HOLISTICS (HOSPITALITY AND LINGUISTICS): JURNAL ILMIAH BAHASA INGGRIS
Volume 18, Number 1, 2026
p-ISSN 2085-4021 | e-ISSN 2657-1897

Analysis of The Types of Slang Language in Percy Jackson and Olympians: The Lightning

Kms. Raihan Dwi Putra, Munaja Rahma, Herman

Email address: raihandwi0953@gmail.com

Received: May 31, 2026 | Reviewed: June 4, 2026 | Revised: June 8, 2026 | Accepted: June 14, 2026

ABSTRACT: This study aimed to analyze the types of slang language used in the movie Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief. The research employed a descriptive qualitative method and referred to Elisa Mattiello's (2008) classification theory, which divided slang into five categories: Group and Subject Restriction, Secrecy and Privacy, Informality and Debasement, Vulgarity and Obscenity, and Time-Restriction, Ephemerality, and Localism. Data were collected from the film's dialogue and screenplay, then identified, categorized, and analyzed based on the context and usage of each slang expression. The findings showed that slang language appeared frequently throughout the film and served various communicative functions, such as building character identity, reinforcing group belonging, and reflecting cultural nuances in informal speech.
Keywords: Slang Language, Percy Jackson, Movie Analysis, Linguistic Study

Sociolinguistics is an interaction between language and society, this language divided to social factors such as class, ethnicity, and gender. According to Hudson (1980), sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. It is now acknowledged in most university-level courses on "linguistics" and "language," which is a significant advancement in the field of language study from both a teaching and research perspective. According to Gleason (1961), linguistics is the study of language from a variety of perspectives about its fundamental structure. One of the sociolinguistic fields that deserves attention is the study of slang. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), slang consists of short-term and informal words, making it far less effective than formal or polite communication.

Slang is commonly used by certain social groups as an unofficial and non-standard form of language that enables in-group communication while excluding outsiders. As Patridge (2004) suggests, such language practices are often found in home and community settings, and they also extend to digital platforms like Instagram, where informal expressions dominate communication styles. This phenomenon of slang usage can also be observed in film, particularly in the 2010 adaptation of Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief by Chris Columbus.

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

According to Gizmodo, the film explores interesting themes related to language and communication, notably in how dyslexia is portrayed as a strength tied to ancient Greek. The main character, Percy Jackson, is a modern teenager who discovers he is a demigod and enters a world where classical mythology merges with contemporary life.

Throughout the film, the teen characters engage in dialogue rich with informal expressions and slang, mirroring their cultural backgrounds, social status, and age. By examining the slang used in this movie, we gain valuable insight into how informal language functions in cinematic settings. It reveals how slang not only shapes social interactions among characters but also contributes to character development and enhances the storyline. Moreover, this analysis highlights the broader sociolinguistic implications of slang in media, showing how films both reflect and influence contemporary linguistic trends in society. Chris Columbus's 2010 film adaptation of “Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief” offers an interesting perspective for examining slang usage.

The characters become interested in both contemporary situations and mythical legendary themes as the narrative follows Percy, a young boy who discovers he is the son of Poseidon. Slang and informal expressions that mirror modern teenage speech are commonly used in the conversations between Percy and those around him, who are also teenagers. These expressions assisted in improving characters, illustrating social interactions, and illustrating emotional tones like humor, sarcasm, or rebellion, in addition to giving the screenplay a more authentic feel. In order to better understand the varieties of slang used, their contextual meanings, and their communication purposes, this study advanced a more comprehensive knowledge of how informal language functions in movies and how it affected narrative tone, character perception, and audience interpretation. Furthermore, this study aims to set the stage for further research on the interaction of language and media in youth-focused narrative.

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

LITERATURE REVIEW

Slang Language

Slang is one of the sciences in sociolinguistics. Allan and Burridge (2006) state that slang is a colloquial and transient language, which is considered much lower than informal, and even polite, speech. Patridge (2004) states that slang is an unofficial language and is not included in the standard language, which is usually used by certain social groups to communicate deeply so that non-members of the group do not understand. Instagram users usually use home slang and community slang. Similarly, Chaer and Agustina (2010: 67) explain that what is meant by slang is a special and secret variation. This means that this variation is used by certain groups that are very limited and should not be known by those outside the group. Therefore, the vocabulary used in slang is always changing.

Types of Slang Language

In addition to its sociological characteristics, slang language also exhibits distinctive morphological features that contribute to its informal and creative nature. According to Mattiello (2008), slang words are often formed through various morphological processes, such as clipping, blending, compounding, acronyms, and conversion. These processes allow slang users to create shortened, catchy, and novel expressions that are easy to use and remember.

While these morphological aspects enrich the understanding of how slang is structured, this research primarily adopts the sociolinguistic perspective proposed by Elisa Mattiello (2008), focusing on the five key sociological properties of slang: group and subject restriction, context dependence, familiarity, creativity, and non-standard vocabulary. These five elements provide a framework for analyzing the slang expressions used in Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief, especially in terms of how they reflect the characters' identities, social backgrounds, and communicative intentions. By using this approach, the study aims to classify

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

the types of slang found in the film and explore how these elements function within the informal speech of its teenage protagonists.

Group and Subject Restriction: In this classification, speakers who adhere to a specific group share the other members' interests, concerns, values, pastimes and habits, which presuppose similar conversational topics and related areas for discussion. They use it as a marker of social identity and group exclusiveness to express values and experiences between group members.

Secrecy and Privacy: It can reduce the possibility of non-users, particularly those with public or parental authority, interrupting when speakers intend to express a hidden message. These slang terms, which are employed by underprivileged and isolated divisions, provide a restricted language code, and presume a high level of contextual experience shared by the speaker and the listener, but they are also hidden from outsiders, making it difficult to decode them.

Informality and Debasement: These are general slang words to break with neutral standard language and to reduce the level of discourse to familiar or low speech. The speaker's intention to refuse conventions and their need to be informal, to ease social exchange, and induce friendliness. Besides, debased means to familiar, to intimate, friendly language which use in common relaxed conversations.

Vulgarity and Obscenity: Means use dirty, swear, or taboo words to exhibit their strength, power and virility (in the case of boys), to boast with their peers, to show something when parents or teachers are not there.

Time Restriction, Ephemerality and Localism: Associated with the spatial and temporal arrangement of slang terms. It might have anything to do with the speaker's age. Slang terms like "time-restriction" are common among certain age groups or ethnicities. People quit making use of it when they get older and no longer fit into this category. Ephemerality, on the other hand, refers to the fact that some words have been slang for a very long time and are still used today,

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

but in a somewhat different context. However, certain ephemerals are not listed in dictionaries. People still think of it as one. Finally, localism refers to slang terms that are unique to a certain area.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach because it is broadly accepted as a method that turns abstract ideas into concrete understanding or theories, based on agreement among experts. Based on the explanation by Sutikno and Hadi (2020) as referenced in Safarudin et al. (2023), qualitative research lacks a single, fixed definition and its use is still widely debated in academic circles. Safarudin et al. (2023) add that qualitative methods prioritize detailed observation of phenomena and an in-depth investigation of their meanings. The effectiveness of qualitative analysis largely depends on how clearly and accurately the language is conveyed, including the choice of words and sentence construction. This approach is suitable for gaining a comprehensive insight into social and linguistic aspects, such as the slang expressions in the film Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief, by focusing on context and meaning instead of numerical data.

FINDINGS

The research for this study was conducted through data analysis of slang language that were contained in the film and script of the movie “Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief” and examined and evaluated based on relevant theories. After the author conducted the research and collected the data obtained from all the characters in the movie “Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief”. The data were then analyzed and grouped based on Matiello theory of five types of slang language. There are five types of slang language used in this film namely Group and Subject Restriction, Secrecy and Privacy, Informality and Debasement, Vulgarity and Obscenity, Time-restriction, Ephemerality and Localism. However,

during the process of identifying and classifying the slang language used in the film, the researcher encountered a significant challenge due to limited prior knowledge of slang expressions.

Group and Subject Restriction

Each slang term was examined by cross-referencing the spoken dialogue with the written script to ensure accurate transcription and interpretation. This helped clarify the language used in the film and supported the consistency of data throughout the analysis. To deepen the understanding of each slang expression, the literal meaning explains the direct or dictionary-based definition of the term, while the contextual meaning focuses on how the term is understood and used within the scene. This approach allowed for a more complete and meaningful interpretation of slang within its narrative and social context.

Table 1. ***Group and Subject Restriction Slang Type***

No	Slang Language	Contextual Meaning	Literal Meaning
1	Troubled Kid	Refers to yancy academy delinquent student (p.1)	Anak Bermasalah
2	Olympian	Refers to gods, used within demigod circles (p.2)	Tempat tinggal para dewa
3	Sex addict	Cute girl's teasing label for grover (p.3)	Pecandu Seksual
4	Demigod	Exclusive to demigod community, incomprehensible and mortals (p.4)	Setengah Dewa
5	Crip/Cripple	Derogatory insult targeting grover's disability, used by bullies (p.4)	Cacat Fisik
6	Half-Blood	Camp jargon for demigod offspring (p.20)	Berdarah Campuran
7	Prankster	Chiron term for Hermes offspring, specifically camp dynamics (p.27)	Orang usil
8	Nymphs	Chiron terms for Aphrodite daughters (p.27)	Makhluk Perempuan
9	Big-Three	Refers to Zeus, Poseidon, Hades (p.28)	Tiga dewa utama
10	Riptide	Name of Percy's sword (p.102)	Pedang ajaib percy
11	Greek row	Camp for demigod housing area (p.26)	Bangunan bertema Yunani
12	Camp Half-Blood	Demigod training camp (p.24)	Perkemahan para

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

			Demigod
13	Master Bolt	Zeus lightning bolt (p.29)	Senjata terkuat milik zeus
14	Hellhounds	Underworld creatures (p.94)	Anjing neraka
15	Lost Souls	Underworld term for condemned spirits (p.95)	Jiwa yang tersesat
16	Kronos	Father of gods (p.100)	Pemimpin para titan
17	Ambrosia	Divine food (p.23)	Makanan para dewa
18	Nectar	Divine drink (p.23)	Minuman para dewa
19	Drachmas	Ancient currency (p.93)	Mata uang perak yunani kuno
20	Centaur	Chiron's form (p.26)	Setengah manusia setengah kuda
21	Satyr	Grover's preferred term (p.23)	Setengah manusia setengah kambing

Secrecy and Privacy

In the examination of slang expressions categorized under Secrecy and Privacy, both the verbal dialogue and the official film script were utilized to ensure precise recognition and interpretation. Slang within this category typically serves to obscure meaning from those outside a particular group, thereby preserving a level of exclusivity or confidentiality among characters. As such, detailed attention was given to the situational context in which these expressions appeared. To support a comprehensive analysis, each slang term was interpreted through two lenses: its literal definition and its contextual application within the narrative. The literal definition provides the conventional or dictionary-based understanding of the term, while the contextual interpretation reflects how the term is used by the characters in relation to the events or interactions in the film.

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

Table 2. Secrecy and Privacy

No	Slang Language	Contextual Meaning	Literal Meaning
1	Smelly Gabe	Percy's private nickname for his stepfather, shared with close allies (p.13)	Gabe si bau
2	E.T.	Percy's sarcastic reference to his father, masking his divine identity (p.16)	"Extra-Terrestrial" Penyebutan makhluk asing
3	Goat Thing	Percy's initial term for Grover satyr form, hiding his true nature (p.23)	Makhluk Kambing
4	Pungent Odor	Chiron's euphemism for Gabe's smell, concealing its protective role (p.28)	Bau yang menyengat
5	Lightning Thief	Zeus accusation, hiding the true thief's identity (p.29)	Pencuri petir

Informality and Debasement

Slang terms falling under the category of Informality and Debasement were explored through a detailed analysis of both the film's spoken lines and its official script. These expressions generally represent a relaxed or casual tone that deviates from formal or standardized language. Their presence often reflects character intimacy, humor, or rebellion against social norms, making them crucial for understanding the nuances of informal communication within the narrative. Each slang item was interpreted through two layers: a literal understanding, which reflects the general or dictionary meaning of the word, and a contextual reading, which explains how the term was used within the specific scene. This method allowed for deeper insight choices support character portrayal, tone setting, and the depiction of everyday speech patterns. To begin the analysis of Informality and Debasement slang, the first group of 15 expressions is presented below. These examples represented casual, non-standard language used by characters to express humor, familiarity, or relaxed communication. Each entry included its literal meaning and how it is used contextually within the film.

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

Table 3. Informality and Debasement

No	Slang Language	Contextual Meaning	Literal Meaning
1	Cool	Term for approval for attitude, widely used by teens, demeanor (p.14)	Menarik
2	Boredom	Percy informal term for his learning difficulties, downplaying clinical diagnoses (p.2)	Kebosanan
3	Screw up	Percy's self-deprecating term, casual and negative (p.24)	Mengacaukan
4	Keep your mouth shut	Percy's confrontational retort to Drew, casual and aggressive (p.5)	Tutup mulutmu!
5	Big Deal	Percy's dismissive retort, minimizing Drew's complaint (p.5)	Hal besar
6	Grow up	Percy's casual command to Drew, implying immaturity (p.5)	Dewasalah
7	Fancy tutor	Drew's sarcastic term, mocking percy's supposed privilege (p.5)	Guru les mewah/bergengsi
8	Hormonally challenged	Playful term for Grove's behavior, lessening formality (p.3)	Perubahan Hormon
9	Hook up	Term for god's relationships with mortals (p.3)	Berhubungan Seksual
10	Jerk	Percy's casual insult for gabe (p.13)	Orang yang menyebalkan
11	Disgusting slob	Derogatory term for gabe (p.13)	Orang yang menjijikkan
12	Prince	Sarcastic term for Gabe, mocking his behavior (p.13)	Pangeran
13	Babe	Gabe's casual, slightly condescending term for Sally (p.13)	Sayang
14	Geez	Grover's casual exclamation, minimizing formality (p.14)	Aduh
15	Clumsy	Grover's feigned apology (p.14)	Kikuk

The next set of 15 slang expressions continued to illustrate informal and debased language used throughout the film. These terms further highlight how characters communicated in a

relaxed, humorous, or emotionally expressive manner. The meanings were once again explained both literally and in their narrative context.

Table 4. Informality and Debasement

No	Slang Language	Contextual Meaning	Literal Meaning
1	Losers	Dismissive term for camp attendees (p.16)	Pecundang
2	Dazzling	Romanticized term for Poseidon (p.17)	Sangat Menarik
3	Deadbeat Dad	Casual term for Kronos (p.100)	Ayah yang malas
4	Donkey	Incorrect term for Grover's satyr form, casual and mistaken (p.19)	Keledai
5	Weasel	Annabeth playful insult to Percy (p.22)	Orang Licik
6	Good Stuff	Percy's casual praise for ambrosia (p.22)	Hal yang baik
7	Smokin'	Grover's slang for Annabeth's attractiveness (p.25)	Seksi
8	Hero	Annabeth's sarcastic use, downplaying Percy's status (p.23)	Pahlawan
9	Gifts	Ironic term for Percy's dyslexia/ADHD (p.24)	Kemampuan khusus
10	Ewww	Grover's casual reaction to souls (p.94)	Ekspresi Jijik
11	Lazy Bum	Sally's insult to Gabe (p.118)	Orang malas
12	Loser	Gabe's term for Percy (p.118)	Orang gagal
13	King of this Castle	Gabe's self-aggrandizing term (p.119)	Raja dari Kastil
14	Chill	Inferred from Percy's relaxed demeanor (p.87)	Santai
15	Buddy	Grover's casual term for Percy (p.22)	Sahabat

The final 12 expressions in this category completed the classification of Informality and Debasement slang. This last group reflected the diversity and creativity of informal language in the film, offering insight into character dynamics and situational humor. As before, both literal and contextual meanings were provided for each term.

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

Table 5. Informality and Debasement

No	Slang Language	Contextual Meaning	Literal Meaning
1	Tough	Percy's attitude toward Drew (p.1)	Orang yang kuat
2	Kid	General term for students, casual and broad (p.4)	Bocah
3	Freak out	Grover's reaction in bathroom (p.6)	Panik
4	Hot	Percy's attraction to Annabeth (p.24)	Seksi
5	Blow it	Grover's self-blame for failing to protect (p.25)	Mengacaukan kesempatan
6	Suck it up	Percy's training mindset (p.31)	Menahan diri
7	Wacko	Percy's view of Grover's paranoia (p.12)	Aneh
8	Nuts	Percy's reaction to myths (p.16)	Gila
9	Blew up	Drew's accusation about bathroom, informal (p.6)	Ledakan emosi
10	Dope	Modern equivalent of "cool" (p.1)	Hebat
11	Chick	Refers to Aphrodite's daughters (p.27)	Perempuan
12	Blow	Variation of "Blow it" informal failure term (p.6)	Pukulan

Vulgarity and Obscenity

Expressions identified under the Vulgarity and Obscenity category were recognized through their explicit, taboo-breaking, or offensive nature. This slang formed often convey strong emotions, confrontational behavior, or comedic exaggeration. To ensure accurate interpretation, both the auditory dialogue and the written script were examined, especially to assess tone and delivery within specific scenes. For analytical clarity, each term was explored based on its literal sense and its contextual implication.

Table 5. Vulgarity and Obscenity

No	Slang Language	Contextual Meaning	Literal Meaning
1	Kissing Brunner's ass	Drew's crude accusation of Percy's behavior (p.5)	Mencium pantat brunner
2	Dick	Percy's crude insult to Drew (p.5)	Penis
3	Bastard	Drew's crude guess for demigods (p.3)	Anak haram
4	Mongrels	Drew's derogatory term, tied to bullying context (p.3)	Anjing campuran
5	Mutts	Drew's insulting term, similar to "mongrels" (p.3)	Anjing kampung

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

6	Riiiiip	Onomatopoeia for Gabe's flatulence, humorous and crude (p.13)	Suara robekan
7	Ass Kicked	Gabe and Percy's mutual threats (p.14)	Dipermalukan
8	Smelly pig	Percy's crude insult for Gave (p.14)	Babi bau
9	Pissed	Percy's term for Gabe's anger (p.19)	Marah
10	Horse's ass	Percy's crude information of Chiron (p.26)	Pantat kuda
11	No shit	Grover's sarcastic profane response (p.95)	Serius?
12	Kick ass	Percy's defiance, inferred from tone (p.14)	Luar biasa
13	Crap	Variation of "crip" (p.5)	Omong kosong
14	Bullshit	Variation of "no shit" (p.95)	Omong kosong

Time Restriction, Ephemerality and Localism

Slang that fits into the category of Time Restriction, Ephemerality, and Localism includes words or phrases that were closely tied to a certain era, trend, or geographic usage. These expressions are typically temporary in popularity or specific to a cultural context. The researcher identified such terms by examining the film's script and dialogue for references that suggest generational or regional language use, often linked to contemporary youth culture. Each slang term was then analyzed from both a literal and a context-based perspective. The literal interpretation captured the base meaning of the expression, while the contextual analysis highlights how the slang fits within the scene and reflects broader cultural or temporal elements.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

The dialogue of Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief contained 80 slang terms, according to an analysis. The five categories of slang described by Mattiello (2008) informality and debasement, group and subject restriction, vulgarity and obscenity, secrecy and privacy, and time restriction, ephemerality, and localism. It was used to analyze and classify these expressions. Mattiello's theory is a useful resource for understanding slang's sociolinguistic purposes, including expressing unplanned or informal emotions, establishing identity, and

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

signaling group membership, in addition to its structural features. The results showed that, out of all the slang kinds used in the movie, informality and debasement were the most frequent. This added truth to Mattiello's (2008) argument that informal slang was typically employed in informal or rebellious social contexts and is typically linked to youth language. Many of the slang terms used in this movie reflect the informal attitudes, emotional responses, or interpersonal dynamics of the characters, which contributed to the film's more approachable and young tone. The film's characterization of teenagers handling exceptional circumstances but yet having regular discussions was consistent with this use of informal language. There were 14 slang terms in the third category in Vulgarity and Obscenity. In contrast, Putri et al. (2023) identified more frequent and explicit vulgar slang in adult-centered content in their study "An Analysis of Slang Language in the Movie Deadpool". The language in Percy Jackson is toned down and modified for younger viewers, yet it still represented the characters' intense feelings and responses. Percy Jackson employed moderate types of obscenity to add humor or raised emotional tension, even though the movie was geared toward families. "Dick" "Bastard" and "Pissed" were a few examples.

Five slang terms were found to fall within the Secrecy & Privacy category. Terms that have hidden meanings or are connected to sensitive information in the narrative belong into this category. Such phrases are frequently employed in this movie to explain unclear or confusing aspects of the demigod realm. Phrases like "Smelly Gabe," "Pungent odor," and "Lightning Thief" are examples of words that have more meaning beyond their obvious interpretation and express insider information that only people in the magical world are aware.

Lastly, there were 3 slang terms in the categories of Time Restriction, Ephemerality, and Localism. This kind of slang was frequently restricted to particular cultural or temporal contexts and may become outdated over time. This category included phrases like "Surf rat," "Hell," and "Raining cows" from Percy Jackson. These phrases demonstrated how language may be affected

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965

by time and place by reflecting cultural trends or analogies that may not be comprehended by everyone or forever.

In summary, the data supported Mattiello's hypothesis that slang was a dynamic linguistic tool impacted by context, group identity, and sociocultural influences. Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief's heavy use of informality and debasement slang demonstrates how language was employed to portray humor, emotional tone, and teenage realism.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that slang language in Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief served a significant function in supporting character portrayal, narrative tone, and social interaction within the film. A total of 80 slang expressions were identified and classified according to the five categories of slang language proposed by Mattiello (2008), namely: (1) Informality and Debasement, (2) Group and Subject Restriction, (3) Vulgarity and Obscenity, (4) Secrecy and Privacy, and (5) Time Restriction, Ephemerality, and Localism. The most dominant category found was Informality and Debasement, which showed how the characters used informal and emotionally charged language to convey sarcasm, irritation, and casual humor. Expressions such as "Geez," "Cool," and "Smokin" reflected the youthful, spontaneous tone of the film and emphasized the social dynamics between characters.

.

REFERENCES

Alawiyah, S., Zuriyati, & Lustiyantie, N. (2021). Slang Language as Representatives of Social Culture Identity in Film Step Up 2: The Streets. *International Journal of Language Education and Cultural Review, 7*(2), 204–213. https://doi.org/10.21009/IJLECR.072.20

Allan, K., & Burridge, K. (2006). *Forbidden words: Taboo and the censoring of language*. Cambridge University Press.

Chaer, A., & Agustina, L. (2010). *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan awal* (Edisi Revisi). Rineka Cipta.

Gleason, H. A. (1961). *An introduction to descriptive linguistics*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Hudson, R. A. (1980). *Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge University Press.

Mattiello, E. (2008). *The language of youth subcultures: Social identity in action.* Peter Lang.

Partridge, E. (2004). *Slang: Today and yesterday* (4th ed.). Routledge.

Putri, N. A., Sari, D. P., & Wahyuni, S. (2023). An analysis of slang language in the movie Deadpool. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics, 8*(1), 45–58.

Safarudin, A., Sutikno, B., & Hadi, S. (2023). Qualitative research in social sciences: Definitions, debates, and methodological considerations. *Journal of Social Research and Methodology, 12*(1), 45-60.

Sutikno, B., & Hadi, S. (2020). Perspectives on qualitative research: Challenges and debates. *Indonesian Journal of Educational Research, 7*(2), 101-115.

https://doi.org/10.36257/holistics.v18i1.11965