

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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

5.1. Conclusions

The research investigates slang used by the teenagers in Junior High School. The research focuses on the slang performed by male and female teenagers in their daily conversation at the school. It particularly emphasizes on the types of slang. These types of slang incorporate elaboration from Potter (1975), and Khan and Illson (1985). It also investigates the gender influence on the use of slang by the teenagers.

The research used selected sampling (purposive sampling). The sample in this research was the first year of junior high school at one of Islamic boarding schools in Lembang. This research used three methods for collecting data; observations, questionnaire, and interview. It also applied quasi-statistics to help taking conclusion from the numerical data.

The result found slang among male and female teenagers. There are twelve types of slang among them; they are *back slang*, *centre slang*, *clipping* or

shortening, blending, compounding, nonsense reduplication, acronyms or abbreviations, loan or borrowing, onomatopoeia, substitution, slang which comes from or gives new meaning to standard words and new inventions to establish words (Potter, 1975, and Kahn & Illson, 1985).

From those types of slangs, it can be seen that gender gives influence to the use of slang. It is shown by male teenagers who tend to use slang more than females. As said in the theories of Diekman and Eagly (2000), *males have typical characteristics of authoritarian and socialistic behaviour while female are pious, submissive, and domesticity*. It is also supported by the following theory “Men have been shown to talk more than women in some settings as in spontaneous conversation” (Soskin and John 1963).

Through the research, there are different types of slang performances between male and female teenagers, as suggested by Tannen (1990) that *women and men use language differently, they are speaking different dialect, or named as genderlect*. In case of that, they are early teenagers who like to create and innovate words to be performed in their daily conversations. Wylie (1965, as cited in Geber, 1968, p. 13) argues that “*teenage language is not only vivid and whimsical, but also clever, highly qualified, quite sly, and lack of grammatical form.*”

5.2 Suggestions

The present research focuses on the slang used by male and female teenagers at the first year of Junior High School in their daily conversation at school. The purposes of the research are to analyze the types of slang performed by male and female teenagers of 7th grades junior high school in one of Islamic boarding school, Lembang and analyze the gender influence on the use of slang performed by the teenagers. The present research is also to discover the teenagers' comprehension on slang.

The researcher suggests that further research may focus on the use of slang among teenagers used by different respondents, different scopes, and different time and setting because slang words will be different from one place to other places. The use of slang will be different among different users. The present research only compares the use of slang in male and female teenagers at one school in a boarding school. The researcher suggests to the next research to conduct a research on comparison of male and female teenagers in performing slang of a boarding school and states school.