

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Social media is a platform or service used by people that allows them to interact by creating, sharing, and exchanging information and ideas through the internet or virtual networks. Through social media, various two-way activities can be carried out in various forms of exchange, and mutual acquaintance in written, visual, and audiovisual forms. One of the social media platforms is Facebook.

Facebook is an American social media and online social networking service founded by Mark Zuckerberg in 2004. Facebook is a social media that can form a very wide virtual network of friends without space or time restrictions. Facebook allows users to create personal profiles, interact with others through comments, messages, and share content such as photos, videos, and writings. One of Facebook's features, the comment section, allows users to express opinions and information about a post.

Social media language refers to the language style and expressions commonly used in communication on social media platforms. This language is often more casual, quick, and concise, and uses things like abbreviations, emojis, and slang. Slang has different characteristics from official or standard language, such as the use of short, informal words, and sometimes incorrect grammar. The use of slang sometimes occurs in the use of Indonesian in official situations which leads to the use of bad and impolite language. From time to time in Indonesia, the

influence of slang becomes clearer. Indonesian uses standard and good grammar. Whereas when using slang, the use of the language becomes impolite and has a negative effect on the development of Indonesian as a national identity.

Slang is an interesting linguistic phenomenon to study because it is so widely used in society, especially by teenagers in urban areas. According to KBBI slang is a type of informal language that is seasonal. Usually used by certain social groups when communicating internally so as not to be understood by people who are not members of the group.

The use and development of slang are often influenced by popular culture and other languages. Research on slang is needed to understand how social and cultural factors influence language, as well as how the use of slang can affect each individual and group. research on slang can also provide a better understanding of the types and meanings of slang.

Regarding interaction on social media, facebook is one of the most commonly used applications to interact online with people using slang. Slang on facebook is often characterized by the use of nonstandard or informal words, abbreviations, and emojis or pictures used to describe feelings or situations.

Facebook has many users including public figures. These public figure use facebook for own interests or just to greet their followers and it can be seen that there are many slang in the comment section. So the writer chose to research "An Analysis of Slang as Found in the Comments Section of Raffi Ahmad's Facebook Account".

The writer choose the topic of slang because slang is often used to reflect trends and social changes that are happening in society. By researching slang, the writer can track new trends, vocabulary changes, and shifts in language structure that occur within certain social groups. It can provide insight into changes in the communication patterns of younger generations and cultural trends.

Slang and social media, especially facebook, have a very close relationship. This is because facebook has become the main platform for communicating and interacting with others online. As quoted from the UICI website's, facebook is the third most used social media with 83.8 percent of the total number of social media users in Indonesia.

Because of its informal and casual nature, slang is often the language used on facebook. The writer chooses to analyze slang in facebook comment section is because the comment section is a place for facebook users to express their opinions openly so that they can be read and seen by the facebook account owner and other users. By analyzing slang in facebook comments, the writer can better understand how users use language in the context of social media and its impact on culture and communication in the virtual world.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the explanation above, the writer can conclude that some problem formulations can be mentioned.

1. What types of slang are found in the comments section of Rafi Ahmad's facebook account?

2. How are the slang language realized in the comments section of Rafi Ahmad's facebook account?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

1. To find out the types of slang found in the comments section of Rafi Ahmad's facebook account.
2. To describe the way of slang language realized in the comments section of Rafi Ahmad's facebook account.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Based on the above considerations obtained from the problems and objectives obtained, the writer analyzed the types and meanings of slang contained in the comments section of Raffi Ahmad's facebook account using the theory of Allan & Burrige. The data source can come from posts, statuses, and public comments given.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

1. Theoretically

This study can be useful to increase readers' familiarity with slang, particularly so that readers can comprehend slang's meaning in order to expand their vocabulary and assist slang researchers.

2. Practically

I. For lectures

The writer hopes that this study can help lecturers as teaching material for students to make it easier for them to understand slang and is also expected to help lecturers provide references about related research.

II. For readers

The writer hopes this study can add new knowledge for readers, namely about slang that is often used in everyday life that can find in the facebook comments column.

III. For other researchers

The writer also hopes that by reading this study, other researchers will be able to profit from it and use it as a resource to help them do their own research using the many slang terms that writers use.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is a conceptual framework used in research to support a theory of ideas or thoughts and concepts involved in this research. In this section consists of language, sociolinguistics, slang, function of slang, types of slang, Raffi ahmad facebook account, and previous research.

2.2 Language

Language is the tool used by humans to communicate with one to another. Language is used by people to convey their thoughts, feelings, and opinions. Language is a communication tool used by human to conduct communication activities with others. According to Benany (2019:97), language is interpreted as a means of communicating with others so that the other person can understand what is being said. The language varies greatly such as regional languages in Indonesia, or from each different countries.

Sori et al., (2021:2) added that “language is a bridge of communication between one individual and another as a social being”. Language continues to develop, the addition and standardization of foreign vocabulary into Indonesian will add to the Indonesian vocabulary.

Language and slang have a very close relationship because language always changes over time. Slang can reflect the identity of certain groups, such as young people or certain communities. The use of slang can also strengthen social

ties between members of the group. In addition, the use of slang can also be a form of creative expression in communication. People use slang to express themselves uniquely and bring a relaxed or joking atmosphere to the conversation.

2.3 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that only examines linguistic aspects of the link between language and society (Selviana, 2021). Sociolinguistics studies language variation, such as the differences between dialects, accents, and language styles used in specific social situations. The discipline also examines social factors such as social class, gender, age, and culture in language use. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society, between the use of language, and the social structure in which language users live.

According to Wardhaugh (in Agustin et al., 2021) “Sociolinguistics investigates the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language function”. It means sociolinguistics studies how members of society use language in everyday situations. This includes analyzing various forms of oral and written communication such as conversation, speech, etc.

According to Spolsky (in Yudhistira & Mayasari, 2022:90) Sociolinguistics is a field of study that suggests that human society consists of various patterns and behaviors involved, one of which is language. The main goal of sociolinguistics is to understand how language affects and is affected by social factors and how social change can affect language use. Sociolinguistics can be

used to understand how language is used in different social contexts and to help address social and political issues related to language and cultural identity. The purpose of sociolinguistics is to elucidate how language use is related to people's social behavior (Dwiyanti et al., 2022).

2.3.1 Language variation

Language variety, often known as lect, is a broad term used in sociolinguistics to refer to any unique variation of a language or linguistic expression. Language variety (or just variety) is a general phrase used by linguists to refer to any of the overlapping subdivisions of a language. According to Haris (2017:2) has five variation of language in sociolinguistics, such as jargon, argot, register, slang and idiom.

1. Jargon

Jargon is a social variation that is used to a limited extent by a particular social group. Jargon is usually used to show expertise or understanding of a context. Jargon is a type of language that may not be easily understood when used outside of that context. Typically, the context is one particular occupation (trade, profession, or academic discipline) but any group can have jargon.

2. Argot

Argot is a secret language or word used by a specific group of people. Argot is used in a variety of social settings and subcultures, including criminal gangs, underground movements, and specialized occupations. As new terms and expressions are adapted or modified inside the group, it might develop and change through time. Argot is often used and understood by those who belong to that

particular subculture, but it can be challenging for outsiders to understand without the right background information or exposure.

3. Register

In linguistics, register is a language variant used for a specific purpose or in a specific social environment. For example, when an English speaker speaks in a formal setting. It entails choosing vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and other linguistic traits that are suitable for a particular communication setting.

4. Slang

Slang is an informal type of language used by a particular social group. Slang is often associated with loose or casual language and is used in informal situations. Slang may be more common among some social groups or subcultures, including young people, musicians, or certain professions. Slang terms are used almost in spoken language and are usually used to express one's feelings and creativity. Slang is usually easily accepted among the public because of Indonesia's increasingly modern culture and increasingly sophisticated communication tools.

5. Idiom

An idiom is a phrase or expression that has a figurative meaning that is different from the literal interpretation of its individual words. Idioms are expressions that are specific to a language or culture and are frequently employed in casual speech to convey a certain notion or message.

After becoming familiar with the many linguistic forms employed in sociolinguistics, the writer decided to focus on slang since it is fascinating to observe how slang adapts to shifting trends and cultural shifts. Younger generations frequently utilize slang to express themselves, fortify social bonds, or set themselves apart from older generations. Slang can differ throughout age groups, in different social settings, and even within online communities. The introduction of new terms or modifications to the meaning of existing words is one of the defining characteristics of slang. As a result, a vocabulary that is distinctive and unusual in ordinary English is produced.

2.4 History of Slang

Slang has been used for a long time before. Slang also known as the slang language of youth, has existed for centuries around the world. According to Lighter, (in Khoiriah, 2021:13-14) states that the history of slang is divided into five periods, which are:

1. Sixteenth Century

In the sixteenth century, for the first time slang appeared in society culture, became a strange language, and was only used by a certain group. For example for the groups of criminals, etc.

2. Seventeenth Century

For the second period in the seventeenth century, slang began to be present in popular drama events and put slang on stage in William Shakespeare's Hick. For example, in the drama "Romeo and Juliet," William Shakespeare used slang and idioms typical of Verona to describe lower social class characters, such as

Mercutio and Nurse. However, it is important to remember that the use of slang at that time referred more to the portrayal of characters or atmosphere in literary works, rather than in live events or television broadcasts as we know them today.

3. Eighteenth Century

In the eighteenth century, slang continued to evolve and be used in various contexts. Pupils and schoolmates a key element in the popular conceptualization of slang. Furthermore, Slang was recognized as a part of English vocabulary. For example: "Bamboozle" is to deceive or trick someone.

Example sentence: "He managed to bamboozle people with his clever trick."

4. Nineteenth Century

Slang developed in the nineteenth century, and it is seen that the intellectual produced the first slang dictionary. World War I and II also influenced slang language. The following is slang used by soldiers in this century: "Tin hat" - refers to the metal helmet worn by soldiers for protection.

Example sentence: "Make sure you put on your tin hat before going into battle"

5. Twentieth Century

In this century, slang became part of the spoken and written language. The use of slang is not only used by thieves or criminals but also by ordinary people, and slang is used in everyday conversation. The use of slang is not only used by thieves or criminals, but also used by the general public, and the use of slang can be seen in everyday conversation because in this century slang is younger understood than in the previous century.

An example of slang that is well-known in Indonesia is "*mager*" (lazy to move).

Example in sentence: *kamu saja yang pergi, aku mager.*

In this example, it can be seen that *mager* is a shortened word from slang that means lazy to move. This is where the expression is used when feeling tired and lazy to do an activity.

However, it is important to remember that slang often changes rapidly and can contain words or phrases that are considered impolite or inappropriate in standard or formal language. Therefore, keep in mind that the use of slang should be adapted to the right situation and audience.

2.5 Slang

According to Claire (in Xabibiloyevna, 2022:304) slang is a term that is used by people in social situations where they feel comfortable with their friends. It can make a conversation becomes more intimate. Slang terms are used almost in spoken language and are usually used to express one's feelings and creativity. That many new words emerged and were formed by teenagers such as *wanna*, and *gonna*.

Partridge (2015:1) explain that slang is easy enough to use, but very hard to write about with the facile convincingness that a subject so simple would at first sight. Partridge (in Budiasa et al., 2021:195) also says that 15 reasons encourage people to use slang. namely, (1) Just as a joke or a joke; (2) To present yourself or boast, as a sense of competition or responsiveness a sense of competition or responsiveness; (3) To be different, modern; (4) To look more beautiful; (5) So as not to make a mistake again, even to give a surprise; (6) To

avoid small talk and to the point; (7) To enrich vocabulary; (8) To show solidity, reality; (9) a. refine or emphasize rejection in meaning, b. Reduce the excessive seriousness of slang. To reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation, c. To alleviate tragedy or misfortune; (10) To show superiority; (11) To ease social relations; (12) To encourage deep intimacy; (13) To show membership in a particular group; (14) To show others are not in the group; (15) To keep something secret.

According to Allan and Burrige, slang is a form of language consisting of words, phrases, and expressions spoken by certain groups or communities to show the identity and personality of the group, as well as to express their feelings, emotions, or ideas more freely and creatively. Their mentions that slang has seven functions; there are: to address, to humiliate, to start a relaxed conversation, to create an intimate atmosphere, to express an impression, to reveal anger, and to express intimacy. Allan and Burrige also divided slang into five types; fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping.

According to Anggraeni et al., (2020) said that slang will grow along with the times from time to time so that it changes. Slang is a shift where the use of good and correct Indonesian language changes towards a less well-organized language. According to Hartman and Stork slang Language is an informal language used by young people or in a particular social group for internal communication so the other groups will not understand. The reason to use slang is to represent the identity of a particular social sub-group. That is, so that they look cool, so that their style can impress everyone, and which will then be used frequently by people.

According to Dwiyanti et al., (2022:6) “Slang is a social variation that is special and secret”. Slang words or slang phrases are often found with ideas and habits that grow in society. Slang is usually easily accepted among the public because of Indonesia's increasingly modern culture and increasingly sophisticated communication tools. Along with the times, a lot of people will increasingly see the use of slang in daily lives and coexist with slang. Along with the times, it is increasingly common to see the use of slang in everyday life. So it is not uncommon to find the use of slang on social media.

2.5.1 Functions of Slang

Based on the theory of Allan & Burridge (in Ayu et al., 2020:42), mentioning that slang has 7 functions, which are: to address, to humiliate, to start a relaxed conversation, to create an intimate atmosphere, to express an impression, to reveal anger, and to express intimacy.

1. To address: Slangs can be used to refer to someone in a casual or familiar way.

Example: What's up, bro?

"**What's up, bro?**" is a common slang phrase used to address someone casually, especially between friends or coworkers. Whereas "**What's up**" is a formal greeting used to ask about the current situation to someone. whereas the word "**bro**" stands for the word brother and is commonly used as a term of address between male friends or acquaintances.

2. To humiliate: Slangs can be used to insult or mock someone

Example: You're such a loser.

“**You're such a loser**” is an expression to express emotion to someone in a more obvious way whose purpose is to humiliate. In this case, using the term “**loser**” adds a dismissive, critical, or mocking tone toward the person it is directed towards.

3. To start a relaxed conversation: Slangs can be used to break the ice and make a conversation more informal and friendly.

Example: So, what's the scoop?

“**So, what's the scoop?**” is a slang expression that is frequently used in casual talks. It serves as a means of requesting the most recent data or news regarding a specific subject. In this usage, the word “**scoop**” refers to inside knowledge or unique information. When someone asks, “**So, what's the scoop?**” they are expressing interest in hearing the most recent details about something. It's an informal and casual way to inquire about updates or current happenings.

4. To create an intimate atmosphere: Slangs can be used to signal that the speaker and the listener share a common culture or identity, such as using slang words or phrases that are specific to a certain group.

Example: Lit.

“**Lit**” refers to something that exciting or energetic. It is often used to create an intimate atmosphere that is lively and enjoyable. “**Lit**” has gained popularity among younger generations and is commonly used in informal conversations, especially among friends.

5. To express an impression: Slangs can be used to convey a certain attitude or emotion.

Example: That's sick!

The slang expression "**that's sick**" is frequently used to convey enthusiasm or a favorable opinion of something. In this case, the word "**sick**" has a figurative sense rather than denoting an actual ailment. It's a slang term for something that means it's impressive, awesome, cool, or noteworthy.

6. To reveal anger: Speakers with close relationships frequently utilize slang phrases to curse others instead of using standard words to express anger.

Example: I'm livid with you!

“**Livid**” is expresses a great deal of rage. This phrase describes a level of rage that is so intense that it can trigger uncontrollable feelings.

7. To express intimacy: Slangs can be used to create a sense of closeness or familiarity between the speaker and the listener, such as using terms of endearment.

Example: Babe.

It is a widespread and unofficial term of endearment among friends, romantic partners, and members of social groups. The word "**babe**" might imply familiarity, love, or intimacy between people when used in this context.

2.5.2 Types of Slang

According to the theory of Allan & Burridge (in Ayu et al., 2020) which states that slang is colloquial and temporary, which is considered much lower than informal speech, and even polite. Allan & Burridge also mentions types of slang words in question including fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping.

1. Fresh and Creative

Slang words are those that have never been used before and were developed by the use of imagination, ingenuity, informal forms, and modern terminology.

Example: Hey **buddy**, what's the new?

In this context, the term "**buddy**" is slang for someone who has a very close relationship.

2. Flippant

This type of term is created when two or more words are combined to form a new meaning that differs from the original. For example "netizen +62" to refer to a person or Indonesian people and +62 is the dialing code for the country of Indonesia

Example: Hello **netizen +62**, welcome to the community!

In this context, the term "**netizen +62**" is slang used to call Indonesian people. Because +62 is the dialing code used by the Indonesian state throughout Indonesia so people use **netizen +62** as an expression signifying Indonesian people.

3. Imitative

Imitative is a type of slang that combines several different words to create a new word. Imitative slang words can be defined as words that are derived from normal English, using normal English in a different meaning. For example "gonna" is a combination of the word going to and means will.

Example: I'm **gonna** do it by myself

The term "**gonna**" is an abbreviation and colloquial version of the verb "**going to**" in imitative slang. It is frequently used to communicate future intentions or behaviors in casual interactions, particularly in spoken English to make words easier to say.

4. Acronym

Acronyms are a process of shortening process that combines letters or syllables or other parts which are arranged to replace the long word. For example "**ASAP**" means as soon as possible.

Example: Please call me **asap** when you've seen this message.

In this context, the term "**asap**" is usually used in situations where someone wants something done as quickly as possible.

5. Clipping

Clipping is a type of slang in which some parts of a word are removed to create a shorter form that still has the same meaning. Clipping is used to simplify pronunciation and spelling easier.

Example: **Thanks** for your help. You're so kind.

In this context, the term "**thanks**" this word can be classified as clipping because this is the shorten form of "**thank you**", therefore, the word "**you**" was deleted but still have the same meaning.

2.6 Facebook

“Facebook is a popular social network used by teenagers today to write or share their activities and post their personal photos” (Anggraeni, 2020). On facebook, many users use slang in their statuses or comments. Teenagers and young people often use slang on facebook as a form of self-expression and to show their social identity.

The important thing to remember is that when using slang on facebook, it must be appropriate for the situation and the right audience. Using slang that offends people or communities can cause problems or even get users kicked out of facebook groups or communities. Facebook also has community rules that prohibit content that incites hatred or discrimination, so the use of slang is subject to these rules.

2.6.1 Raffi Ahmad’s Facebook Account

Raffi Ahmad is a famous Indonesian celebrity, actor, presenter, singer, businessman, YouTuber, and producer. As a celebrity and artist in Indonesia, Raffi Ahmad needs a social media account. One of the social media accounts owned by Raffi Ahmad is a facebook account. He joined facebook on July 12, 2015 until now. He uses Facebook to increase his popularity, to provide information on his activities, for commercial matters, or to simply interact with his fans. Through his uploads on facebook, many fans or other facebook users provide comments in the comments section. Many of them also use slang when giving comments.

2.7 Previous Research

Previous research is research that has been conducted by other researchers with the same topic or problem as the research being conducted. In making this research, the writer will make similarities and differences to support this research using previous research.

Putra & Winarta (2022) studied about types of slang found in “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie series 2021 by Walt Disney. They found four types of slang from Allan and Burridge which are 3 data for fresh and creative, 2 data for imitative, 1 data for flippant, and 2 data for clipping. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. This research was similar with this study in terms of the use of the theory and method. Previous research used Allan & Burridge's theory to find the data and the descriptive qualitative method. The difference between the writer's study and this study is the object being studied.

Limeranto & Ena (2022) uncovered the use of slang words in the movie “F9: The Fast Saga”. The result of this study revealed that there were four types of slang used in the movie “F9: The Fast Saga”. Those four types were flippant, imitative, clipping, and fresh and creative based on Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory. This study used the descriptive analysis method. This research was similar with this study in terms of the use of the theory. Previous research used Allan & Burridge's theory to find the data. The difference between the writer's study and this study is the object being studied.

Putrawan et al., (2020) studied slang. The results of this research found four types in the movie script. Those are fresh and creative, imitative, flippant,

acronym, and clipping used Allan and Burrige's (2006) theory. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. This research was similar to this study in terms of the method and theory.

Sari et al., (2022) in their research studied only focuses on the discussion of slang words in the Android buying and selling forum on Facebook in Indonesia. The results showed that the researcher found the types of slang words, namely Fresh and Creative as much as 4 data, flippant as much as 17 data, imitative as much as 0 data, acronym as much as 19 data, and clipping as much as 5 data used Allan and Burrige's (2006) theory. This research used a qualitative method. This research was similar to this study in terms of the method and theory.

Libing et al., (2023) in their journal studied the use of slang words in Bruno Mars songs. The results of this study found two types of slang, those are public house slang and society slang based on the theory of slang words by Eric Partridge in his book *Slang To-Day and Yesterday*. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. This research was similar with this study in term of the method, but the difference between the writer's research and this study is the theory used. Previous research used Partridge's theory (1954) to analyze the meaning of slang words implied in Bruno Mars' song lyrics, while this study will use Allan & Burrige's theory.

Budiasa et al., (2021) in their journal studied the use of slang on social media. The results of this study found 15 aims and reasons people use Slang by Eric Partridge's theory (1950). This study used a qualitative descriptive method. This research was similar to this study in terms of the method. And the difference

between the writer's study and this research is the theory used. Previous research used Partridge's theory (1950), while this study will use Allan & Burrige's theory.

Dewi & Widiastuti (2020) in their journal studied slang words in the song Lyrics "That's What I Like", "Smoke On The Water", and "Ch-Check It Out". The results of this study such as four slang words in publicity, four slang in public school and university, twenty-one slang words in society, three slang in theatre, one soldier's slang, and one public house slang by Eric Partridge's theory (2004:204). This study used a qualitative method. This research was similar to this study in terms of the method. And the difference between the writer's study and this research is the theory used. Previous research used Partridge's theory (2004:204) while this study will use Allan & Burrige's theory.

Yudhistira & Mayasari (2022) in their journal studied slang words in "The Warriors" movie. The results of this study is found two types of slang, namely society slang and public house slang. There are 9 word of society slang and 4 words of public house slang used by Partridge's (1950) theory. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. This research was similar with this study in term of the use method, the difference between the writer's study and this research is the theory used. Previous research used Partridge's theory (1950) to describe one by one slang word found in the film the warriors, while this study will use Allan & Burrige's theory.

Yuniar et al., (2023) in their journal discusses the analysis of the meaning and types of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok.

The results showed that the researchers found six out of eight types of slang words on TikTok. Those are United States slang, Canadian slang, Australian slang, New Zealand slang, South African slang, and Irish slang used the theory of Michael Munro (2007). This research used qualitative methods to find data

Wulanningtyas et al., (2021) in their journal studied of slang. The results of this research found two data sources from Nicki Minaj in Pink Friday Album there are found 2 types used theory by Chapman (2007) of slang and 5 formations of slang used by the theory by Mattiello (2008). This research used a descriptive qualitative method. This research was similar to this study in terms of the method. And the difference between the writer's study and this research is the theory used.

From all the previous studies that have been described, it can be concluded that by using different theories from previous research. So that the data collected will be able to be a reference for other researchers using the same theory. This latest research uses the latest data collected from social media, especially facebook so that the data collected will be explained according to the type and meaning of slang using the theory of Allan & Burridge

2.8 Conceptual Framework

In general, a conceptual framework provides a guide or basic plan for understanding and analyzing a complex situation that consists of several interrelated elements. Conceptual framework focuses on describing the completion of this research by taking some types and meanings of slang. And how the sequence of research conducted in this slang will be explained in the conceptual framework.

This conceptual framework covers the using of slang found on facebook, including factors such as age, gender, and social background. This also supported by recognizing that slang can be used by people from different backgrounds and social groups.

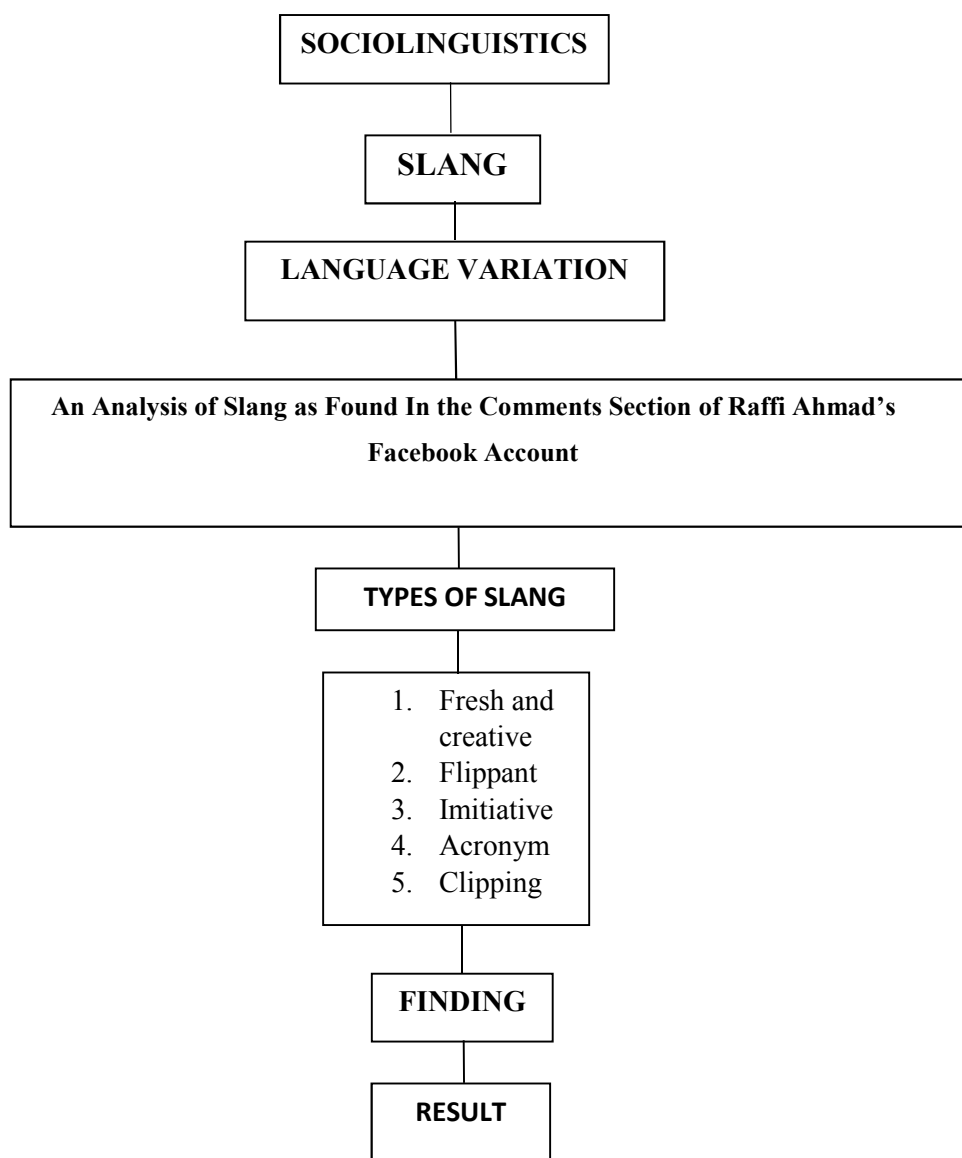


Figure 2.1 An Analysis Of Slang As Found In The Comments Section Of Raffi Ahmad's Facebook Account

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

In this study, the writer used mixed method to address the existing problems. During the data collection process, the writer utilized sources from the internet and also examined public figure accounts to gather slang used in comment sections of raffi ahmad's facebook account. Furthermore, the writer also acquired various data sources to support the paper through journals and articles.

3.2 The Data & Source of the Data

The data for this study was the slang itself that was collected. Then the data source is from comments section of Raffi Ahmad's facebook account. The writer collected data from the comment section and then analyzed it to find an explanation for the slang.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

1. The writer selected the slang in the comment sections.
2. The writer will screenshot the comment contains slangs.
3. The writer will listed the comment contains slang.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

In general, the data analysis technique is a data processing process that aims to identify, explore, and understand the information contains in the data.

1. The writer used the explanation technique to obtained the meaning of the slang.

2. The writer grouped the words in certain categories, such as those related to the same topic.
3. The writer analyzed the comments that contained slang.
4. The writer classified the data using Allan & Buriddge's theory.