

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestion. Furthermore, this section can be categorized as the last chapter. This section also offers some suggestions for the next researcher who interested in finding slang words among teenagers.

5.1 Conclusions

This study investigates the teenage language, specifically slang words at a Senior High School. There are four research questions in this study. They are:

1. What kinds of slang are used by students at the first years of senior high school?
2. Where do they usually use slang words?
3. With whom do they usually use slang words?
4. Why do they use slang words?

Furthermore, this study focuses only on the slang words used by Senior High School students. It particularly focuses on the kinds of slang. These kinds of slang incorporate elaboration from Potter (1975), and Khan and Illson (1985). It also investigates the places where the students usually use slang and investigates the addressee whom usually invited by them. The student's motivation in using slang is also investigated

This study use selected sampling (purposive sampling). The sample in this study is the students at the first years of senior high school at a SMAN in Bandung. Moreover, it applies triangulation, member check, and quasi-statistic in establishing the trustworthy. In triangulation technique, this study used three methods of collecting the data; they are recorded observation, questionnaire and interview. These data are triangulated with the sources. This study also applies quasi statistic to help in taking conclusion from the numeric data.

This study found slang words among the students. There are fourteen kinds of slang words among them, they are:

- 3 back slang
- 2 clipping/shortening
- 6 blending
- 1 compounding
- 21 acronyms/abbreviations
- 11 Chinese/ Cantonese
- 7 English Slang
- 1 onomatopoeia
- 3 nonsense reduplication
- 43 coinage/arbitrary changed words
- 5 clipped + Substitution
- 3 clipped + infixation
- 1 acronym + back slang
- 10 change the meaning of the ordinary word

From these kinds of slang words, it can be assumed that the students at the Senior High School are creative and innovative in playing their words. Wylie (1965) argues that teenage language is not only vivid and whimsical, but also clever, highly nuanced, quite sly, and lack of grammatical form (as cited in Gerber, 1968, p.13).

Almost the students at senior high school use slang words in their daily communication with their friends. They also use it with their teachers, parents, siblings, and cousins. They use it with their teacher if he or she is friendly and has high intimacy with them. Furthermore, they use slang words at school, at place where they usually hang out, at home, and at the street when they went home. It can be assumed that the students only use slang words in informal situation with their group member or with the outsiders with the certain criteria.

They have their own reasons why they use slang words in their communication. They argue that the communication among the students will more communicate and more fun if they use slang words. Furthermore, it makes them feel more socialized. In addition, the students prefer to use slang words to make other students confused.

5.2 Suggestions

The present research focuses on the use of slang among the first years of Senior High School. The purposes of the present research are to find out the places where the students usually use the slang; to find out the reason of using the slang words; and to find out the hearer (addressee) when the students use slang. The present research is also to find out the student's comprehension to slang words.

The researcher suggests that further research may focus on the use of slang among teenagers in different respondents, different time and different setting. The next research suggests to research slang in different respondents and different time because slang words will different at one place to others places and will different

among different user. Moreover, slang user or slang maker will always make new slang words and it is always increase every month.

The present study is only research slang words among students at one school. The researcher suggests to research slang words not one school but more than one schools. So the further research can compare slang words that used by students at several school institutions.

Moreover, the researcher also suggests to the next researcher who interested in slang to formulate the different research problem. In this case, the researcher suggests formulating the research problem, such as the influences of slang words toward language teaching learning. The research suggests this problem because nowadays, there are some English book that use slang words such as “what’s up”. We know that standard language is used in teaching learning process and avoid non-standard language especially slang words. Moreover, a lot of students get more information from many media such as internet, TV and magazine. That’s why a lot of students get many slang words, either English slang words or Indonesian slang words.