CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology used in the research. It contains the purposes of the research, method of the research, data collections, and data analysis.

3.1. Purpose of the Research

Based on the background of the research and raising problems in Chapter I, the research is aimed at:

1. Identifying the types of slang used by male and female teenagers in one of Islamic Boarding School, Lembang.

2. Investigating gender influences on the use of slang performed by the teenagers.

3.2. Method of The Research

The research applied a descriptive qualitative method to analyse the data because it gives description of a problem (Vredenbregt, 1984 in TiraSyam, 2009). The aims of descriptive are to explain, classify, and analyze the data from some instruments. The qualitative method is used because it is based upon qualitative

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judgements instead of numerical form. (M.K.Trochim, 2006). The qualitative method is used to investigate the social phenomenon.

Alwasilah (2003: 92) states that qualitative research gives value toward descriptive data objectively. He also says that the descriptive method requires natural behavior or event to observe the subject. The research applied a qualitative method that used natural setting to describe the factual phenomenon. Thus, it investigates the data by conducting observation, questionnaires, and interviews in order to observe the use of slang among teenagers.

Furthermore, the qualitative method is also a method which applies interpretive ways by presenting the research in descriptive form. Ratna (2004: 47-48) suggests the most significant characteristics of qualitative method, as follows:

1. Concerning its main subject on meaning and message as in the basics of objects, which is cultural studies.

2. Concerning more on the process rather than the outcome of the research, thus meaning always change.

3. There is no gap between the researcher subject and the objects of the research. The researcher subject functions as the main instrument therefore there is a direct interaction between them.

4. The research design and framework are temporary, that is why the subject can be changed.

5. The research is natural, occuring in its own social context.

In addition, Maxwell (1996: 3) states,

"Qualitative study is the activities of collecting and analyzing data, developing and modifying theory, elaborating or refocusing the research questions, and also identifying and eliminating validity threats are usually all going on more or less simultaneously, each influencing all of the others."

The qualitative method was employed because the data collections were mostly analyzed in the form of description and explanation. In this present research, slang and gender are the main issues to investigate. Thus, some relevant theories are needed to support and validate the researcher's opinion. Meanwhile the tables and percentages are merely the complementary things to support the findings.

3.3. Data Collection

This part consists of the subjects of research and the instruments of the research, namely observations, questionnaire, and interview.

3.3.1. Subjects of the Research

In the present research, the researcher is interested in studying teenagers who are growing in a school environment that is restricted from the "outside" environment that introduces slang more to the teenagers. The subjects of the research were male and female early teenagers of 7th grade junior high school in

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one of Islamic Boarding School, Lembang. Early teenagers are those who are in the age of eleven, twelve, and thirteen years old (Douvan & Andelson, 1979). The reason in choosing the teenagers in this school as the subject of the research is because the school separates classes between male and female students. Thus, the researcher chose two classes which involved 36 students. The female class consisted of 18 students from VII D. While the male class consisted of 18 students from VII B.

This school implements Islamic modern systems that promote the learning of belief and behavior for their students. The "sparkling world" for teenagers in this school is forced to be avoided because it is incompatible with the principles taught by the school. It can be seen from the location of this school which is located in the hills area in Cibodas, Lembang and quite far from the urban atmosphere, so that the interactions with the "outside world" are difficult to be touched. In addition, a variety of media such as television and the Internet that are spread in Indonesia nowadays among teenagers, even though they are available, but they are limited in order to avoid negative things.

Furthermore, there is a restriction between male and female students that are very well preserved, so it will be a little difficult to have direct communication between males and females. Based on the problem above, the researcher is interested in investigating the phenomenon of the slang performance of male and female teenagers by identifying the types of slang and investigating the gender influence on the use of slang by them.

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3.3.2. Instrument of the Research

The research used three instruments, namely, observation, questionnaire, and interview.

3.3.2.1. Observation

Observation is needed to collect the data such as the slang words that are oftenly used in the teenagers' daily conversation. It is aimed at answering the research questions through elaboration in questionnaire and interview. The observation was held in 7 days by using recording and taking a note of the teenagers' conversation in the Islamic boarding school's area, Lembang. The places of the observation were in the school areas, such as laboratorium, basketball field, cafetaria, library, class, and dormitory. The elaborations of the observation can be seen in Appendix I. The time and place of the observation are presented in the following table:

Table 3.1 Time and Place of Observation

No.	Date of Observation	Place of Observation
1.	July, 10th 2012	Females' Class (VII D)
2.	July, 31th 2012	Females' Dormitory (Asrama I)
3.	August, 4th 2012	Males' Class (VII B)

4.	August, 7th 2012	Females' School Area
5.	August, 9th 2012	Males' Dormitory (Asrama III)
6.	September, 6th 2012	Male and Females' Cafetaria
7.	September, 8th 2012	Males' School Area

3.3.2.2. Questionnaire

According to Arikunto (2002: 126), a questionnaire is a sum of written questions which is used to obtain information from respondents. The questionnaires were given to the female teenagers on September, 11th 2012, and to the male teenagers on September, 22nd 2012 in the class during English subjects. It took about 30 minutes long for each class. The list of the questionnaire can be seen in Appendix II of this paper.

There are some advantages in using a questionnaire that is relevant to the research. First, the questionnaire can collect the data which has many components. Second, the respondents feel free to fill the questionnaire because there is no mental connection between the researcher and respondents. The last, the data are easy to analyse because of similar questions (Ali, 1993: 68).

3.3.2.3. Interview

An interview is a dialogue which is conducted by the interviewer to get information from the interviewee (Arikunto, 2002: 132). He also said

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that the function of interview is to cross-check the data from questionnaire and get the data that are not covered by the questionnaire.

Therefore, the research used interviews as the instrument in collecting data from the teenagers as respondents after they had answered the questionnaires completely. The interview was held on September, 11th 2012 to the female teenagers and September, 22nd 2012 to the male teenagers after they filled the questionnaires. It took about an hour for each class. The questions were conducted based on the items in the questionnaire to get clear and depth information (see Appendix III).

3.4. Data Analysis

This part consists of the mode of analysis and analytical framework.

3.4.1. Mode of Analysis

The data were analyzed by following steps. First, the data were transcribed from the results of the observations, questionnaire, and interview. Second, the data were reduced because they need to focus on the main topic. Third, the data were coded by classfying the types of slang based on theories proposed by Potter (1950) and Kahn & Illson (1985). Fourth, the data were displayed and computed by calculating the percentage. Fifth, the data were interpreted and discussing the data. Sixth, the researcher investigated whether gender may affect the use of slang by using the theory proposed by Diekman and Eagly (2000). Finally, the

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researcher concluded the data by relating the types of slang used by male and female teenagers to its gender influence.

In order to determine the percentage of each slang classification, the researcher needed to compute the numerical data by using a simple scaling composed by Thorsten (1992: 22).

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

Note:
P = Percentage
F = Frequency
N = Overall Number

3.4.2. Analytical Framework

The research used the theories from Potter (1950) and Kahn & Illson (1985) to answer the first question of research, *what types of slang are used by male and female teenagers in the Islamic boarding school, Lembang?* The types of slang words were categorized into ten groups, namely *cockney rhyming, back, centre, clipping or shortening, blending, compounding, acronyms or abbreviation, loan or borrowing slang, onomatopoeia,* and *nonsense reduplication.*

To answer the second question, *does gender influence the use of slang performed by the teenagers?,* the research used the theory of Diekman and Eagly (2000) about gender stereotypes. Diekman and Eagly argued that gender stereotypes refer to stereotype images of males and females. They also assert that gender stereotypes present a conventionally simplified and standardized conception or image concerning the typical social roles of male and female, both

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domestically and socially. Gender stereotypes discuss characteristics, traits, and domain activities that are deemed appropriate for male and female.