkkl.blogspot.nl/2018/05/wurst-mov-hotel-kuala-lumpur.html
M.9	Bok Chou Loong	Kuala Lumpur	Unknown	TAUFULOU	May 7 th	http://www.taufulou.com/dancing-fish-bangsar-shopping-center/
M.1 0	Lan Ining	Kota Kinabalu	Unknown	Beyond Boundaries: Food, Culture, Arts, Places and Events	April 14 th	https://curiostraveller.com/2018/04/14/shell-out-latest-recipe-le-meridien-kota-kinabalu-sabah-malaysia-not-that-monotonous-orthodox-shell-out/#more-71092

Appendix B: Results

Number of features for women

	Deletion of plural –s	Standard usage of plural –s	Omission of an article	Standard article usage	Missing concord	Grammatical concord	Verb not expressed	Presence of verb	Non-standard tense marker	Standard tense marker	No commas in non-restrictive clauses	Commas in non-restrictive clauses	Total of non-standard features	Total of standard features
F.1	1	12	2	14	2	35	4	33	3	30	1	2	13	126
F.2	0	14	5	27	3	40	1	39	3	39	1	1	13	160
F.3	0	8	0	32	1	41	2	40	1	39	0	3	4	163
F.4	0	15	0	20	2	45	1	42	1	41	1	0	5	163
F.5	5	13	4	18	2	45	1	40	3	37	1	0	16	153
F.6	0	8	0	25	0	51	1	48	2	47	0	0	3	179
F.7	1	7	0	20	1	48	0	47	2	45	0	1	4	168
F.8	1	10	2	29	0	44	0	42	1	41	1	1	5	167
F.9	1	9	0	18	2	27	1	26	4	22	1	0	9	102
F.10	0	7	0	14	1	50	0	44	3	41	0	1	4	157
Total	9	103	13	217	14	426	11	401	23	382	6	9	76	1538
Mean	0,9	10,3	1,3	21,7	1,4	42,6	1,1	40,1	2,3	38,2	0,6	0,9	7,6	153,8

Percentage of features for women

	Deletion of plural –s	Standard usage of plural –s	Omission of an article	Standard article usage	Missing concord	Grammatical concord	Verb not expressed	Presence of verb	Non-standard tense marker	Standard tense marker	No commas in non-restrictive clauses	Commas in non-restrictive clauses	Total of non-standard features	Total of standard features
F.1	7,7	92,3	12,5	87,5	5,4	94,6	10,8	89,2	9,1	90,9	33,3	66,7	9,4	90,6
F.2	0	100	15,6	84,4	7	93	2,5	97,5	7,1	92,9	50	50	7,5	92,5
F.3	0	100	0	100	2,4	97,6	4,8	95,2	2,5	97,5	0	100	2,4	97,6
F.4	0	100	0	100	4,3	95,7	2,3	97,7	2,4	97,6	100	0	3	97
F.5	27,8	72,2	18,2	81,8	4,3	95,7	2,4	97,6	7,5	92,5	100	0	9,5	90,5
F.6	0	100	0	100	0	100	2	98	4,1	95,9	0	0	1,6	98,4
F.7	12,5	87,5	0	100	2	98	0	100	4,3	95,7	0	100	2,3	97,7
F.8	9,1	90,9	6,5	93,5	0	100	0	100	2,4	97,6	50	50	2,9	97,1
F.9	10	90	0	100	6,9	93,1	3,7	96,3	15,4	84,6	100	0	8,1	91,9
F.10	0	100	0	100	2	98	0	100	6,8	93,2	0	100	2,5	97,5
Total	8	92	5,7	94,3	3,2	96,8	2,7	97,3	5,7	94,3	40	60	4,7	95,3

Number of features for men

	Deletion of plural –s	Standard usage of plural –s	Omission of an article	Standard article usage	Missing concord	Grammatical concord	Verb not expressed	Presence of verb	Non-standard tense marker	Standard tense marker	No commas in non-restrictive clauses	Commas in non-restrictive clauses	Total of non-standard features	Total of standard features
M.1	2	17	1	19	1	43	0	38	1	37	1	0	6	154
M.2	1	12	1	21	0	45	0	44	0	44	0	0	2	166
M.3	1	27	5	20	0	47	1	44	1	43	2	1	10	182
M.4	1	11	3	23	0	32	0	31	3	29	0	1	7	127
M.5	1	21	0	25	0	45	1	43	3	40	0	4	5	178
M.6	2	12	1	22	2	35	2	34	0	34	2	3	9	140
M.7	0	14	0	22	2	55	1	52	7	45	1	0	12	188
M.8	0	29	0	17	0	39	1	36	0	36	1	2	2	159
M.9	1	4	4	15	1	51	6	49	11	38	1	1	25	158
M.10	3	17	0	14	2	39	1	37	3	34	0	0	9	141
Total	12	165	14	198	8	431	13	408	29	380	9	12	87	1593
Mean	1,2	16,5	1,4	19,8	0,8	43,1	1,3	40,8	2,9	38	0,9	1,2	8,7	159,3

Percentage of features for men

	Deletion of plural –s	Standard usage of plural –s	Omission of an article	Standard article usage	Missing concord	Grammatical concord	Verb not expressed	Presence of verb	Non-standard tense marker	Standard tense marker	No commas in non-restrictive clauses	Commas in non-restrictive clauses	Total of non-standard features	Total of standard features
M.1	10,5	89,5	5	95	2,3	97,7	0	100	2,6	97,4	100	0	3,7	96,3
M.2	7,7	92,3	4,5	95,5	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	1,2	98,8
M.3	3,6	96,4	20	80	0	100	2,2	97,8	2,3	97,7	66,7	33,3	5,2	94,8
M.4	8,3	91,7	11,5	88,5	0	100	0	100	9,4	90,6	0	100	5,2	94,8
M.5	4,5	95,5	0	100	0	100	2,3	97,7	7	93	0	100	2,7	97,3
M.6	14,3	85,7	4,3	95,7	5,4	94,6	5,6	94,4	0	100	40	60	6	94
M.7	0	100	0	100	3,5	96,5	1,9	98,1	13,5	86,5	100	0	6	94
M.8	0	100	0	100	0	100	2,7	97,3	0	100	33,3	66,7	1,22	98,8
M.9	20	80	21,1	78,9	1,9	98,1	10,9	89,1	22,4	77,6	50	50	13,7	86,3
M.10	15	85	0	100	4,9	95,1	2,6	97,4	8,1	91,9	0	0	6	94
Total	6,8	93,2	6,6	93,4	1,8	98,2	3,1	96,9	7,1	92,9	42,9	57,1	5,2	94,8

Mean number of features for both groups

	Deletion of plural –s	Standard usage of plural –s	Omission of an article	Standard article usage	Missing concord	Grammatical concord	Verb not expressed	Presence of verb	Non-standard tense marker	Standard tense marker	No commas in non-restrictive clauses	Commas in non-restrictive clauses	Total of non-standard features	Total of standard features
Females	0,9	10,3	1,3	21,7	1,4	42,6	1,1	40,1	2,3	38,2	0,6	0,9	7,6	153,8
Males	1,2	16,5	1,4	19,8	0,8	43,1	1,3	40,8	2,9	38	0,9	1,2	8,7	159,3

Percentage of features for both groups

	Deletion of plural –s	Standard usage of plural –s	Omission of an article	Standard article usage	Missing concord	Grammatical concord	Verb not expressed	Presence of verb	Non-standard tense marker	Standard tense marker	No commas in non-restrictive clauses	Commas in non-restrictive clauses	Total of non-standard features	Total of standard features
Females	8	92	5,7	94,3	3,2	96,8	2,7	97,3	5,7	94,3	40	60	4,7	95,3
Males	6,8	93,2	6,6	93,4	1,8	98,2	3,1	96,9	7,1	92,9	42,9	57,1	5,2	94,8

Appendix C: Overview of all non-standard features per blogpost

F.1

Phrase	Categorisation
sample Ø few signature dishes	Omission of an article
tantalizes your taste buds and warm your soul	Missing concord
Ø boiled and baked green soy bean with chili powder	Verb not expressed
boiled and baked green soy beanØ with chili powder	Deletion of plural –s
This Yaki Pirikara Edamame, boiled and baked green soy bean with chili powder, is	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
is perfect to go with a glass of chilled beer	Non-standard tense marker
Ø one of the zensai (starter) dishes	Verb not expressed
Ø highly recommended if you are looking for a healthier option.	Verb not expressed
highly recommended if you are looking for a healthier option	Non-standard tense marker
its rich savoury flavour and creamy texture is truly an unforgettable experience	Missing concord
its rich savoury flavour and creamy texture is truly an unforgettable experience	Non-standard tense marker
Ø Fancy some premium luxurious food	Verb not expressed
Ø Chef showed us 3 ways to enjoy	Omission of an article

F.2

Phrase	Categorization
a Chinese restaurant that served tea infused food	Non-standard tense marker
Approximately Ø 45 minutes drive from KL	Omission of an article
Tea Restaurant Janda Baik (right) is adjoining with Tanarimba Visitor Centre (left)	Non-standard tense marker
Tea Restaurant Janda Baik (right) is adjoining with Tanarimba Visitor Centre (left), which is an event hall especially popular as a garden wedding venue.	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
We were there on a Sunday for Ø tea break	Omission of an article
they have Ø long list of teas	Omission of an article
don't expect the staff to come over to your table to do ordering	Non-standard tense marker
the highlight of the visit was not on the food, but Ø environment	Omission of an article
the chicken wings was good	Missing concord
Ø Crunchy skin well infused with ginger flavor	Omission of article
Crunchy skin Ø well infused with ginger flavor	Verb not expressed
Crunchy skin well infused with ginger flavor which provide a pleasant heat	Missing concord
These Mantao was infused with Oolong Tea	Missing concord

F.3

Phrase	Categorization
a good friend of mine insisted I give the Char Kuay Teow	Non-standard tense marker
I got there before the lunch crowd came in and didn't Ø wait long for my char kuay teow (RM7 – large) to arrive	Verb not expressed
Ø spicy and rich in flavour, with a nice caramelised note from the contact of sauce with wok fire.	Verb not expressed
Each plate of noodles come with prawns	Missing concord

F.4

Phrase	Categorization
Starts your buffet with the best of Malaysia's nine Royal states	Missing concord
the classic Malay Recipes, specially prepared by Chef Zaidi and his team, that promise a	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
Presenting to you our	Non-standard tense marker
Presenting to you our signature, Kambing Percik ala Chef Khairil at the kambing golek counter, Ø served with	Verb not expressed
Not just that	Missing concord

F.5

Phrase	Categorization
another one of my favourite place Ø to enjoy	Deletion of plural –s
our dinner that night were so satisfying	Missing concord
We start off with Golden Wings that came in three different flavor	Non-standard tense marker
We start off with Golden Wings that came in three different flavor Ø	Deletion of plural –s
We start off with Golden Wings that came in three different flavor. So if you come in a group this will be good for sharing	Missing concord
Ø Honey Soy Wing is a savoury combination of honey, soy & vinegar	Omission of an article
Almond Ø on top add some crunch to the wings.	Deletion of of plural –s
Ø Golden Crunch Wing is coated with velvety golden salted egg gravy	Omission of an article
Salad is always Ø good way to start a meal	Omission of an article
The base Ø build from fresh greens, cucumber sticks, avocado, cherry tomatoes, almon flakes & sesame seeds	Verb not expressed
to try Ø new combination of wakame in the soup.	Omission of an article
Mussel Kilpatrick will be a good dish to tone down all the heavy pork meal you had	Non-standard tense marker
Mussel Kilpatrick will be a good dish to tone down all the heavy pork meal you had	Non-standard tense marker
Mussel Kilpatrick will be a good dish to tone down all the heavy pork meal Ø you had	Deletion of plural –s
Another sharing dish, the Meat Lover Mini Platter, comes in half	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
spare ribs with 5 different rub Ø	Deletion of plural –s

F.6

Phrase	Categorization
But the most interesting experience would be riding this buggy from where we parked our car	Non-standard tense marker
But the most interesting experience would be riding this buggy from where we parked our car	Non-standard tense marker
The theme for this year is ‘Selera Muhibbah’ ∅ happening from 19th May 2018	Verb not expressed

F.7

Phrase	Categorization
I have been admittedly slow to catchup nowadays	Non-standard tense marker
I have been admittedly slow to catchup nowadays	Non-standard tense marker
The former was savory; the latter was sweet, and both comes with	Missing concord
The ingredient ∅ of each canape was explained when served	Deletion of plural –s

F.8

Phrase	Categorization
but also ∅ best part of the ingredient for <i>premium taste</i>	Omission of an article
but also best part of the ingredient ∅ for <i>premium taste</i> .	Deletion of plural –s
The Ah Yuan Fragrant Herbal Chicken was a smooth and savoury dish served cold	Non-standard tense marker
PUTIEN only uses ∅ first harvested seaweed	Omission of an article
PUTIEN only uses ∅ first harvested seaweed, which is known for its superior taste.	No commas in non-restrictive clauses

F.9

Phrase	Categorization
plenty of delicious selection ∅	Deletion of plural –s
We have Executive Chef Supi Mansor curating a buffet feast	Non-standard tense marker
we are looking at Malay classics like sambal sotong petai,	Non-standard tense marker
we are looking at Malay classics like sambal sotong petai,	Non-standard tense marker
Of course, ∅ the must have bubur lambuk, as well as the daily roasted whole lamb	Verb not expressed
Some traditional favourites for the breaking of fast is definitely	Missing concord
food authenticity in the buffet preparations were greatly emphasised on the Kari Kambing dengan Ubi kentang and Ayam Percik already giving the festive vibe inevitably	Non-standard tense marker
Wok fried black pepper beef, with Mutton biryani rice with cucumber raita, and	No commas in non-restrictive clauses

F.10

Phrase	Categorization
When we speak of Korean food,	Non-standard tense marker
where the staff will be flaming the cheese, letting them melt	Non-standard tense marker
where the staff will be flaming the cheese, letting them melt	Non-standard tense marker
JongRo's kimchi was freshly homemade and some of them were very spicy	Missing concord

M.1

Phrase	Categorization
But even better than suggestions though, is when friends brought me	Non-standard tense marker
there's a misconception that giant garupa is just normal garupa that grew old and huge, it is actually an entirely separate species	Missing concord
offering fish noodle soup, fried rice or noodle with garupa	Deletion of plural -s
we ordered a garupa soup (RM 30 for small), 3-in-1 seafood (RM 29.50 for small), and vegetable	Deletion of plural -s
tomato and salted vegetable tofu soup base, that compliments the fatty nature of the garupa meat with its thick skin	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
Portion was rather healthy	Omission of an article

M.2

Phrase	Categorization
If you are looking for a special cake to celebrate birthday	Omission of an article
Fresh Cream Durian price: 6 inches (550gm+, RM99), 8 inches (1.2kg+, RM199)	Deletion of plural -s

M.3

Phrase	Categorization
The restaurant offers a unique local food, raw eggs on rice.	Verb not expressed
they have English Menu	Omission of an article
It comes with bowl of rice	Omission of an article
and complement with miso soup with seaweeds	Omission of an article
You get FREE refills on rice and raw eggs	Omission of an article
Fujihashi family established in 97 years ago	Omission of an article
Fujihashi family, established in 97 years ago, that provide these 'safe eggs'	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
They have carefully selected the foods of the laying hens, which have fish meals, mugworts,	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
Thus, they will carry the new laid eggs to the restaurant every morning	Non-standard tense marker
rice are free refill	Deletion of plural -s

M.4

Phrase	Categorization
It's common to order vegetables and have the restaurant served to you	Non-standard tense marker
but would you like the idea of picking your own vegetables before cooking them	Non-standard tense marker
such Ø service	Omission of an article
for casual family eat-outØ	Deletion of plural –s
it gives us impression that the place serves Potato Leaves with style; it turned out that	Non-standard tense marker
With a name like Potato Leaf Cuisine, it gives us Ø impression that	Omission of an article
the exception of Ø CurryFish Head	Omission of an article

M.5

Phrase	Categorization
feeling the cool breeze	Non-standard tense marker
if you have ever wanted to try some shrimp, this is the place to go.	Non-standard tense marker
if you have ever wanted to try some shrimp, this is the place to go.	Non-standard tense marker
You can have a selection of fresh seafoodØ	Deletion of plural –s
Boosting a very generous dining space, perfect for bringing family and friends, and Ø an assortment of Chinese-based seafood, Bali Hai Seafood Market	Verb not expressed

M.6

Phrase	Categorization
There were ample parking space outside	Missing concord
a place for bridal showers, engagementØ,	Deletion of plural –s
a place for bridal showers, engagement, annual GMs, event space, seminarØ	Deletion of plural –s
The Venue Shah Alam doubles up as a wedding reception, a place for bridal showers, engagement, annual GMs, event space, seminar, fashion shows, and Ø basically anything you want it to be	Verb not expressed
Ø their newly launched hall, the Event Hall, which can accommodate up to 250 pax at one time, and	Verb not expressed
the Event Hall, which can accommodate up to 250 pax at one time, and	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
and the Grand Ballroom, which can accommodate up to 400pax	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
The Venue Shah Alam also provide a prayer room	Missing concord
the buffet highlights include Ø authentic Kelantanese dish Beef Kozi	Omission of an article

M.7

Phrase	Categorization
a couple of years back, they had moved to the present location.	Non-standard tense marker
The moment you turn in to Jlan Sekolah, that is located in Seri Kembangan New Village, this stall	No commas in non-restrictive clauses

this stall would be the very first stall on your left	Non-standard tense marker
this stall would be the very first stall on your left	Non-standard tense marker
it's the norms here	Missing concord
as it's the norms here ∅ where the locals get their supper fix at this stall	Verb not expressed
Then our drinks were served and so was the Yong Tau Fu items that we had ordered	Missing concord
Their Herbal Tea was good and my rating for it shall be 8/10	Non-standard tense marker
Their Herbal Tea was good and my rating for it shall be 8/10	Non-standard tense marker
my rating for these shall be 8/10	Non-standard tense marker
my rating for these shall be 8/10	Non-standard tense marker

M.8

Phrase	Categorization
Meet KL's wurst restaurant: Tucked on a subterranean level of the Bukit Bintang neighbourhood's MOV boutique hotel, this distinctively	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
these were sufficiently satisfying - our platter of lamb merguez with mutton and chicken-with-cheese sausages (RM60) proved well-executed, supplying the necessary flavour and bite, ∅ complemented by mustard, sriracha and pickles	Verb not expressed

M.9

Phrase	Categorization
I am always a fan of Indonesian cuisine	Non-standard tense marker
I am always ∅ a fan of Indonesian cuisine	Verb not expressed
Till my friend introduce me Dancing Fish	Non-standard tense marker
Till my friend introduce me Dancing Fish which serve Malay-Indo	Missing concord
serve Malay-Indo with ∅ combination of Malaysia and West Java	Omission of an article
with ∅ combination of Malaysia and West Java which also following the trading route of Chinese Dutch Indian base	Non-standard tense marker
this beautiful preserve flowers are place on the table	Non-standard tense marker
As I flip through the menu, I got much excited	Non-standard tense marker
I wanted to order as much as I can	Non-standard tense marker
This is serve upon seated down	Non-standard tense marker
This is serve upon ∅ seated down	Verb not expressed
by serving their classic snacks, ∅ Emping with Sambal Terasi @ RM 7.95	Omission of an article
Crispy, cracking and with ∅ hint of bitter taste	Omission of an article
The best way to eat this is dig some sambal up	Non-standard tense marker
Loving it.	Non-standard tense marker
∅ Sambal is quite spicy	Omission of an article
As there are a few of us, we decided to	Non-standard tense marker
we decided to try on their Appetizer Platter @ RM 49.80, which is a combination of their best seller item	No commas in non-restrictive clauses
a combination of their best seller item∅	Deletion of plural -s
∅ Fit with charcoal grilled chicken satay, tofu bakar, seafood sate lilit and spicy green apple salad with salted fish.	Verb not expressed

∅ Well marinated and done to perfection	Verb not expressed
∅ juicy inside out and the sauce coated on	Verb not expressed
∅ power pack of sourness, mild spicy and i wish they	Verb not expressed
i wish they add in more salted fish to give a nice bite crunch	Non-standard tense marker
∅ Tofu bakar is equally good too	Omission of an article

M.10

Phrase	Categorization
it's not that <i>monotonous</i> and 'orthodox' <i>Shell Out</i> where staff will come	Non-standard tense marker
it's not that <i>monotonous</i> and 'orthodox' <i>Shell Out</i> where staff will come with a bag load of cooked seafood items and <i>things</i> being placed randomly on the table	Non-standard tense marker
it's not that <i>monotonous</i> and 'orthodox' <i>Shell Out</i> where staff will come with a bag load of cooked seafood items and <i>things</i> being placed randomly on the table	Non-standard tense marker
This is Latest Recipe @ Le Méridien Kota Kinabalu's own version of <i>Shell Out</i> ; ∅ properly presented on a plate, but you are welcome	Verb not expressed
Their ala carte choices offers	Missing concord
local and international menu∅	Deletion of plural –s
The restaurant do have	Missing concord
On the long oblong plate are Prawns, Mussels, Crab∅	Deletion of plural –s
On the long oblong plate are Prawns, Mussels, Crab and Lobster∅ with sides	Deletion of plural –s