CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language as a tool of communication has important roles in every human interaction. Language is used by people to socialize and interact with other people in society. Without language, people cannot communicate, comprehend, and make a relationship in their society. In communication, there are many styles to convey the language in written or oral form. However, in human daily interaction, oral language is used in every case because it expresses people's ideas to listeners easily. Through language, people can understand and comprehend what the speaker means. It means that language has many variations in the society which used by many people in this world. One of the famous varieties of language used by many people is slang words.

Sociolinguistics is one study about language about society's condition. Jendra (2010:9) said "sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as a subject of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it." Hudson cited in Putri (2010:11) said "sociolinguistics is the study of language about society." while Gumperz in Wardaugh (2006:11) stated that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any

changes that occur." Holmes (2001:1) said that sociolinguistic is to study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language.

The slang words are only known by the group itself, it cannot be understood if we do not know the context when the group says the slang words. It means that slang is used by some communities. Slang is one of the varieties of language in sociolinguistics used by society to interact with each other based on context. Slang is popular in daily life. Some people are quite active in forming and spreading slang, it is seen when they try to create unconventional words or phrases that express either something new or something old in a new way and use it in daily life conversation such as indirect conversation, chatting or in social network media. For example, people use the terms "awesome" and "cool" to describe something they approve of. Another example is an acronym "LOL", it is widely used in a direct message on the internet which means "*Laugh Out Loud*" and so on. We can find these kinds of nonstandard words everywhere, it is not only popular in informal daily conversation, but also a magazine, radio, song, and   movie.

The movie provides many characters speaking language base on their community with each other. They consider that language as a tool for discussion and at the time to make the relationship more effective for the communities. They create their language structure there are different from the general structure of language. With a variety of language they made, it can make their conversation close and friendly in their community informal situation. Slang is expressed spontaneously and is not bound by a lot of grammatical norms. A variety of such language is not systematic, interspersed with many regional language and local dialects.

Slang is used in developing countries to communicate with each other. Every country has a slang style based on their languages. The famous counties that mostly use slang words are America, United Kingdom, and Australia because these countries are places for every people in the world to come and also they study to get science and spend leisure time. People also can learn their language and also their habit from many sources, one of them is a movie. It can be seen the slang words in *Fast and Furious movie 7* Movie. Because these movies tell about the culture in America, where the culture includes language and habit. Especially in this movie from America and it shows the slang words from his country, slang is often used in *Fast and Furious movie 7* Movie. It can be seen in this dialogue.

Roman: you just didn't tell, them that, this is not for you! This is not your mission! Brian: Hey Rom? Hey, what's up, man? Talk to me, come on! Roman: I can't do it. Brian: the *hell* you can't! Come, one man! You throw that thing in

reserve and get your ass out here now! Roman: Look, I can't do it, okay? Listen to what I'm saying. Brian: Now isn't the time!

The conversation above happened when all of the team had arrived inland, Roman still fly because he was very afraid to fall inland and Brian made a Roman trust with him that everything would be alright. In this case, the writer used the context of the conversation in the movie to get the meaning. Hence based on the social meaning, the meaning of *hell* as a *dam*.

The writer chose *Fast and Furious movie 7* Movie for this research because this movie got People Choices Awards in 2016 and also Teen Choice Awards 2015. And the writer found there were many slang words spoken by characters in this movie, the characters also used slang words to communicate with each other like the example above. The characters in this movie showed their habit in America, it meant that this movie told the American culture, language, and habits which were not all moved showed it. This movie also told about the race of the war of the car which in the United States of America, Dominic Toretto and his crew became a winner from Owen Shaw and saved the God Eye's like the application that can control the world. There were many interesting characters in this film such as Dominic Toretto, Brian O'conner, Letty, Mia, Luke Hobbs, Roman Pearce, Tej Parker. Based on the reason above the writer analyzed this thesis entitled **"*Fast and Furious movie 7 Movie*"**.

1.2 The Problem of The Study

Based on the background of the research, the researcher stated the following research problems:

1. What were the types of slang words used by main characters in *Fast and Furious 7* movie?

2. What were the meanings of slang words used by main characters in *Fast and Furious 7* movie?

1.3 The Objective of The Study

The problem usually had a purpose. Concerning the problem, the objectives of this study were:

1. To found out the types of slang words used by the main characters in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

2. To found out the meaning of slang words used by the main characters in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

1.4 The Scope of The Study

Slang words in non-standard used of words in a language .these non-standard words might use among the conversation. Mish (2003:1170) Slang words was an informal nonstandard vocabulary composed typically of coinages, arbitrarily changed words, and extravagant force, or facetious figures of speech.

The meaning of slang words defined as very informal words and expression used in spoken conversation especially by a particular group of people, Slang words as very informal words was words that used by the particular social group for informal communication to interact each other and

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slang words as expressions were created in the same way as standard speech, and the writer checked which meaning of slang word used in the film *Fast and Furious 7*.

Eric Patridge (2007:45) in his book "Slang, Today, and Yesterday There are some types of slang words, they are public house slang, slang in public school and university, society slang, etc. and the writer will analyze which types are used in the film *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

1.5 The Significant of The Study

The significances of this research were:

1. Give additional information and knowledge about slang words to the readers especially to the students and lecturers in the English Department who wanted to read this paper.

2. The writer hoped this research be useful as guidance of reference to the next research in slang words and it can gave a contribution to society.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting study, theories are needed to explain and clarify some concepts or terms used in the study in order to avoid misunderstanding and make the writer and the reader may have similar perceptions. The theoretical elaboration on the concepts and terms will be presented in the following.

2.2 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language use and the structure of society. It takes into account such factors as the social backgrounds of both the speaker and the addressee. It means that it is influenced by some factors such as social background both the speaker and the listener, the relationship and the context, and the manner of interaction, so it is important to comprehend about structure and function of the language that uses in each situation.

Sociolinguistic is a very broad field and it can be used to describes many different ways of studying the language. How to explain why people speak differently in different case social contexts, and they concern about identifying the social functions of language and how they convey the concept to society. Wardhaugh (2006:58) in his book: "Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the

equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language".

It means that sociolinguistics is a study of language in society between language and people have a relationship that cannot separate because people use the language to interact in each their conversation. So, everyone can see about the social condition in a social community or can see using language that they use.

Based on the explanation above, the writer defines that sociolinguistics is explained about the relationship between language and society, and the effect on all of the aspects of society, include cultural norms, expectations, and contexts in language that use. Where people give a great contribution to the development of language, and the result is to find out the structure of that language and how language functions in their communication. They always use language, when they want to express their feeling, idea, and opinion.

2.3 The Slang Words

Oxford Dictionary (2008), slang defined as very informal words and expressions used in spoken conversation especially by a particular group of people. It means that slang is an informal word used by a particular social group for informal communication to interact with each other. Eble (2012:43)   "Slang is an ever-changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society   at   large.

From the statement of the expert above, the writer concludes that slang is a series of informal words that are considered modern by people who are often spoken in daily life to strengthen or build social relations. For examples:

A: What did you think of Wolf on Wall Street?

B: It was **awesome!** I loved it!

From the example above awesome word is a slang word and have a meaning they thought it was a great movie because the meaning of awesome is used when we express something interesting and extraordinary. Awesome is a slang word that is so popular throughout the world and has been used in daily life. The existence of vocabulary of this sort within a language is possibly as old as language itself, for slang seems to be part of any language used in ordinary interaction by a community large enough and diverse enough to have identifiable subgroups".

It means that slang is like a fashion or lifestyle that, changes anytime rapidly depending on the decade. Many people use slang, it is because most people are individuals who desire uniqueness. it stands to reason that slang has been existence for as long as language has been in existence.

Based on those explanations above the writer conclude that slang can be described as informal non-standard words that tend to originate in subcultures within a society. Slang has no societal boundaries or limitations as it can exist in all cultures and classes of society as well as in all languages. Slang expressions are created in the same way as standard speech. Also, the words are used as slang that may be new coinages, existing words may acquire new meanings, narrow meanings of words may

become generalized, words may be abbreviated, etc. However, for the expression to survive, it must be.

2.4 Types of Slang Words

In discussing slang, surely we have to know about the types of slang first. Eric Partridge (2007:56-60) in his book "Slang, Today, and Yesterday," he stated: "The different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty-four most important: after all there are limits". Based on the expert opinion the writer concludes that slang word has many types and is usually used by us in our daily life. Some of the slang types are:

1. Public House Slang

    As part of types of slang, public house group words and phrases make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. The definition of public house slang is considered as public house group words and phrases make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. It is the main, genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. The examples of public house slang are:

    a. *Favorite Vice* 'strong drink taken habitually'.

    b. *Liquor*, A publican's euphemism for the water they use in adulterating beer. In liquor 'drunk'.

    c. *Straight drinking* 'drinking while standing in the bar'.

    d. *Shed a tear* ' to make water'

    e. *Round the corner* ' a drink'

2. Slang in Public School and University

In these types, students become the main source because they are fresh, full of spirit to move forward for their future. In public school as inboard schools and private, it happened about more than two centuries, there are two kinds of slang; a slang proper and gibberish. The other kind of slang is almost impossible to generalize, for every school has its special words known to no other school.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that students in public schools also use slang words but their differences with the students in a university. Here are some examples of public school slang:

a. *Bonse* 'head', for example, "Look out, or I'll fetch you a whack across the bonse"

b. *Bung* 'a lie', example; "everything he said is a bung"

c. What's the *mat*? 'What is the matter?'

Slang language in the university is different from the slang that uses in public schools. They tend to leave and replace their old school slang and change it with the slang in the university. They grow into adults and cannot hold back and choose to do new things or ways of thinking in and create their own rules. Now they are accustomed to speak bluntly in their conversation with friends in university.

Based on the explanation above the writer concluded that slang is happening because of the younger culture in the university. The examples of slang words or phrases that are used in university:

a. *Damn* 'damage'

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b. *Leccer* 'a lecture'.

c. *Brute* 'one who has not matriculated'.

d. *Wine* 'a wine party'

3. Society Slang

Society slang is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to society. Every society group uses some types of slang and by association, those words or phrases become property that belongs to that group. In the modern world, slang has become so much defining trait of many groups. There are many slangs in the colloquial speech of society, most of the words soon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Moreover, society slang shows a joyously or jauntily over the object and the practice of the slang user's calling.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that Society slang is commonly used in daily conversation and connected to society. Society slang is a term that the vocabularies generally show the world and life. Here are the examples of the society slang:

a. *Showy* 'over-dressed'.

b. *Vogue* 'means to fashion or mode'.

c. *Thou* 'a thousand pounds sterling'.

d. *Rothschild* 'a very rich human'

e. *Cyrano* 'a huge nose'.

From explanations above, it can be concluded that there are some kinds of slang that used by a group of society, so the writer uses this theory to find the

slang words types by the main characters Dominic Toretto, Brian O'conner, Letty, Roman Pearce, Tej, and Luke Hobbs in Fast and Furious 7 Movie.

2.5 Pragmatic

Istvan Kecskes and Laurance (2007:76) defined pragmatics as the study of meaning about a speech situation. Similarly, Evala Alcon Soler and Alicia Martinez Flor (2008:84) also said that pragmatics is a study of speaker meaning and contextual meaning where it focuses on the use of human language in communication which is influenced by the condition of society. Pragmatics is one of those words that give the impression that something quite specific and technical is being talked about when often in fact it has no clear meaning and focuses mainly on the investigation of speech acts. The differences between Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics in the context itself, Syntax focuses on the relationship between linguistics forms and how they are arranged in well sequence forms. Semantics is defined as the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and entities in the world. Syntax and Semantics do not consider the social aspects of the linguistics.

On the other hand, pragmatics focuses on the relation between linguistics and the speakers of those forms. Pragmatics consider humans into the analysis, in contrast, Syntax and Semantics do not consider humans into the analysis. In real life, people do not always speak directly to convey what they want to be polite and also respect others. In some particular situations, people would rather speak indirectly than directly. For example, when a woman is sitting in a very hot room with her friends then she says. *It is very hot here.* The sentence does

not mean that she just makes a statement of the room condition that is very hot temperature but it is an implicit request for her friends to open the windows. She can directly say *open the windows, please!* But here she wants to be more polite so she uses an indirect request. Furthermore, the context in a language plays an important role in interpreting meaning. In a particular sentence, different contexts will derive different interpretations Such as in this sentence. The meaning of utterances can be interpreted based on the situation or context. The study of language which focuses on the speaker's meaning and context meaning is called Pragmatics.

From the statement of the expert above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is about explaining how people produce and understand everyday utterances and a systematic way of explaining language use in context. Pragmatics is very close to the context and situation of the speaker and listener where the conversations take place. This part discusses some relevant theories which are related to the pragmatics study. In this discussion there are 2 parts of pragmatics are presented.

1. **Context**

   Context as any relevant condition of the dynamic setting or environment in which is a linguistic unit used by the speaker. Furthermore; Lousie (2009:34) states that context can be seen in two different sources. First, there is the physical context, which refers to the physical setting of the utterances. The second type is the linguistic context, which refers to the surrounding utterances in the same discourse. From the statement of the expert, the writer

concludes that there are 2 types of context: physical context, and linguistic context.

a. In physical context

Is what is physically present around the speakers/hearers at the time of communication, What objects are visible, where the communication is taking place, what is going on around. For example:

I want that book. (Accompanied by pointing)

Be here at 9:00 tonight. (Place/time reference)

b. Linguistic context.

What has been said before in the conversation? The "history" of things said so far. For example:

I can't believe you said that!

If my mom heard you talk like that, she'd wash your mouth out with soap!

There are some aspects of the communicative context, first is the language used: utterance and interpreter. Second is the mental world. The third is the social world. Finally is the physical world.

2. **Speech Act**

Yule, G (2010:40,41) defines a speech act as an activity of a participant who communicates through language, in some conventional ways, to obtain at some outcome. A speech act can also be defined as the basic unit of analysis in spoken interaction. He then also adds that requesting is one type of speech act and there are two ways in performing an indirect request. They are content

conditions and a preparatory condition. These two terminologies have the same functions as a request but in different forms. In the speech, the act includes the speaker, addresses, and utterance. An utterance is something that someone says. The function of it is to express ideas or feelings in spoken words.

Supporting the definition above, David R. Traum and Peter A. Heeman (2006:34) explained that an utterance is a communicative unit that contains some linguistics terms. Those terms are words, clauses, phrases, and clause combinations related to the context. Meanwhile the writer says that utterance is a part of communication and it put in words, clause and phrase but it depends on the context as the David R. Traum and Peter A. Heeman (2006:45) explanation. And utterance can make how we understand the sentence that we make.

Chair (2010:53) said that an utterance does not have a definite linguistic definition. An utterance can be seen clearly in a dialogue, and each statement that is said by a speaker is called as an utterance. Besides, phonetically an utterance can be defined as a unit of speech bounded by silence. In this case, speech events are needed to interpret them correctly. One may simply utter a single speech act in a single utterance, and one may utter some utterances without performing a single speech act clearly, but it allows the hearer to react as if the request had been made.

Based on the explanation above, the writer use context because the writer wants to analyze the meaning of slang based on the situation and

condition when the speaker uttered a sentence or dialogue by the main characters Dominic Toretto, Brian O'conner, Letty, Roman Pearce, Tej, and Luke Hobbs in Fast and Furious 7 Movie.

2.6 Previous of Study

In this study, some researches were found by the writer discussing the slang language types. Firstly, the student of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah named Ratna Perwira Sari by thesis entitled "An Analysis of Slang Language Types in Rush Hour 2 movie". This research discussed slang language in the Rush Hour 2 movie. The purpose of this study is to find out the types and the reason for the slang language that is used by the actors and actresses in the movie. This research uses descriptive qualitative method, where she describes one by one word or phrase of slang language from the movie. From the analysis, the writer selects there types of slang, they are society slang, workmen's slang language, and the public of slang. The writer uses some theories related to slang language and the definition of slang. To find the words or phrases of slang, the writer has already selected fifteen slang words and phrases from the movie and analyzes them one by one. After the writer explains the theoretical framework, she tabulated data of slang words or phrases. Then, she analyses the data through the perspective of slang types and the interpretation of Standard English. It can be concluded from the Rush Hour 2 movie, there can be found the words or phrases of slang such as hook,

you up, grabs, shit, bitch slap, bastard, damn, bullshit, you ass off, hell, midget, chips, grand, guys, buddy and kids.

Secondly, the student University Sam Ratulangi named Keren Kezia Adolf (2014) by thesis entitled ''Slang Dalam Lagu Black Eyed Peas, analysis and describes their forms and meanings. The theory used in this research is by Bloomfield and this research applies a descriptive method. The result shows that the forms of slang in the songs are abbreviations, facetious, mispronunciation, shortened forms, interjection, figurative expression, and nickname (calling person). Some forms can be found in the songs, they are interjection and figurative expression form.
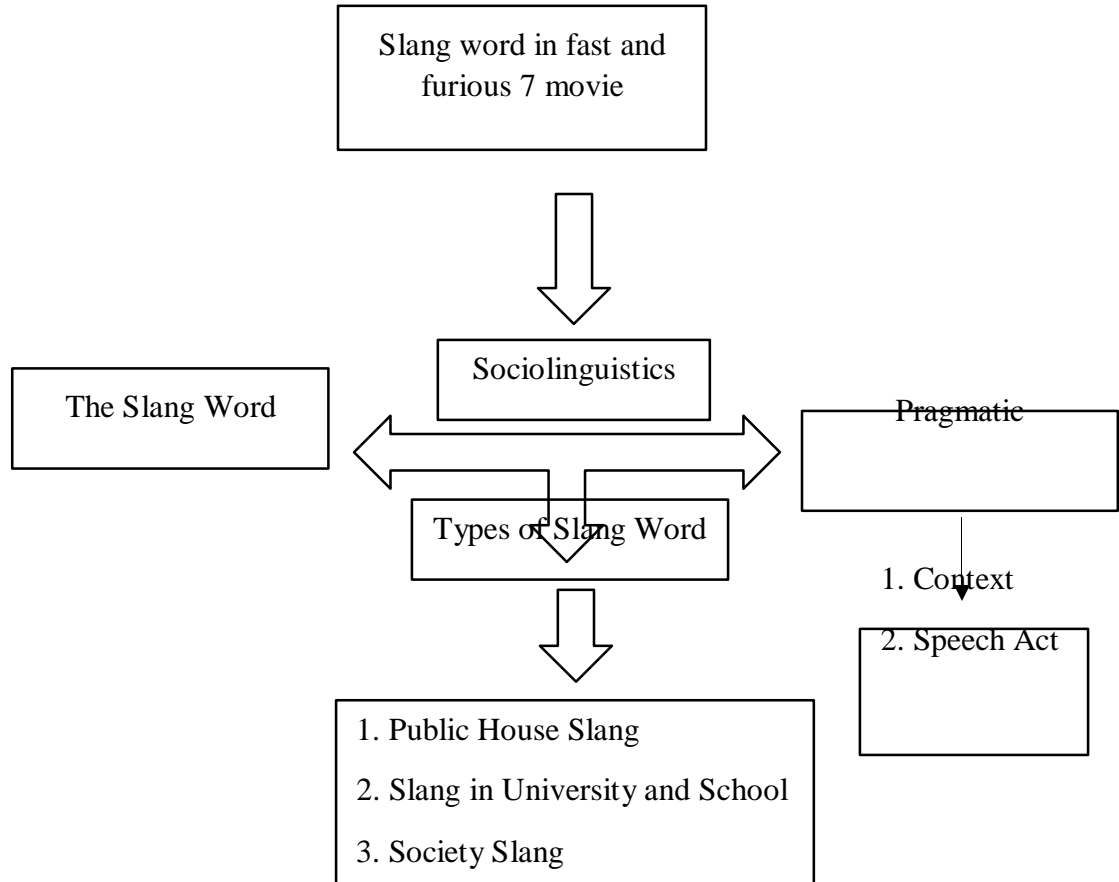
Thirdly, the students of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya named Siti Nia Mahnunik (2015) by thesis entitled "An analysis of slang Language in Song Lyrics Used By "Justin Bieber". This research discusses the analysis of slang words in Justin Bieber's song lyrics. There is two statement problem (1) what slang words are used by Justin Bieber in his song lyrics (2) what are the characteristic of using slang words in Justin Bieber lyrics. Slang is nonstandard use of a word in the language of a part social group. Slang terms are often particular to a certain subculture, such as musicians, skateboarders, and drug users. There are four characteristics of slang words, they are Blending, Clipping, coinage, and acronym. To reveal the problems that were mentioned in this research problem, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. To collecting the data the writer searching the lyrics songs by Justin Bieber on the internet, after the writer collected the

slang words that were found in lyrics and the last find the characteristic of slang words used in Justin Bieber's song lyric.

From all of the researchers above, the writer concludes that they are using qualitative research. The first researcher has similarities with this research in qualitative research and using Eric Partridge's types of slang words theory but in the different object of the research. The second and third researcher has similar qualitative research but different theory and object in analyzing.

Previous study is a literature review or previous research that has the same title which researchers usually use afterward to compare and find areas of research that have never been researched by previous researchers. So for the thesis researcher made, the researcher compare it with previous studies with   different   objects.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

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          │  Slang word in fast and │
          │    furious 7 movie      │
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          ┌─────────────────────────┐
          │     Sociolinguistics    │
┌──────────────────┐              ┌─────────────────┐
│  The Slang Word  │ ←──────────→ │   Pragmatic     │
└──────────────────┘              └─────────────────┘
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          │   Types of Slang Word   │   1. Context
          └─────────────────────────┘   ┌─────────────────┐
                      ↓                  │ 2. Speech Act   │
          ┌─────────────────────────┐   └─────────────────┘
          │ 1. Public House Slang   │
          │ 2. Slang in University  │
          │    and School           │
          │ 3. Society Slang        │
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Figure 2.7 Slang Word in Fast and Furious 7 Movie

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Design of Research

The design of this research study was qualitative research because this study describes the types of slang words and the meaning of slang words using slang words in fast and furious 7 movies. Qualitative research was research that found the result of the research based on reality and fact that happened in society. Gay (2012) stated that qualitative research seeks to probe deeply into the research setting to obtain an in-depth understanding of the way things are, why they are that way, and how the participant in the context perceive them. To achieve the detailed understanding, they seek, qualitative research must undertake sustained in-depth, in-context research that allows them to uncover subtle, less overt, personal understanding.

It means that qualitative research explained the procedure for conducting the data, including when, from whom, and under what condition data obtained in other words, design dedicate how the research was done. What happened to the object and what the procedure used to collect the data. The purpose of the research design was to provide the most valid, accurate answer possible to research the question.

3.2 The Subject of Study

The subject of the study was the film of Fast and furious 7, it consists of eight films. And the writer chose one part from eight films. Film as a sample randomly

3.3 The Object of Study

The object of this research was dialogues that contain slang words. This research only analyses public house slang and society slang. The writer took the primary data from the movie Fast and Furious 7 which was directed by James wan, march in 2015, with duration of 140 minutes. The writer took the film from lk21.org and the script from the subscene.com. The data were conversations of fast and furious movie 7 especially slang words that used, and it was from public house slang and society slang. In a public house, there were two and in society slang, there were seventeen. So, the data was nineteen

3.4 Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument of collecting data was script text and observation. The writer just observed the conversation from this movie also used the note-taking technique because the writer listened and wrote the conversation that the data writer needed.

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

The writer had some steps in collecting the data, to made this research more specific. Some steps of the data collection did by the writer in this research.   These   were

The technique of collecting data for research problem 1:

1. Downloading the movie. The writer download the movie Fast and Furious 7 from lk21.com and took the script fromsubscene.com

2. The number of the data was 19 and will classified based on the types

3. The kind of data was a conversation.

4. Watching the Movie Repeatedly. The writer watched the movie Fast and Furious 7 repeatedly and took the scenes that related to the research questions.

5. Reading the Script and Marking the Sentence. The writer read the script and marks the words or sentences that related to the research question.

The technique of collecting data for research problem 2:

1. The writer downloaded the movie Fast and Furious 7 from lk21.com and took the script fromsubscene.com

2. The number of the data was 19 and will classify based on the types

3. The kind of data was a conversation.

4. The writer saw which meaning was used in the movie fast and furious 7

5. Reading the Script and Marking the Sentence. The writer read the script and marks the words or sentences that related to the research question.

3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting data, the writer analyzed data to achieve the intended objective. The writer analyzed the data of the study with the following steps. The technique of analyzing the data of every script of the text and types dominantly:

The technique of analyzing data for research problem 1:

1. The writer used this method and technique because between speaker and listener were reaction like actions that the listener did and there was the reason they used slang words.

2. Identifying and classifying the data. The writer identified and classified the data based on the formulation of the problem 2.

3. Describing the Data. After the data were identifying and classifying the writer described the data based on the formulation of the problem 1.

4. Making the Conclusion. After all the data had been describing and analyzing the data the writer concluded the research

The technique of analyzing data for research problem 2:

1. The writer used this method and technique because between speaker and listener were reaction like actions that the listener did and there was the reason they use slang words.

2. Identifying and classifying the data. The writer identified and classified the data based on the formulation of the problem 2.

3. Describing the Data. After the data were identifying and classifying the writer described the data based on the formulation of the problem 2

4. Making the Conclusion. After all the data had been describing and analyzing the data the writer concluded the research

3.7 Validity (Triangulation)

The trust worthiness of the data needed to be checked to examined the validity of the data. In this research, the writer used the triangulation technique observed the validity of the data. Susan Stainback in Sugiyono (2007:330) said that triangulation, the aim is not to determine the truth about the same social phenomenon, rather than the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of whatever being investigated. William Wiersma in Sugiyono (2007:372) also stated that triangulation is the qualitative cross-validation. It assisted the sufficiency of the data to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures. Norman Denzin in Hales identify triangulation into four types, they were:

1. Data triangulation

Data triangulation related to use of a variety of data or information including time, space, and person in research. Data triangulation is the process rechecking and comparing information by the writer which obtained from a different source, to get the data, the writer compared observation data with and interview data.

2. Time Triangulation

Time triangulation related to the use of time in getting more valid data. The writer needed to do the observation more than once to make sure the validity of the data.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory Triangulation related to the use of two or more theories which was combined when examining situations and phenomena. Some theories support both of way of collecting and analyzing data needed to be created more complete to give more comprehensive data.

4. Methodology triangulation.

Methodology Triangulation related to the effort of checking the data or data results. The aim of methodology triangulation was to conduct a situation and phenomenon by using some methods. Methodology Triangulation was similar to the mix of method approaches used in social science research, where the result from one method was used to enhance, argument, and clarify the results of others.

In this research, the writer focused with the data triangulation. The observation did not do once. Which was related to use of a variety of data or information including time, space, and person in research.