CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methodology. It contains research design, data collection, data analysis and sample of data.

A. Research Design

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method since the data are presented in the form of words. It seeks to identify, describe, and analyze the data in terms of excerpts of dialogs in the two movies. The qualitative method is considered as the relevant method since it is concerned with the textual analysis and production (Flick, 2009). Moreover, this study is qualitative, for it seeks to identify and analyze the data within their contexts. It examines the slang used in high school movie with different periods of time.

B. Data Collection

The data of the study were taken from two Indonesian novel adaptation movies, *Lupus: Tangkaplah Daku Kau Kujitak* (1987) and *Bangun Lagi Dong Lupus* (2013). *Lupus* is a fiction character of Hilman Hariwijaya's novel. The novel was first released in 1986 entitled *Lupus I: Tangkaplah Daku Kau Kujitak*. Hilman Hariwijaya has released 29 serials of *Lupus* novel, and the last novel is released in 2013, entitled *Bangun Lagi Dong Lupus*. The novel has been adapted into movies, and TV series. There were six movie titles released since 1987 and 4 seasons of *Lupus* TV series. *Lupus* is also popular with their creation of words and considered as the trendsetter of Indonesian slang.

In this research, Sudaryanto's (1993, p. 133 – 136) methods of collecting data were used.

a. Listening (s*imak)* method can be done through an observation

b. Speaking (*cakap*) method can be done through a conversation

From those two methods, what is relevant in this research is the first one, the *simak* method, as the method of this study.

In this study, in order to collect the data, the movies were watched several times and the slang said by the actors was written down. Then, the selected slang was isolated to be the data collection.Data Analysis

The selected data were classified into Mattielo's (2008) types of slang, and its word-formation process was analyzed according to word formation theories from O'Grady and Guzman (1996), and complemented by Hatch and Brown's (1995).

1. Sample of Data Analysis

a. Type of Slang

1) Speaker Oriented Type of Slang

Speaker oriented type of slang according to Mattielo (2008) is divided into four types; Group Restriction, occupation restriction, someone using bad language, and age or localism restriction. The sample of classification is presented in table 3.1. Four words, namely *bego*, *non*, *tarik* and *lo,* are chosen to be the sample of this speaker oriented type of slang classification from *Lupus: Tangkaplah Daku Kau Kujitak (1987)* movie.

Slang Words	Mattielo's Speaker Oriented Type of Slang				Description
	As member of particular group (group restriction, culture restriction, privacy)	As someone with a precise occupation/active (subject-restriction, technicality)	As someone having a low cultural status or using low/bad language (informality, debasement, vulgarity, obscenity)	As an individual of a certain age or generation (time-restriction, ephemerality), or coming from a specific regional are (localism)	
Bego			√		
Non		√			Maid
Tarik		√			Bus conductor
Lo				√	Betawinese and teenagers

Table 3.1 Sample of Slang appearance in *Lupus: Tangkaplah Daku Kau Kujitak (1987)* according to Mattielo's Speaker Oriented Type of Slang Classification

As shown in the table, there is no slang in the group restriction type. Moreover, two words belong to the occupation or activity restriction type, *Non* 'Ma'am' and *Tarik* 'pull'. *Non* is a designation for young woman and usually used by a maid or lower status people, and *Tarik* is a term used by a bus conductor to give a signal of departure to the bus driver.

Meanwhile, the other slang belongs to bad language group and age and localism restriction type. The word *bego* 'idiot' is one of swear words in Bahasa Indonesia and *Lo* 'you' is the pronoun of Betawinese people and for Bahasa Indonesia speakers, *Lo* is the slang language which is usually used by teenagers in informal situation.

2) Hearer Oriented Type of Slang

The following table is a sample of the classified data according to Mattielo's (2008) hearer oriented type of slang. They are playfulness or humor type, novelty and unconventionality type, desire to impress type, and aggressive or offensive type. Four words, namely *mewek, duta pertiwi, nyolot, bro* are chosen to be the sample of the hearer oriented type of slang from *Bangun lagi dong Lupus!* (2013) movie.

Slang Words	Hearer Oriented Type of Slang			
	To amuse the hearer or to make him laugh (playfulness, humour)	To release him from the monotomy of neutral style (freshness, novelty, unconventionality)	To impress the hearer (desire to impress)	To mock, offend or challenge the hearer (impertinence, offensiveness, aggressiveness)
Mewek	√			
Duta pertiwi		√		
Nyolot				√
Bro			√	

Table 3.2 Sample of Slang appearance in *Bangun lagi dong Lupus* (2013) according to Mattielo's Hearer Oriented Type of Slang Classification

As shown in table 3.2, *mewek* 'cry' belongs to humor type. It is taken from Lupus' utterance at 00: 02: 08. The hearer is Lupus' sister, Lulu. The context of situation where the slang emerges is at Lupus' house, and Lupus teases his sister who is crying after he lectured her for her prank.

Lulu : *"Kak, maafin Lulu kak,"*

     *"*I'm sorry*,"*

Lupus : *"Jangan minta maaf sama kakak, minta maaf sama Mami,"*

     *"*Don't say sorry to me, say that to Mom*,"*

Lulu : *"Mam, maafin Lulu, Mam,"* (crying)

     "Mom, please forgive me, Mom,"

Lupus : *"Yaaaaa mewek yaaa, hahahaha"*

     "Awww a baby's crying, hahahaha,"

The expression of Lupus when he sees his sister crying, he tries to make her sister laugh.. This is why *mewek* belongs to humor type.

Moreover, *Bro* belongs to desire to impress type. *Bro* is the short form of 'brother'. It is taken from Lupus' utterance at 00:10:31. The hearer of the utterance is Daniel, Poppy's boyfriend and the context of situation where the slang appears is in the school and Lupus is a new student, who just arrived at school.

Daniel   : "*Anak baru disini? Lo gak usah sok jagoan deh!*"

     "A new student, eh? Wanna be a hero?"

Lupus   : *"Tenang, **bro**. Niat gue di sini cuma nuntut ilmu kok,"*

     "Easy, bro. I'm going to study here,"

'Bro' here is the response of Lupus to Daniel, when Daniel confronts Lupus after seeing his girlfriend, Poppy walk with Lupus. According to the situation, *bro* belongs to impress the hearer type of slang, where Lupus tries to make an impression that he wants to act friendly, and he does not want to make trouble.

After classifying the data to its type, frequency analysis was conducted to determine the differences and commonalities of slang in both movies.

b) Word-formation Process

The following tables are the sample of the classified data of word-formation process according to O'Grady and Guzman (1996), and complemented by Hatch and Brown (1995). Ten word formation processes are chosen; compounding, borrowing, coinage blending, clipping, acronym, conversion, derivation, affixation and reduplication.

Slang Words	Word formation									
	Compounding	borrowing	Coinage	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Derivation	affixation	Reduplication
kece		√	√							
disko					√					
Gedor-gedor										√
PHK						√				
Cabut							√			
bakalan								√		

	Compo unding	borrow ing	Coinage	Blendi ng	Clipping	Acronym	Conver sion	Deriv ation	affix ation	Reduplicat ion
mergokin									√	
nyebur									√	
Anak bangor	√									

Table 3.3 Sample of Slang appearance in *Lupus: Tangkaplah Daku Kau Kujitak (1987)* according to its Word-formation Process Classification

In the first movie, nine out of ten word formation processes are found. From 70 slang words, no word is formed through blending process. One of the examples of the word formation process is *kece. Kece* is derived from multiple processes of borrowing and coinage. It derives from an English Word, 'catchy' and it is adjusted to sound more Indonesian. Then *kece* become a new term.

Slang Words	Word formation									
	Compo unding	borrow ing	Coinage	Blendi ng	Clipping	Acronym	Conver sion	Deriv ation	affix ation	Reduplicat ion
Selow		√	√							
Bro					√					
Bokap				√						
Gual-geol										√
Pede						√				
Balik							√			
Belendu ngan									√	
Ngoceh								√		
Duta Pertiwi	√									

Table 3.4 Sample of Slang appearance in *Bangun lagi dong Lupus (2013)* according to its Word-formation Process Classification

Meanwhile in *Lupus 2013* movie, all of 10 word formation processes formed the 91 slang words in the movie. One of the examples of the word formation processes is *balik* 'back side' is conversion. *Balik* here means *pulang 'going home'*. It becomes a verb which is derived from noun.

After classifying the data to its word formation process, frequency analysis to be discussed was conducted to determine the differences and commonalities of slang in both movies.

2. Data Percentage

After the data were classified into the type of slang and word formation, the observed data were normalized to percentage by using formula:

$$N = \frac{P}{Q} \times 100\%$$

N = the percentage of the observed data in a movie

P = the total of the observed data classification in a movie

Q = the total of all the observed data in a movie.

D. Closing Remarks

This chapter has discussed the method of the study. It comprises the research design, data collection and data analysis. Research design describes the methodology used in the study, qualitative method. Data collection and data analysis describe the procedure in collecting and analyzing data. The elaborated method here was applied in the study.