

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language has an ever-changing nature that allows it to experience extinction, experience a shift in meaning or even experience novelty both at the linguistic level (grammatical) and in its pragmatic aspects (contextual meaning). Language changes not only occur in its efforts to translate new science, but changes also occur at a practical level, namely when used in everyday communication as a result of changes in science and times.

Interaction always takes place in a certain time and space, thus influencing the selection of codes and language styles, one of which is slang. Slang is better known as the slang of teenagers or young people used in a community as an instrument of communication and socialization. Slang is usually only valid for a certain period of time. Besides being used intensively in various conversations, slang is also spread through writing. The intensity in using slang gradually affects the development of the attitude and mentality of the speakers.

In Ternate City, the use of slang is closely related to the way a youth community socializes, one of which is the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City. Generally, the slang used by *Fortec* community is more dominant in the form of Ternate Malay language combined with some specific terms that are only known by members of the community. However, there is

also a combination of foreign languages in the form of word shortening. The distinctive language formed from Ternate Malay is modified and transformed into a new language based on certain rules. The slang language is generally temporary because it is influenced by slang variations or because a slang variation is more often used intensely in informal situations. However, the most basic thing shows that slang variation can occur because it is adjusted by the social diversity of its speakers.

From the results of the pre-observation conducted, the researcher found that the emergence of the use of slang by one of the *Fortec* community was caused by the spread of slang variations in social distance or friendship relationships with other communities and also due to group formation factors. Fortec Community is a youth organization in Fitu Village. *Fortec* itself is a term for “*Forum Ternate City*”.

Some variations of slang used by the *Fortec* community are adjusted to the context of conversation between individuals in the group, for example in the form of sequencing the phonemes of basic words from right to left such as the word [*kita*] as a form of personification of the first person singular in Ternate Malay turned into [*atik*], or [*dia*] into [*aid*] which is pronounced in the phoneme /t/ replacing the phoneme /d/.

Slang variations are also seen in the aspect of code mixing although it is not done intensely, for example in the statement “*jang lupa kroscek nama-nama yang iko pertandingan bola kaki*”. The word [*kroscek*] is an English

absorption [cross check] that has been used for a long time so that it can be understood by every Ternate Malay speaker because the use of the word is often found in the field of organization and football. Slang variation also occurs through word shortening, for example the word [saya] is often pronounced [sa] in formal speech act situations.

Based on this background, the researcher found the distinctiveness of slang used by the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village. The peculiarity of the slang became a trigger for researcher to identify and analyze through this research. To get a more specific picture of this research design, it can be explained through a statement of the problems as follows.

1.2 Statement of Problems

1. What are the slang variations used by the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City?
2. What factors influence the use of slang in the *Fortec* community in Fitu Urban Village, Ternate City?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

1. To identify the slang variations used by the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City.
2. To analyze the factors that influence the use of slang in the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City.

1.4 Scope of the Research

This research is limited to the issue of slang use by the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City where the research orientation is focused on two things, namely slang variations and factors that influence the use of slang in the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City.

1.5 Significance of the Research

The significance of this research are divided into two, namely theoretical and practical significances.

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research can be an additional reference for other researchers in relation to the same research material object. This research can also be utilized as additional data related to the distribution of slang in Ternate City.

2. Practical Significance

This research is an offering for the literature of English Literature Study Program. This research can be used as a reference especially for anthropology researchers as a model in looking at linguistic phenomena and their influence on tradition and culture in Ternate City.

1.6 Review of Related Studies

In this research, literature review is used as a benchmark to see the differences and relevance in a number of previous studies so that it is useful as a reference for this research.

Andika's research (2016) entitled "Analysis of the Use of French Youth Slang in the *Recontre Facebook Group*". The purpose of this research is to identify the chat slang used by young French people in the *Recontre Facebook Group*, and to describe the use of young French slang in the *Recontre Facebook Group*. The research subjects are words, phrases and sentences in the *Rencontre Facebook Group* posts uploaded from February 2015 to July 2015. The object of research is slang variation in the *Rencontre Facebook Group*. The data collection technique was carried out through the listening method by applying the free-viewing discourse technique. Meanwhile, the data analysis used referential equivalence method. Based on the methodology, the function of slang usage is then analyzed according to the context with the SPEAKING component.

The results show that the slang used by young French people in the *Rencontre Facebook Group* has three variations, namely slang, *walikan* language and coarse language. The slang language is divided into five aspects in the form of word fragmentation, word shortening, foreign language adaptation, pronunciation and pure creation. Among the five variations, the most dominant is used in the form of word shortening which aims to help speed up communication between speakers and speech partners. In addition, the writing becomes shorter without losing its meaning where the abbreviation can only be understood by young French people. In addition, the use of slang in the *Rencontre Facebook Group* performs several functions, namely

expressive function, conative function, referential function, phatic function, poetic function, interactional function, heuristic function and imaginative function. The function that appears most often is the expressive function which is shown by the utterances that express the speakers' feelings directly towards the topic being discussed in the group.

Andika's (2016) research has similarities with the current research at the level of the object of research in the form of identification of slang variations and at the level of research subjects in the form of words, phrases, and sentences used in speech. The research difference lies in the field of study where the current research focuses on the use of slang in the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City. Other differences can be seen in the methods, as well as techniques in analyzing the data. The current research uses a sociolinguistic approach to examine the factors that allow the emergence of slang variations.

Another research was also conducted by Zhou (2013) entitled "A Sociolinguistic Study of American Slang". This research uses a sociolinguistic approach with the main focus on discussing American slang from the perspective of slang characteristics, individual factors and social factors that influence the development of American slang and the social function of the use of slang as a language commonly used in communicating in informal conditions in America. The results show that slang is widely used by people from all walks of life in America. American slang itself was formed and

developed in accordance with the development of American history. American slang has unique characteristics and functions such as to create humor, to summarize speech, to show originality and stability so that slang reflects American culture. American slang is one of the language varieties in American English and is a type of sociolect. The factors that influence American slang are individual factors and social factors. Individual factors relate to gender, occupation, and age. While social factors relate to the background of drug use, homosexuality, and rock music.

Zhou's research (2013) has similarities with the current research at the level of the research subject, namely at the level of words or statements used in daily communication. The difference can be seen in the object of research material where the current research is focused on the use of slang in the *Fortec* community with different sociocultural backgrounds of each member. The similarity of this research focuses on identifying slang variations and factors that influence the use of slang. However, the indicators used in the research have significant differences.

Another research was conducted by Waqidatuzzarima, et al (2019) entitled "The Impact of Slang Language to Teenager in Indonesia". The research discusses the use of slang among teenagers. The research data was collected from 40 respondents with an age range of 17-25 years, divided into 30 male respondents and 10 female respondents. The respondents generally use slang in their daily lives. The study used a questionnaire in the

data collection process. The results showed that most of the respondents knew slang from their peers or people around them. As many as 80% of the respondents used slang in their daily communication. The questionnaire results stated that slang is used intensively in communication because it feels comfortable and fun. In addition, the use of slang in daily life also makes peers more familiar and does not seem rigid, so that it can strengthen relationships with each other.

The research of Waqidatuzzarima, et al (2019) has similarities with the current research on the aspect of the research material object, namely the use of slang, as well as the research subject in the form of types of utterances. The difference in research can be seen in the methods and techniques of data collection and data analysis techniques. The samples used in the current study are conversations in the form of slang by members of the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City.

1.7 Theoretical Basis

1.7.1 Sociolinguistics

Trudgill (1974) explains that sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that focuses on language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Different social and cultural backgrounds can influence language users in their interactions. Therefore, the development of a language depends on the development of its society. This shows that language diversity occurs because of the diversity of society. There is no most meaningful and most beautiful sheet in this thesis

except the dedication sheet. By saying Alhamdulillah, what a long struggle I have gone through to be able to complete this thesis in order to get the degree that I have dreamed of for a long time. The gratitude and happiness that I feel will also be presented to people who are very meaningful in my journey, because thanks to their prayers and support I can complete this thesis well. This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved adoptive parents who always give their prayers and support. Do not forget also my two supervisors who always provide support and guidance so that I get to this point and complete this thesis.

In Fishman's view (1972), sociolinguistics is closely related to the sociology of language by making the study of language as a social symptom that affects its use. This is due to social factors, such as social status, education level, age, gender, economic level and situational factors, namely who speaks, with what language, to whom, when, where, and on what issues, as formulated in the famous expression "who speaks, what language, to whom, when and what effect".

Furthermore, Fishman (1972) explicitly defines sociolinguistics as the study of the characteristics of language variations and their functions, as well as the characteristics of their use that are intertwined in interactions so as to cause changes between the three in the community of speakers. As a discipline, sociolinguistics places the position of language in relation to its use in society. In this context, language is seen as a social system and

communication system, and is part of a particular society and culture. Language use is a form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations.

In principle, sociolinguistics is a field of science that studies language related to human life in society that language will always adjust to the changes that occur in a society (Hudson, 1980). Sociolinguistics is used as an approach in this research to see the phenomenon of slang language in relation to its use in a community. The existence of various speakers with different socio-cultural backgrounds in each individual teenager allows the emergence of language variations.

In the context of this research, sociolinguistics is used as an approach in an effort to understand the social phenomenon of language and how social and cultural influences (cultural norms, expectations, social values) affect interaction behavior. In addition, there is a reason that a community group always fulfills language uses where certain social variables (such as ethnicity, gender, age, and social status) are able to influence slang variations in interaction activities. Basically, individuals who come from certain communities are familiar with their own language characteristics. However, as members of the community, each individual utilizes shared knowledge and attitudes in the language use or language patterns of others.

The intensity of interaction that individuals have with different groups allows them to learn and understand differences in language use. Gradually, mastering more than one slang language becomes a special skill that can be

utilized to interact and cooperate with other individuals in a social community. The use of slang can also affect solidarity relationships within a particular community.

1.7.2 Language Variation

Language variation is also known as language variety which explains language typology. Language variation arises as a result of the existence of language systems and subsystems that can be shared by speakers. According to Hartman and Strok (1972), language variation can be distinguished based on the criteria of geographic and social background of speakers, the medium used and the content of the conversation. Meanwhile, in Halliday's view (1990) language variation can be distinguished based on the wearer or dialect and its use which is called register. Based on these opinions, it can be concluded that language variation is basically distinguished according to the speakers (age, gender, socio-cultural background) and its use (used for what, in what field, and in what context).

1. Speaker-Style Variation

In terms of speakers, language variation is called idiolect because it is individual. Ideolect is owned by everyone so that if there are 10 people in an interaction community, then there are also 10 different ideolects. Ideolect is related to the high and low voice, word choice, language style, and sentence structure used in speech acts. Ideolect shows a person's characteristic in language.

Dialect can be distinguished from idelect which is a language variation seen based on a group of speakers who are relatively in the same place. Mutual understanding in language shows the existence of different dialects in the same language. However, if there is no mutual understanding between speakers then it shows the existence of different languages.

There is also the term language variation based on speakers which is referred to as *chronlect* or better known as temporal dialect because it is only used by a certain period, for example, the variety of Indonesian in the thirties can be distinguished from the variety of languages used in the nineties, the variety of Indonesian during the fifties has differences with the variations used in the present and the present. These differences can be seen in terms of pronunciation, morphology and syntax. These differences can be found in Old English, Middle English and Modern English.

Language variation in terms of its users can also be in the form of sociolect, which is a language variation that is distinguished based on the social factors of its users, such as the social status, social class, or social class of its speakers. Sociolect is individualized because it is directly related to the level of education, age, sex, gender, social and economic conditions of the speakers. Differences in language variation based on speakers are not related to the content of speech, but differences in terms of word choice, language style and use of terms.

This is as found in slang which is a special and secret language variation because it is only used by certain groups in a relatively limited number or should not be known by those outside the group. This makes slang vocabulary always changing. In other words, slang used in conversation in a youth community is often inconsistent. By its nature, slang is more an area of vocabulary than an area of phonology or grammar. Generally, slang is used by young people, although it is possible that older people can also use it. The secrecy factor in slang is the reason why slang vocabulary often changes.

2. Variation in Terms of Use

In connection with its use, language variation is called register (Nababan, 1984). In terms of use, language variation is distinguished by style, or level of formality and means of use. Language variation based on use relates to a language being used for what purpose or in what field. For example, the language is used in the fields of literature, journalism or sports, and so on. The difference in language variation based on use is more apparent in vocabulary as each field has a number of vocabulary that is specialized and not used in other fields.

Based on the level of formality, Joos (1967) divides language variation into several types, namely frozen variation which can be found in official ceremonies, business variation (consultative) which can be found in meetings, casual variation which has similarities with intimate variation and is often used in slang variations.

The casual and intimate varieties of language use a lot of short forms of words or utterances and articulation is often unclear. The vocabulary used is also filled with dialect lexical elements and regional language elements. Likewise, the morphological and syntactic structures are often not used normatively.

3. Variation in terms of means

Language variation in terms of means or channels can be divided into oral variation or written variation. Later the terms telephone and telegraphic variation were also recognized. The existence of spoken language variation and written language variation is based on the fact that spoken and written languages have different structures because in spoken language speakers are assisted by non-segmental elements or nonlinguistic elements in the form of tone of voice and even gestures. While in written language variation there are no such things found. Instead, one needs to write explicitly what they mean.

The language variety of telephoning is actually included in the spoken language variety, while the telegraphic language variety is actually included in the written language variety, but telephoning and telegraphic have their own characteristics and limitations that cause one cannot use the spoken variety and the written variety whichever one likes. For example, language variation in telephoning and telegraphing requires certain requirements that make it different from other types of language variation.

1.7.3 Slang Variation

It is undeniable that the development of civilization is always followed by technological developments that have an impact on the development of language. Language development then facilitates humans in making new breakthroughs in all fields. The positive impact of language development can be felt in everyday life, for example, every individual can communicate with each other with quite diverse languages. However, the negative impact of this language development is that there are a number of languages (vocabulary) that have experienced a shift in meaning and even extinction due to the lack of speakers.

In connection with the emergence of language variation in interaction activities, slang is quite temporal (quickly changing) because it is only a field of vocabulary, and not a field of phonology or grammar (Yule, 2006). The development of slang used in everyday life is evident in the increasing variety of sounds and letters that can be formed in the basic word layer through, vowel sound removal (shortening), beheading (spelling), foreign language adaptation (absorption), pure creation form by utilizing the arbitrary nature of language with certain rules.

a) Shortening

Shortening is the process of removing the vowel phoneme in a word. As stated by Yule (2006) that shortening is the process of deleting parts of a

lexeme (a word that represents one meaning that is different from other words) so that it becomes a short form, even though it has become a short form the meaning remains the same as the meaning of the full form of the lexeme (base word).

b) Word Beheading

Furthermore, according to Yule (2006), slang variation can also be seen in the process of word beheading. Word beheading rules are related to spelling where the base word is amputated into lexeme parts in accordance with the spelling rules that apply in a particular language. The term beheading is distinguished from the term bracketing. The term beheading is related to pronunciation. Therefore, the rules are related to pronunciation rules, not spelling rules. Although the process of dividing syllables and beheading shows different reasoning, the end result often shows similarities. Therefore, word beheading can also be applied to absorbing words.

The process of beheading words carried out by starting from a grammatical angle on an absorption word is usually used in written language in the acronym model. But in the case of slang speech, the process of beheading is done according to how it is used in individual interactions within a community (Yule, 2006). For example, basic word beheading can be done if in the middle of the basic word there is a syllable that does not really affect the formation of meaning, then the word beheading can be done between two syllables. For example, in Ternate Malay, the word [*pambafoya*] consists of

the syllables [pam-ba-fo-ya], so beheading can be done on the syllable that does not really affect the formation of meaning into [**pam-bafoya**]. Syllable [pam-] may not be needed in the speech because it only performs a repetitive function. Likewise, in the example of the word [**jarangahe**] which consists of the syllables [ja-ra-nga-he] where in certain community speakers the last syllable is often omitted to bring out the comedic element [**jaranga**].

c) Foreign Language Adaptation

In addition, slang variations can also be seen in the aspect of foreign language absorption. The intensity of communication carried out by each individual usually affects and is affected by other individuals. The development of communication technology allows interaction and exchange of information across the world that occurs through social media networks. In using social media, the average millennial teenager uses foreign languages as a choice of interaction language.

The use of foreign language terms is then modified in such a way as to be alternated, beheaded in the form of letters or even changed the grammatical structure so that it becomes a lingua franca in a particular community. For example, the use of the phrase [for you page] which is a term for social media features (Instagram and TikTok) which was later used in the form of a singular [FYP]. In relation to that, one of the new terms that is widely used is [YGY], which means [**Ya Guys Ya**]. This term is used to convince someone in an argument. For example, in the statement “it’s really hot today,

YGY". Similarly, the term [Roman Empire] was popularized by Tiktok users in mid-2023. The term [Roman Empire] is something that someone constantly thinks about. The origin of the term Roman Empire came from a trend of women asking men the question "how often do you think about the Roman Empire?" The conclusion was that men thought about it often, even every day. Hence, "Roman Empire" evolved into a term that represents something that one thinks about often. If you notice, this kind of slang is not quite consistent or temporal, but it is understandable in a certain community.

d) Pure Creations

Slang variations that are pure creations usually utilize the arbitrary nature of language (Yule, 2006). Slang that is a pure creation can be a code language or secret language that is not generally applicable because it can only be understood in a certain community. This type of slang when used consistently can become a typical identity for the speech community.

1.7.4 Slang Usage Factors

In practice, a slang can be identified according to the play of speech sounds formed through the process of adding, replacing, or transposing sounds. According to Claire (1998), slang is a term that is used by people in a social situation where they feel comfortable with their friends. Slang is usually used in a non-formal situation. It can make a conversation becomes more intimate.

The development of slang tends to be fast and temporal or fast-changing. Currently, slang is used in daily interactions among the community, which gradually characterizes a person or a community in communication. The use of slang penetrates into various media such as television, radio, and even in movies so that it has a significant impact on the language patterns of the community. Not only that, slang is also often presented in articles aimed specifically at young people so that it can be an attraction in itself. Based on the intensity of its use, slang is currently considered the main form of verbal communication applied by young people in everyday life. The most striking impact of technological advancement and modernization is the change in lifestyle, including the way of communication. Several factors influence the use of slang, namely the use of social media and cross-cultural friendships.

1. Use of Social Media

The use of slang is characterized by the proliferation of the internet and social media networks. The average internet user comes from teenagers. Teenagers are considered the main agents in the process of spreading slang. The intensity of internet use allows the process of slang exchange and dissemination to be faster. This shows that slang is not only spread through direct contact between individuals in a community, but mostly infiltrated by social media.

2. Friendship Environment

In addition, factors that influence the use of slang are caused by environmental influences characterized by friendship relationships in the same community. Generally, teenagers absorb from the conversations of adults around them, either peers or family and then pass it on through daily conversations.

The impact of modernization makes everything accessible easily and quickly, allowing everyone to change their mindset and lifestyle quickly. In the speed of information that develops, a number of people can switch from one lifestyle to another. This has an impact on the opening of professional fields that provide the needs of these lifestyles. The similarity of professions is considered to be able to establish kinship relations between individuals. Communication between individuals based on the similarity of professions is strengthened by the use of terms that are consistent enough to merely strengthen kinship ties.

1.7.5 Concept of Youth

Much of the literature assumes that the concept of youth inherits psychological assumptions about stages of physical development, identity formation, normative behavior, and social maturation. The constraints and limitations by some scholars are mainly defining the basis for categorizing the universal developmental stages of youth based on the age variable.

This is as stated by Allen (1968) that the concept of youth needs to be reviewed because what is referred to as “youth” is not determined by the

relationship between ages that creates change or stability in society, but changes in society that explain the relationship between different ages. This opinion is contradicted by Jones (1988) who says explicitly that it is inappropriate to emphasize the quality of youth itself, because young people are neither a homogeneous group nor a static group. That is, youth is most usefully conceptualized as an age-related process.

Based on these two views, it can be concluded that the concept of youth does not refer to general and inherent characteristics of young people, but rather is shown through social constructions (such as school, family, or work). It is undeniable that youth engage with social institutions in historically specific ways.

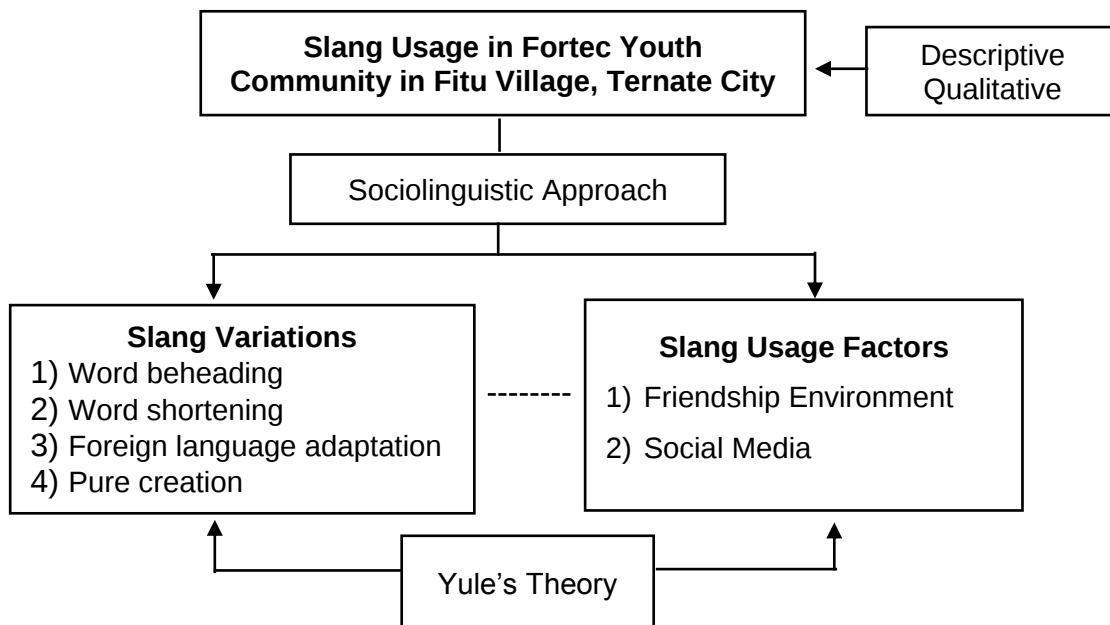
This is as stated by Wallace and Kovacheva (1998) in one of their studies that the term [youth] does not apply in Europe. In other words, there is no such thing as “European youth”. According to Wallace and Kovacheva (1998), while nationally framed cultures and economies follow their own course, young people in the various countries and regions that make up Europe negotiate very different circumstances. These youth are shaped by the material and objective aspects of the cultures and societies in which they grow up, as well as through subjective ways of interpreting circumstances.

Furthermore, according to Wallace and Kovacheva (1998), young people are experiencing de-structuring because transitions in life are increasingly unrelated to age. For example, education is gradually separated

from work, leaving home is no longer a transitional stage associated with marriage.

Based on some of these opinions, it can be concluded that the concept of youth is relational because the concept is only meaningful when associated with the concept of maturity. For example, the concept of youth idealized in industrialized countries presupposes the existence of a state of maturity. Youth does not mean adulthood, but rather a deficit of adulthood. In the paradigm of developing countries, youth is a party that requires professional guidance and attention to ensure that the process of becoming an adult is done correctly.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



According to conceptual scheme, it is known that this research focuses on two aspects, namely the variation of slang used by the *Fortec* community in the Fitu village of Ternate City in terms of indicators of word beheading in slang, word sensitization, foreign language adaptation, and slang in the form of pure creation. In addition, the research also focuses on the factors that influence the use of slang in terms of the friendship environment and the use of social media. This research is included as qualitative research, while the approach used in the research is a sociolinguistic approach. While the theory of data analysis uses the concept of Yule (2006).

1.9 Research Methods

This research is categorized as qualitative research because it is considered more adaptable to changes in the value patterns encountered in the field (Moleong, 1989). In this study, qualitative methods are used in order to be able to directly present the linguistic data obtained in the field in accordance with their use. In principle, qualitative research reflects a phenomenological perspective where researchers need to try to understand the meaning of events and patterns of interaction (in this case slang) in various situations. This is because changes in social phenomena are considered to affect changes in language use and its meaning.

Qualitative research is a type of research that is more directed towards the measurement aspect in an objective way towards social phenomena so that it focuses more on the analysis and understanding of the researcher. In

this regard, the researcher is an observer as well as an analyst who gives meaning to what is being studied. This is as stated by Cresswell (1998):

“Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research designs or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films.” (Cresswell, 1998).

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that qualitative research can be a model for loosely defining research objects. Overall data in qualitative research can be in the form of verbal and visual data, even individual behavior. In this study, all data obtained in the field is presented in descriptive form.

1.9.1 Subject and Object of Research

The subjects in this study are the speech used by *Fortec* members in interaction activities. The age range of slang users referred to in this study ranges from 15 to 25 years old. While the object of the research is words, phrases and sentences which are slang variations used by the youth community. The research data are in the form of slang variations and the context of their use in speech acts in the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village, Ternate City.

1.9.2 Research Population and Sample

The issue of research populations and samples is often interpreted differently by experts. However, in general, the differences in interpretation are caused by the research setting, for example in quantitative research and

qualitative research. In quantitative research, population is all objects or subjects that have qualities and characteristics that can be studied. This kind of interpretation is different as used in qualitative research. That is, qualitative research does not use the term population but the term social situation. This is because social situations have specific characteristics and differences so that they cannot be generalized in the same population.

As stated by Spardley (1979) that social situations consist of aspects of place, actors, and activities that interact synergistically so that they have specific characteristics and differences in each aspect, but each of these aspects has an interconnection between one another. Spradley (1979) added that the term population is not used as a qualitative research terminology because qualitative research starts from a particular case that occurs in a particular social situation so that the results of the study cannot be applied equally to all populations.

Meanwhile, the concept of sample is a specific part of the population taken based on certain procedures so that it can represent general data (population) representatively. This means that the sampling and determination of samples in qualitative research is adjusted based on specific needs and objectives (purpose sample). Basically, samples in qualitative research are not statistical, but theoretical samples. This is because the goal of qualitative research is to produce theory. The term sample in qualitative research is a data source.

In connection with this, purposive sampling is a method of data collection by applying judgment from the researcher's point of view in selecting samples where samples can be selected according to data needs that are considered to represent the population. In the qualitative research implementation stage, the sample has been determined before the research is carried out or in the pre-observation stage.

1. Research Population

The population in this study consisted of the total number of *Fortec* community youth in Fitu Village, Ternate City who could be found, namely 10 people aged 15 to 25 years. The entire population was then selected by the researcher purposively so that it could represent the research sample.

2. Research Sample

The sample of this research is the smallest part of the overall population of *Fortec* community, namely 8 people aged 15 to 25 years. This research sample was determined by the researcher through verification by applying a purposive technique, namely the selection of samples based on certain indicators, namely informants or samples that are intense enough or can interact using slang that is unique to the *Fortec* community and can understand the questions asked by the researcher for data purposes.

1.9.3 Data Sources

This research data source is divided into two types of data, namely:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is data taken directly in the field through observation in the form of slang variations by the *Fortec* community in Fitu Village with the assumption that the slang variation is used as the main tool of interaction in different speech contexts. Primary data is taken in natural conditions or without being made up.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data as supporting data for this research was obtained from interviews with 8 youths of the *Fortec* community in accordance with the criteria of respondents that have been determined to meet the needs of research data. In addition, secondary data was also obtained through literature study.

1.9.4 Location and Period of Research

1. Research Location

This research was conducted in Fitu Village, Ternate City, with the research target being one of the *Fortec* communities. The reason for choosing this research subject (*Fortec* community) is based on pre-observation conducted by the researcher that the *Fortec* community currently still exists using a fairly distinctive slang where the slang has broad implications and is often used as a medium of daily communication by Fitu teenagers.

2. Research Period

Because this research is included as qualitative research, it does not require sufficient time in the data collection process. Qualitative research seeks to unravel problems and understand meaning so that research can be declared complete when problem identification has been tested for credibility. Based on this, this research design was carried out along one month.

1.9.5 Technique of Collecting Data

This research applied purposive sampling technique, which is sampling with certain considerations, for example, the sample was limited to 8 audiences by considering the factor of the audience's ability to understand the setting of this research, the audience also understood well the questions asked by the researcher according to the data needs. Meanwhile, the data collection process was carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data collection activities were carried out independently by the researcher at the research location where the researcher involved himself participatively in the interaction activities by the *Fortec* community. This aims to enable the researcher to listen, pay attention and record the types of slang speech used by the *Fortec* community.

The data collection process was carried out randomly, then numbered so that the data could then be sorted systematically into the matrix table that

had been prepared. Secondary data collection was conducted through interviews. Documentation in the form of photographs was used as a means of proving the implementation of this research. Specifically, this research data collection technique can be described below.

1. Observation

Observation is an information gathering activity that always involves the five senses which aims to understand certain phenomena or situations. This is in line with the opinion of Matthew and Ross (2010: 478) who state that observation is a method of collecting data through human senses. In the context of this research, observations were made in the *Fortec* community in relation to the use of slang in interaction activities. This observation focuses on qualitative data in the form of the behavior of speakers and speech partners, the context of speech and the sociological environment that affects the speakers' circumstances that occur naturally. Thus, the data collection of this study was carried out in a participatory manner, meaning that the researcher involved himself in the interaction activities so that he could observe thoroughly.

2. Interview

Interviews are question and answer activities to obtain information. Interview activities in this study were carried out on respondents with the following criteria:

- 1) Respondents were from the *Fortec* community;

- 2) Respondents have the ability to understand the questions or understand the purpose of this research;
- 3) Respondents are slang users in daily interaction activities in the *Fortec* community;

Interviews in this study were conducted with the help of interview guidelines as can be seen in the appendix of this study. The data obtained in the interview activities are supporting data used for analysis purposes. In its implementation, the interview was conducted not in tandem with observation activities to obtain primary data. That is, the interview was conducted by the researcher at a different time when the respondents were not communicating using slang. The interviews in this study relate to the issue of slang variation in the interaction activities of *Fortec* community and the factors that influence the use of slang. The results of the interviews were then verified to represent the data so that it could be used in the analysis.

3. Documentation

Data collection also uses documentation in the form of photographs during the process of research activities where this research documentation contains photos of the research location as well as during interview activities so that it can represent a description of the situation and conditions of the research location. Documentation in this study also serves as proof that this research was actually carried out.

Broadly speaking, this research data collection activity was carried out through the following stages:

- 1) Data collection is done by listening to the form of conversation where researchers make direct observations in interaction activities to observe the slang variations that appear. This was done to minimize data errors.
- 2) The whole data is then collected randomly with the help of a matrix or through a tabulation system. The data collected are words, phrases, sentences used as slang variations by the *Fortec* community.

1.9.6 Technique of Analyzing Data

Data analysis in this research is inductive in nature where the explanation starts from specific or specific things towards a general explanation. This is intended to emphasize the issue of meaning. While the descriptive writing technique helps researchers create a narrative flow as a form of field notes. The data analysis of this research uses a sociolinguistic approach by applying the theory of Yule (2006). Meanwhile, the qualitative data writing technique uses the model of Miles and Haberman (2005) with the following stages.

- 1) The data collection stage was carried out through observations and interviews.
- 2) The data reduction stage or data summarization by eliminating data that is considered irrelevant.

- 3) The data presentation stage is carried out descriptively.
- 4) The conclusion drawing stage can change according to the data findings at a later stage. So that research data is considered credible if it is supported by consistent and related evidence where data quality is assessed based on its representative provisions or how useful it is for analysis needs.