



Dynamics Action Speech Teenager in Social Interaction in the Ternate and Tidore Islands

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the dynamics of adolescents' speech acts in social interactions in the Ternate and Tidore Islands. As the young generation, adolescents serve as important agents in the inheritance and transformation of culture. Through linguistic practices, they not only construct identity but also reflect local cultural values. This research employs a qualitative approach with methods including observation, interviews, and recordings of adolescents' conversations across various domains such as family, school, and peer groups. Pragmatic analysis focuses on the forms of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The findings reveal that adolescents' speech acts in Ternate and Tidore demonstrate a dynamic interplay between the use of local languages, Indonesian, and modern borrowed expressions. Moreover, cultural values such as respect, solidarity, religiosity, and local wisdom remain central, despite the strong influence of globalization and digital media. These results affirm that language functions as a medium for the internalization of cultural values and as a space for adolescents' identity negotiation within the island community.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Adolescents, Social Interaction, Ternate, Tidore

1 Introduction

Language is the main medium in interaction social at a time means formation identity individual in society. Through language, human express thoughts, feelings, and values the culture they adhere to. In context social, language No only functioning as tool communication, but also as representation from connection social and structural existing culture. Therefore that, every form use Language reflect system values and norms that apply in a community said.

In adolescence, the use of Language became reflection dynamics cultural, social, and psychological. Adolescents is in phase development identity, where they active build image self through style speaking, word choice, and form interaction. In context this, language functioning as tool for negotiate position social and strengthening existence yourself in front of group peers and public broad. Speech patterns teenager often shows

creativity linguistics, innovation lexical, as well as shift values that are influenced by changing times.

In the archipelago such as Ternate and Tidore, the dynamics linguistics teenager become phenomenon interesting Because they life in a crowded environment with tradition local, but at a time open to influence modernity. Regional languages, Indonesian, and elements absorption from global language of mutual interact and form pattern unique communication. In situation this, use language by teenagers reflects the process of adaptation and encounter between values traditional and cultural popular coming through digital media and technology communication.

With Thus, research about dynamics action speech teenagers in the Ternate and Tidore Islands become important to understand how practice linguistics functioning as a negotiation arena values, identity, and change social culture. This study expected can give contribution to development study pragmatics and sociolinguistics, in particular in understand role Language as reflection change social and facilities inheritance culture in society islands.

2 Literature Review

Study on action speech rooted in the theory put forward by JL Austin (1962) and developed more continued by John Searle (1969). According to Austin, the act of speech is formation that are realized through speech, not just a series of words or sentence. He differentiated three dimensions main in every speech, namely action locution (what is said), action illocution (intention) or objective from speech), and actions perlocution (impact speech to partners said). Searle then deepen draft This with emphasize function social and context pragmatics in every action speak.

In realm study sociopragmatics, action speech viewed as representation connection social between speaker and opponent said. Holmes (2013) explains that language is not only functioning for convey message, but also reflects identity social the speaker. Through word choice, intonation, and speaking strategy, a person shows social status, closeness emotional, as well as values the culture that is adopted. With Thus, the analysis action speech give understanding deep about method individual negotiate roles and positions social in interaction daily.

In context teenagers, use action speech show distinctive dynamics. Research previously (Rahardi, 2019; Wijana, 2018) revealed that Language teenager loaded with creativity, innovation, and influence strong mass media and culture popular. Teenagers often creates forms new in speaking, such as slang usage, mix codes and expressions expressive that reflects identity generation they. Therefore, study action talk to teenagers important for browse how language become formation media identity and adaptation to change social culture.

3 Method Study

This study use approach qualitative with method observation participatory, interview in-depth, and recording conversation. Data collected from teenagers in Ternate and Tidore aged 15–19 years in various realm interaction like family, school, and environment friendship. Data analyzed use theory action said Austin and Searle with steps data reduction, data presentation, and data extraction. Data validity is maintained through triangulation sources and techniques.

4 Research Results and Discussion

4.1 Research Results

Research result show that The speech acts of adolescents in the Ternate and Tidore Islands exhibit a contrasting combination of formal and informal forms, depending on the context of the situation and the interlocutor. Within the family sphere, the use of regional languages such as *Ternate* and *Tidore* remains dominant. Expressions such as “*Beta so pi makan, Mama*” (‘I’ve eaten, Mama’) or “*Ngana jang lupa pigi tarawih*” (‘Don’t forget to go to tarawih’) demonstrate the use of local language that embodies values of respect and family intimacy. This pattern demonstrates that speech acts within the family environment emphasize the illocutionary function of expressing politeness, obedience, and respect for parents.

In contrast, in the realm of peer interaction, teenagers more often use Indonesian mixed with elements of slang and foreign loanwords. Examples of utterances such as “*Woi, jangan baper, cuma bercanda kok!*” or “*Santai saja bro, besok kita gas lagi*” demonstrate the dominance of expressive speech acts that function to build solidarity and familiarity. This phenomenon also marks a shift from formal to informal forms of speech, which pragmatically demonstrate social closeness and equality between friends. Perlocutionary speech acts in this context produce social effects in the form of acceptance and togetherness. in group same age.

Besides that, phenomenon **code switching** and **code mixing** are prominent linguistic strategies in adolescent interactions. For example, in mixed conversations such as “*Besok kita study tour ke Sofifi, jangan late datang ya*” or “*Serius deh, itu vibes-nya kayak pesta luar negeri*” These kinds of utterances demonstrate adolescents’ tendency to combine local languages, Indonesian, and English elements to assert a modern identity without abandoning local roots. Illocutionarily, these forms of speech demonstrate an expression of lifestyle, group pride, and an attempt to project a trendy and open self-image. to global influence.

From the overall data, it can be concluded that adolescent speech acts in the Ternate and Tidore Islands are **dynamic and adaptive**. Language serves a dual function: as a means of maintaining local cultural values within the family environment, as well as a medium for self-expression and the formation of new identities in modern social circles. The flexible use of language variations demonstrates adolescents’ ability to navigate

two social worlds—tradition and globalization—through creative and contextual linguistic practices. Thus, language becomes a medium for negotiation between traditional cultural values and the ever-evolving demands of modernity among island adolescents.

4.2 Discussion

Findings study show that adolescents in the Ternate and Tidore Islands use language strategically to negotiate their social and cultural identities. Shifts between the use of local languages, Indonesian, and foreign language elements illustrate the process of adaptation to diverse social contexts. In Austin's (1962) and Searle's (1969) speech act theory, every utterance is not merely the conveyance of a message, but also a social act that has a purpose (illocutionary) and an effect on the listener (perlocutionary). Thus, adolescents' choice of speech forms reflects social and cultural awareness in every context communication.

In realm family, action Teenagers' speech tends to display illocutionary dimensions of respect, politeness, and obedience to parents. Expressions such as "*Beta bantu Mama di dapur*" or "*How are you eating, Father?*" demonstrate the social function of language as a form of respect and affection in local culture. This phenomenon supports the view that language is an instrument for transmitting traditional values that are still strong in island communities. Pragmatically, these speech acts reflect positive and negative politeness strategies as proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987), where speakers maintain the face of their interlocutors through polite and familiar language form.

On the contrary, in realm In peer interactions, language undergoes a transformation to become more fluid, expressive, and egalitarian. Utterances such as "*Don't be emotional, bro!*" or "*Ngana so makan, Bapa*" indicate illocutionary forms oriented toward solidarity and emotional closeness. These types of speech acts reflect adolescents' orientation toward the values of togetherness and equality within social groups. The use of slang, code-switching, and code-mixing indicate linguistic creativity as well as symbolic strategies to affirm the identity of the younger generation. This aligns with Holmes's (2013) argument that language variation can function as a marker of group membership and style. life certain.

Besides that, phenomenon mixing Language demonstrates how globalization influences adolescents' linguistic practices. The use of words like "*vibes*," "*chill*," or "*late*" in everyday conversation illustrates the process of language hybridization resulting from exposure to digital media and popular culture. However, local elements are not completely lost, but rather integrated into a new, hybrid and dynamic style of speech. This means that adolescents are not simply imitating foreign culture but also adapting it to their local values. This condition demonstrates that language plays a role as an arena for identity negotiation—where adolescents combine elements of locality and modernity. in a way balanced.

In a way overall, discussion This study confirms that the dynamics of adolescent speech acts in the Ternate and Tidore Islands reflect a complex process of social identity formation. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a medium for self-expression, group solidarity, and the preservation of local cultural values amidst glob-

alization. This phenomenon reinforces the view that linguistic practices reflect the social structures and cultural values that exist within society, and is evidence that adolescents play an active role in maintaining and reconstructing cultural meanings through their speech.

5 Closing

Action speech teenagers in the Ternate and Tidore Islands reflect dynamics social culture between locality and globalization. Through practice language, teenagers negotiate identity and values that they adhere to. Functioning language No only as tool communication, but also as reflection change social, symbols solidarity, and expression culture local. Research This confirm importance understand practice linguistics teenager as part from effort preservation culture in the digital era.

Disclosure of Interests. The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding this paper.

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