

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestions. This part can be categorized as the last chapter. Some suggestions are offered to the next researcher who are interested in finding Sundanese slang among teenagers.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The research investigates Sundanese slang used by the teenagers in Internet-based chat application. The research focuses on the Sundanese slang performed by high school students in their daily conversation on the social media “LINE”. It particularly emphasizes on the types of slang. It also investigates the social factors that triggering the use of slang by the teenagers.

Based on the first analysis about the types of Sundanese slang words used by the teenagers on social media “LINE”, the researcher found there are four types of slang employed by the teenagers on the application. The two types are the slang types proposed by Allan and Burrige (2006), there are imitative, and clipping. Moreover, there are two other slang types found in the present research: loan slang (Kahn & Ilson) and back slang (Potter, 1975), and they are categorised as other slang types which are found in the present research. The percentage of imitative type is 20%, other type with 23%, and clipping type with 57%. However, there are three other types based on Allan and Burrige (2006), which could not be found on the conversations, namely fresh and creative, acronym, and flippant.

In referring to the second analysis about the social factors triggering the use of Sundanese slang words used by the teenagers on “LINE”, the researcher found three social factors which are discovered from the conversations. They are settings, participants, and topics. The first factor is settings. The results show that the types of slang which are mostly used on social media “LINE” setting is clipping, because the adolescent tend to shortened their words in order to simplify the time and to make the conversation easier. participant. The second factor is

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participant. The findings of this study show that male students tend to use more Sundanese slang than the female students. The last factor is topics. Informal topics such as leisure and miscellaneous contains more slang words, because the atmosphere of conversation is more relaxed.

To be concluded, the findings of this study reveal that there are still some teenagers who use Sundanese language to communicate in their daily activity. Although the language that they use is Sundanese slang, this positive attitudes toward the language may hamper Sundanese language endangerment phenomenon, because at least the teenagers still have the desire to use some Sundanese words. Thus, it can be said that not all Sundanese teenagers in Bandung shows their negative attitudes towards Sundanese language.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Future researcher are suggested that they may focus on the use of slang by different respondents, different scopes, different time, and especially different setting. One such example is to identified Sundanese slang words in other cities in Indonesia where most people communicate using Sundanese. The purpose of investigating in other Sundanese city is to enrich the Sundanese slang words that have not been discovered. Knowing many Sundanese slang will help us to maintain the Sundanese language, a language that is now rarely used by teenagers, especially in urban areas. We can preserve the language by teaching the young generation to use the slang first, because the youth prefer to use slang rather than the standard language. In addition, knowing many Sundanese slang words will help us to avoid misunderstanding when we are interact with native Sundanese speakers.