

ADOLESCENT INTERACTION IN COMMUNITY CULTURE AND LANGUAGE 5:0

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ABSTRACT

Descriptive qualitative research with the case study method is a research approach used to gain an in-depth understanding of a particular phenomenon, event, or case in a real context. Researchers observe phenomena in their natural environment without manipulation. The research seeks to understand the perspectives and experiences of participants. Data are collected through interviews, observations, documents, or artifacts. Researchers describe the data in depth, providing an overview of emerging themes or patterns, such as: How adolescents in a particular community practice local languages in everyday conversation. The role of local culture in shaping adolescents' social identities at school. The influence of peer groups on the use of slang in social media. Today's teenagers often use sentences in language and culture that resemble foreign languages or are called "slang", in society in general teenagers communicate with peers in a language that is less understood by adults. This current civilization gives character to the next generation, negative impacts but the need for encouragement and motivation from parents in directing teenagers to better relationships. Interaction between teenagers in communities in Indonesia is rife with culture and everyday language, perhaps in an academic, research or social context it could be a finding that the language used by teenagers today leads to bullying. Teenagers play an important role in shaping and maintaining the dynamics of society. They participate in cultural practices, social activities, and local events, which often bridge tradition and modernity.

Keywords: *Interaction, language, Society 5:0.*

INTRODUCTION

Adolescent Interaction refers to the way adolescents communicate, relate, and interact with their environment, including fellow adolescents, family, teachers, and the wider community. These interactions are greatly influenced by social, cultural, and individual developmental factors. Important Dimensions in Interaction in Adolescents Social Interaction based on Peer Groups namely Adolescents have a tendency to build close relationships with peers because this is a phase of identity exploration and social acceptance. Peer groups often influence adolescent behavior, language, and preferences. Relationships with Family that exist often experience dynamics as adolescents seek autonomy. Good communication with family remains important to support their emotional and mental development. Relationships with Authorities (teachers, community leaders) that are caused as Interactions form a sense of responsibility, discipline, and social involvement.

Teenagers are often at a crossroads between maintaining local cultural traditions and adopting global culture (Novita, 2018); (Anwar & Alfina, 2021). Technology and social media play a big role in shaping the way they interact (Astutik, 2018), for example through global trends, memes, or internet language styles (Budaya, n.d.). Based on the case, Teenagers often use language to express their identity, such as creating slang or special codes in groups (Faizal et al., 2018); (Hurriah et al., 2021). Teenagers who grow up in multilingual environments often switch languages depending on who they are talking to or the social context (Rahmatullah et al., 2020). The use of emojis, abbreviations, and short message styles reflect their creativity in adapting to new communication media (Bhardwaj et al., 2021); (Khasanah et al., 2020). Cross-cultural and language interactions in school teenagers learn how to collaborate, speak in public, and participate in group discussions.

This is an important arena for building social skills. The importance of extracurricular activities carried out at school such as sports, arts, or certain clubs also becomes a significant forum for interaction. Through this research, it is necessary to provide information to teenagers to immediately improve their socializing and language patterns in accordance with Indonesian culture because the influence of technology is very large in shaping the way they interact, especially in a global context.

METHODS

This research method uses descriptive qualitative research with a case study method which is a research approach used to gain an in-depth understanding of a particular phenomenon, event, or case in a real context. The researcher's goal is to observe the phenomenon in its natural environment without manipulation. This study seeks to understand the perspectives and experiences of the participants. Data are collected through interviews,

observations, documents, or artifacts. The researcher describes the data in depth, providing an overview of the themes or patterns that emerge, such as: How teenagers in a particular community practice local languages in everyday conversation. The role of local culture in shaping the social identity of teenagers at school. The influence of peer groups on the use of slang on social media.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Case Studies in Adolescent Interaction.

Social media has become an integral part of teenagers' lives, influencing how they communicate, socialize, and construct their identities. This influence can be both positive and negative, depending on the context of its use and other social factors. Social media has become an integral part of teenagers' lives in the digital age (Waluyo, 2021); (Dewi, 2020). Platforms like Instagram, TikTok, WhatsApp, Snapchat, and Twitter influence the way they communicate, socialize, and shape their identities. Social media has changed the way teens interact significantly (Hariandi, 2017); (Ahadi et al., 2021). Digital Interaction Replaces Face-to-Face Interaction Teens now communicate more often through platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, Snapchat, and WhatsApp, replacing many face-to-face interactions. Communication has become more instantaneous and focused on text messages, emojis, memes, or short videos. Social media allows teens to expand their relationships beyond their local community, forming relationships across cultures and geographies (Zendrato & Harefa, 2022); (Lim, 2021).

These platforms also provide a space for teens to connect with people who share similar interests or experiences (Putri et al., 2022); (Hapsari & Zulherman, 2021); (Maharani et al., 2023). Social media even creates new communication styles, such as the use of abbreviations (e.g., "brb," "otw"), emojis, or slang that often become part of peer group culture (Hamid, 2016); (Burhanudin et al., 2019). The language used on social media often reflects their creativity and identity (Yuanta, 2020); (Doni & Faqih, 2017); (Siregar, 2020). This impact has resulted in a dependence on digital communication can reduce teens' ability to handle face-to-face interactions, such as reading facial expressions or tone of voice (Meilia & Murdiana, 2019); (Nurmiati, 2019).



Figure 1. Illustration Style Youth.

Social media provides a platform for teens to express their identities through content such as photos, videos, or writing. It also helps them build self-confidence by receiving support from the online community. Social media is often a place for teens to voice social issues, such as climate change, gender equality, and human rights. Influencers and advertisements on social media often influence teens' lifestyle preferences, fashion, and consumer behavior. Teenagers often follow viral trends or challenges (such as dance challenges on TikTok) to feel accepted in a group. Fear of missing out on friends' activities on social media drives teens to be constantly connected. Social media also carries risks such as cyberbullying, which can affect social relationships and mental health (Kritis et al., n.d.);

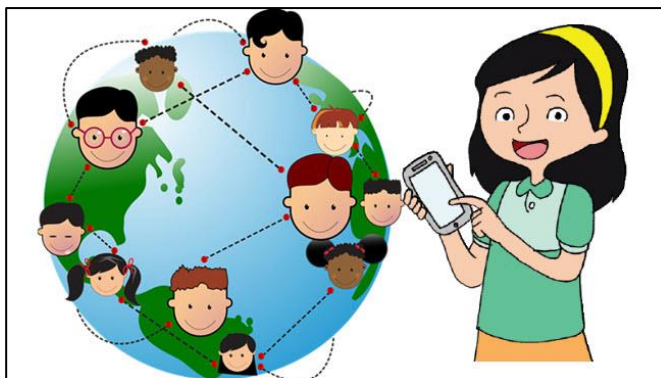


Figure 2. Social Media as Source Information.

Social media often complements real-life interactions, for example, discussing something online before meeting in person. Social media introduces teenagers to current trends, cultures, and global ideas, creating cross-cultural interactions. Social media provides a significant change for teenagers to access educational information, sources of inspiration, and broader world views. They can join discussion groups or communities that are relevant to their interests and aspirations. Social media often becomes a place

for teenagers to voice social issues, such as climate change, gender equality, and human rights. Social media profiles allow teens to create an “ideal version” of themselves, influencing how they see and present themselves in the real world. The number of “likes,” comments, and followers is often a measure of social acceptance, which can affect their self-esteem. And social media provides a space for teens to explore particular interests, values, and group affiliations.

B. Positive and Negative Impacts.

Table 1. Positive And Negative Impact

Aspect	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Social Interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expands social networks beyond local communities. – Provides a platform to express creativity and personal identity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduces face-to-face communication skills. – Dependence on digital communication decreases the depth of relationships.
Self-Expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provides a platform to express creativity and personal identity. – Helps build confidence through appreciation from the online community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pressure to appear perfect according to social media standards. – Reliance on external validation, such as "likes" and "followers."
Education and Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Offers access to extensive and relevant information sources. – Acts as a learning medium through educational videos, forums, or online communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unverified information can mislead or harm. – Exposure to inappropriate or age-inappropriate content.
Social Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raises awareness about global issues like environment, human rights, and equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Risks spreading false information or propaganda that can influence adolescents’ opinions.
Time Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facilitates organization of social activities online. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Disrupts the balance of time for studying, sleeping, or other productive activities.
Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Supports feelings of belonging in communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increases risks of stress, anxiety, and depression

Aspect	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
	with shared interests.	due to cyberbullying or social pressure.
Language and Communication	– Encourages creativity in language use, such as slang or memes.	– Potential decline in the ability to use formal language or engage in meaningful communication.

Table 2. Case Study on The Impact of Social Media on Adolescents.

Case Study Aspect	Observation/Findings	Implications
Peer-to-Peer Interaction	Adolescents use platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and Snapchat to communicate and share experiences with their peers.	Enhances social bonding but may lead to misunderstandings due to lack of non-verbal cues.
Body Image and Self-Esteem	Exposure to idealized images on social media impacts body image, especially among adolescent girls.	Leads to lower self-esteem and may contribute to body dissatisfaction or unhealthy behaviors.
Creativity and Expression	Platforms like TikTok allow adolescents to showcase their talents and creativity through short videos or challenges.	Fosters creativity but also exposes them to criticism or negative feedback, impacting mental health.
Language Use	Adolescents adopt slang, abbreviations, and memes as part of their digital communication style.	Promotes linguistic creativity but may reduce their ability to use formal or academic language effectively.
Academic Performance	Excessive use of social media is reported to distract adolescents from studying or completing academic tasks.	Impacts academic performance negatively but can also be a resource for group discussions and educational content.
Cyberbullying	Some adolescents experience harassment or bullying online through comments, messages, or public posts.	Increases stress, anxiety, and the risk of depression, affecting overall well-being.

Case Study Aspect	Observation/Findings	Implications
Global Awareness	Adolescents engage with global issues like climate change or equality movements via social media platforms.	Raises social awareness but also risks exposure to misinformation or biased perspectives.

Communication Style Students prefer to use messaging apps (e.g., WhatsApp, Instagram DM) over face-to-face conversations. Increases accessibility and convenience but may weaken interpersonal and verbal communication skills. Group Dynamics Social media platforms are used to form study groups, share notes, and collaborate on school projects. Encourages teamwork and knowledge sharing but may exclude students who are not active on these platforms. Social Support Students use social media to seek advice, share emotions, or gain moral support from peers. Builds emotional bonds but may lead to over-reliance on virtual interactions for emotional validation. Peer groups often post activities or gatherings, which may exclude some students. Contributes to feelings of isolation, jealousy, or low self-esteem among

CONCLUSION

Students are increasingly using social media to resolve conflicts, often through private messages or group chats. Facilitates quick resolutions but can increase misunderstandings due to lack of tone or non-verbal cues. Social media allows students to connect with peers from different cultural or linguistic backgrounds. Cultural Exchange among students, facilitated by social media, refers to the sharing and learning of cultural practices, values, and perspectives through online interactions. Social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and others offer students a unique opportunity to engage with peers from different parts of the world, broadening their horizons and fostering intercultural understanding. Increases understanding and appreciation of different cultures but can also lead to shallow or misinterpreted exchanges. Increases global awareness, fostering respect and acceptance of cultural diversity. The dynamics of cultural exchange through social media offer great potential for growth but require care to avoid miscommunication or harm.

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