



Behavior of Consuming Liquid Among Early Youth in Motoling Village, one Motoling District South Minahasa District in 2019



Yessy Kenny Jacob ^a

Article history:

Submitted: 18 August 2021

Revised: 27 September 2021

Accepted: 09 October 2021

Keywords:

alcohol;

drinking habits;

liquor;

teenagers;

Abstract

Teens believe that drinking increases their self-confidence and resolves conflicts. Alcohol may impair cognitive processes, render individuals unconscious, or cause them to misbehave. The purpose of this research is to understand better the drinking habits of adolescents in Motoling Satu Village. The descriptive qualitative technique was utilized in this study. The study subjects were early adolescents who were interviewed in-depth or through Cross Check. The study's findings indicate that the research participants were between the ages of 12 and 15. The majority of study participants said that they first consumed alcohol in seventh grade. However, some use alcohol for the first time when still in primary school's sixth grade. At the Poskamling, the youngster was imbibing booze. The findings indicated that most study participants were aware that alcohol was an intoxicating beverage and that they consumed it on average once every two weeks, although it might also be once a week. Moreover, one can easily consume 1-2 bottles of wine while drinking. The researchers propose that we address adolescents who have a drinking problem by educating the public, consumers, and sellers about the risks of alcohol use.

International journal of linguistics, literature and culture © 2021.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Corresponding author:

Yessy Kenny Jacob,

Department English Literature, UNPI Manado, Indonesia.

Email address: yessyjacob@yahoo.co.id

^a Department English Literature, UNPI Manado, Indonesia

1 Introduction

Adolescence is the time when humans are in their teens. In adolescence, humans cannot be called adults but cannot be called children. Adolescence is a period of human transition from children to adults. Adolescence is psychologically a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. In adulthood, significant maturity occurs, namely the interaction of the perfect brain structure and the wider social environment that allows adolescents to think abstractly. It is at this age that the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors that are always curious, want to feel, and want to try are developed. Of course, if it is not immediately facilitated or directed, it may be misguided and have a negative impact.

Adolescence is known as a difficult time. It is not only difficult for the individual concerned, but also for his parents, the community, and often the security forces. This is because adolescence is a transition period between childhood and adulthood (Hilgard, 1953). This transition period often exposes the individual concerned to a confusing situation, on the one hand, he is still a child, but on the other hand, he must behave like an adult. Situations that cause conflict like this, often lead to strange, awkward behavior and if not control can become delinquency (Loeber, 2003).

Adolescents as individuals are in the process of developing or becoming (becoming), which is developing towards maturity or independence (Hilliard, 2015; Hurlock, 1953). To achieve this maturity, adolescents need guidance because they still lack understanding or insight about themselves and their environment, as well as experience in determining the direction of their lives. The process of individual development does not always run smoothly or according to the expectations and values adopted, because many factors hinder it. This inhibiting factor can be internal or external. External factors are those that come from the environment such as instability in socio-political life, economic crisis, parental divorce, authoritarian attitudes and treatment of parents, or lack of affection and abuse of moral or religious values in religious life or society. At this time many teenagers say that by drinking alcohol their confidence increased from shy to brave, they think that all problems can be solved by drinking alcohol, drinking can make friends (Hearst et al., 2007; Siegel et al., 2011). But according to reality, alcohol can damage the thought process and make people unconscious or act inappropriately. Research has shown that long-term use of alcohol can cause disturbances to the brain, liver, digestive tract, pancreas, fetal muscles, endocrine, nutrition, metabolism, and cancer risk.

In the village of Motoling Satu, there is a group of young people who often drink alcohol almost every day, especially on Sunday nights, which is a "mandatory" day for children to gather because the next day is a holiday. Old people in Motoling Village if they want to go gardening always drink "Captikus" first because for them drinking Captikus first can make them stronger. Especially with the current covid situation "captikus" is believed to be a drink to eliminate the covid virus. Plus, if there are weddings and thanksgiving huts, liquor is usually required to be brewed. And the "disco" event or dancing (dancing) drinks alcohol first so as not to be embarrassed if seen by people you know. The attitude of young people in Motoling One Village when they are hanging out with their friends at night is that they drink alcohol, because for them when they drink alcohol they can sleep soundly. His confidence if after drinking liquor feels higher and more daring to do something. Therefore, as a result of consuming liquor, they always scream with obscenities in a loud voice, even to the point of fighting, which eventually leads to murder. Some have even become addicted to alcohol to death. By looking at the data above, the behavior of drinking alcohol is not only found in adults or the elderly, but teenagers also participate in drinking (Ekawati et al., 2017; Karjono et al., 2017).

Liquor is an alcoholic drink. According to Presidential Decree no. 3 of 1997 is a drink containing ethanol which is processed from agricultural products containing carbohydrates using fermentation and distillation or fermentation without distillation, either by giving pre-treatment or not, adding other ingredients or not, or processed by mixing the concentrate with ethanol or by diluting beverages containing ethanol. Liquor is a type of drink that contains alcohol, regardless of the alcohol content in it. A person who is physically dependent on alcohol will experience withdrawal symptoms if he stops or reduces his use. Symptoms usually occur 6-24 hours after the last drink. These symptoms can last for five days, including shaking, nausea, anxiety, depression, profuse sweating, headache, difficulty sleeping (lasts several weeks).

Common social interests in adolescents include partying with friends of the opposite sex for the first time around the age of 13 or 14 years, drinking on dates or parties becoming increasingly popular during adolescence, drug use is an activity popular clicks and party activities, many teens try these drugs because they are "must try" although some later become addicted, many young people are very interested in helping those who feel they are not understood,

mistreated or who feel pressured, criticism and reform they are usually destructive, not constructive criticism, and suggestions for improvement are usually impractical.

2 Materials and Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach, (Phillippi & Lauderdale, 2018; Holliday, 2010; Ridder, 2014; Marshall et al., 2013; Bengtsson, 2016; Adhabi & Anozie, 2017; Champe & Kleist, 2003; Sgier, 2012), namely the thinking process that starts from the data collected and then oriented to inductive logic. Research does not force itself on efforts to accept or reject allegations but rather tries to understand the situation according to the situation it appears. The purpose of using qualitative research in this research is to develop the concepts used to assist in a deeper understanding of social phenomena and behavior with a natural order in the sense of research, but rather to conduct a study of a phenomenon.

3 Results and Discussions

Based on the characteristics of the respondents, it is known that from the 5 research subjects, 2 people were 15 years old, 1 person was 14 years old, 1 person was 13 years old, and 1 person was 12 years old. All subjects are male. 1 person attends SMP Negeri, where 3 people are in class VIII and 2 people are in class IX. 1 person consumes liquor for 2 years, 3 people consume for 1 year and 1 person consumes liquor for less than 1 year. Most of the research subjects had started drinking liquor one year ago and a few had not been there for one year, a small number of research subjects were curious about liquor, which was felt when drinking liquor, most of the research subjects first said it was bitter, some were sweet and delicious. . The reason for the subjects to drink alcohol, most of the research subjects were curious, a few were experimenting, hanging out and confident. The frequency of drinking a small portion of liquor once a week, it is known that all research subjects mix with bima nails, sprite, coca-cola and the perceived impact of drinking mixed liquor is known that most of the research subjects say that it gives a different effect because they get drunk quickly (Jerez & Coviello, 1998; Graziano et al., 2012).

The attitude of research subjects is known that a small percentage of research subjects average 1-2 bottles each time they drink, research subjects mostly often drink "captikus" the price is cheap and easy to get, on average the research subjects who have tried and some say it's easy to buy because making it yourself in this village. Knowledge of research subjects is known that liquor is an intoxicating drink, the impact of liquor is that a small number of research subjects say they can faint and most say they don't know, the types of drinks known are captikus, pinaraci, champion, beer. A small number of research subjects bought installs where most of the research subjects said it was easy to buy liquor, it was known that most of the research subjects said that buying at the stall costs 20 thousand if the maker is 10 thousand. Sometimes, if you're a brother, you can get it for free.

The behavior of the research subject's friends is known that all of the research subjects' friends consume liquor, a small number of research subjects are invited by friends to consume liquor, a small number of research subjects are forced and some are forced, a small number of research subjects gather with friends and consume together, a small number of research subjects said that they bought liquor in a joint venture, most of the research subjects jointly bought liquor and a small part did not participate in the joint venture if they did not have money, it is known that the joint venture to buy liquor was a small part of the research subjects of two thousand to ten thousand each (Kuntsche & Cooper, 2010; Yankelevitz et al., 2012).

The results of in-depth interviews conducted by researchers with community leaders by asking several crosscheck questions, where the questions confirmed that teenagers in the environment consumed liquor. Another opinion stated that it was common for teenagers to consume alcohol in the village of Motoling Satu, because of the very strong environmental influence. According to community leaders, the reason behind the consumption of alcohol in adolescents is the lack of parental supervision and most of their parents are also drinkers. Because in this village everyone makes alcohol as their daily income, so it is easy for early teens to get alcohol.

The results of in-depth interviews were conducted by researchers on alcohol producers by asking several crosscheck questions, where the questions were almost the same as the research subjects' questions. Alcohol producers know the research subjects because they often buy alcohol on the spot. As long as he sells it always runs out, it can even run out of stock, because every producer has his secret because if he doesn't drink liquor, it won't be

done. If the buyer does not see the age of the youth of junior high, high school. And there are also stalls outside the village order to be resold in its place.

The results of in-depth interviews conducted by researchers on health workers asked several crosscheck questions. The Motoling Health Center has never handled a case of alcohol poisoning. According to the health officer, many junior high school children in the village of Motoling have been drinking alcohol. The health center is aware of the distribution of alcohol in Motoling Village because in that village, liquor is made and almost all houses make alcohol. The officer once saw how it was made and took samples to check the alcohol content, it turned out that after checking the alcohol content was very high, almost 75%, after that every house was told to lower the alcohol content to 30%-50%. In this study, characters based on age were found between 12 to 15 years old. According to WHO, the so-called adolescents are those aged 10-19 years. During adolescence, there are important physical and psychological changes. Physical and psychological changes are so great, that there is a behavior change compared to behavior during childhood (Kellam et al., 1980; Atkin, 1990).

Consuming alcohol, first starting in adolescence and experimentation progressing to regular use throughout the first few years. A small number of research subjects said that the first time they drank alcohol was when they were in the seventh grade of junior high school. However, there is also the first time to drink alcohol when sitting in class VI SD. Several studies confirm that most of those who consume start between the ages of 14 and 15 years. According to the results of the interview, the residence of the research subjects is in their respective homes. One of the most difficult developmental tasks of adolescence is related to social adjustment. To achieve the goals of adult socialization patterns, adolescents must make many new adjustments. The most important and most difficult thing is adjusting to the increasing influence of the peer group. This is because teenagers are mostly outside the home with their peers as a group, so, understandably, the influence of peers on attitudes, conversations, interests, behavior is more influenced by peers. Likewise, when friends consume alcohol, teenagers tend to follow it regardless of their feelings (Chisolm et al., 2014; Trapp et al., 2018).

All subjects of the study of intoxicating drinks. It is undeniable that liquor can cause someone who consumes it to lose consciousness. In some people who are still in the early stages of use, they are unable to control their own words and actions. They can feel very free to do whatever they want without consideration. As stated by several research subjects who give meaning to liquor as a drink that can eliminate awareness and dare to do anything without fear and inferiority. But that's precisely the effect they expect from consuming liquor. The feeling of freedom and increased self-confidence make them feel superior to others. Those who consume alcohol will experience organic mental disorders that interfere with the function of thinking, feeling, and behaving. They will usually experience changes in behavior such as wanting to fight or committing other acts of violence, unable to assess reality, and impaired social function. People who are addicted usually experience a symptom called alcohol withdrawal syndrome, which is a fear of stopping drinking hard.

According to Albert Bandura environment (environment) can affect individual behavior to do something new. According to research results, the place that is usually used to drink alcohol is the camp post at night. Research subjects said that the average consumption of alcohol every two weeks and it could also be once a week is two bottles each time you consume with friends. Becoming a drinker as a learning process, when and where to consume, and incorporate the role of a drinker into him. Meanwhile, Ikard, Green & Horn, found various variations of psychological reasons to continue to consume including habits, dependence, decreased anxiety and tension, relaxation, association and social rewards, stimulation, and awakening.

4 Conclusion

- a) Most of the early teens who consume alcohol are between the ages of 12-15 years. On average, the research subjects were still in junior high school and still in grades VII-IX. The background of which is easy to get alcohol, want to try and influence friends.
- b) The social environment in the village of Motoling Satu greatly affects the early teens who have a habit of drinking alcohol, and often hang out at the patrol post in a quiet place until late at night and sometimes interspersed with liquor, jointly.
- c) Drinking alcohol in the early teens in Motoling Satu Village is considered cool and slang because it is easy to get alcohol in the environment because most of the people in Motoling Satu Village produce alcohol. It is very easy to get alcohol in the Motoling village environment because almost every house produces alcohol,

many small stalls sell it. The price of alcohol in the village is very affordable, so many teenagers buy it because it costs around 20 thousand to 50 thousand.

- d) At the beginning of the study, subjects consumed alcohol on average because they saw friends who were drinking. The length of time they consume alcohol is mostly one year. The type of liquor they drink (“captikus”). On average, they consume alcohol every time they drink two bottles. The reason they drink is mostly imitating their group of friends and thinking that drinking is delicious and can make you fly. Teenagers consume almost every night of the week and at gatherings with friends can also when there are entertainment events. Every time they drink, they spend 2 large bottles of 1.5 L or more if they have a lot of friends. They always consume together rarely consume alone.

Conflict of interest statement

The author declared that he have no competing interest.

Statement of authorship

The author has a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author has approved the final article.

Acknowledgments

We thank you very much for the support from the Motoling Village Government, South Minahasa Regency for its assistance in research on alcohol consumption for teenagers as well as to colleagues who have helped from the initial stage to the completion of this research report very smoothly. A research paper entitled "Boxing Consumption Behavior In Early Adolescent In Motoling Village One Motoling District South Minahasa District In 2019".

References

- Adhabi, E., & Anozie, C. B. (2017). Literature review for the type of interview in qualitative research. *International Journal of Education*, 9(3), 86-97.
- Atkin, C. K. (1990). Effects of televised alcohol messages on teenage drinking patterns. *Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, 11(1), 10-24. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0197-0070\(90\)90125-L](https://doi.org/10.1016/0197-0070(90)90125-L)
- Bengtsson, M. (2016). How to plan and perform a qualitative study using content analysis. *NursingPlus Open*, 2, 8-14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.npls.2016.01.001>
- Champe, J., & Kleist, D. M. (2003). Live supervision: A review of the research. *The Family Journal*, 11(3), 268-275.
- Chisolm, D. J., Manganello, J. A., Kelleher, K. J., & Marshal, M. P. (2014). Health literacy, alcohol expectancies, and alcohol use behaviors in teens. *Patient education and counseling*, 97(2), 291-296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2014.07.019>
- Ekawati, C., Adiputra, N., Sudewi, R., & Duarsa, D. P. P. (2017). The effect of health education towards knowledge and teenager attitudes in consuming liquor, Kupang City in 2016. *International Research Journal of Engineering, IT & Scientific Research*, 3 (4), 20, 26.
- Graziano, F., Bina, M., Giannotta, F., & Ciairano, S. (2012). Drinking motives and alcoholic beverage preferences among Italian adolescents. *Journal of adolescence*, 35(4), 823-831. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2011.11.010>
- Hearst, M. O., Fulkerson, J. A., Maldonado-Molina, M. M., Perry, C. L., & Komro, K. A. (2007). Who needs liquor stores when parents will do? The importance of social sources of alcohol among young urban teens. *Preventive medicine*, 44(6), 471-476. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2007.02.018>
- Hilgard, E. R. (1953). Introduction to psychology.
- Hilliard, A. T. (2015). Global Blended Learning Practices for Teaching and Learning, Leadership and Professional Development. *Journal of International Education Research*, 11(3), 179-188.
- Holliday, A. (2010). Analysing qualitative data. *Continuum companion to research methods in applied linguistics*, 98-110.
- Hurlock, E. B. (1953). Developmental psychology.
- Jerez, S. J., & Coviello, A. (1998). Alcohol drinking and blood pressure among adolescents. *Alcohol*, 16(1), 1-5. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0741-8329\(97\)00152-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0741-8329(97)00152-3)
- Karjono, M., Bakta, I. M., Karmaya, I. N. M., & Pradnyaparamita, D. (2017). Force, Support, and Endorsing Factors of Early Marriage in Adolescent Sasak (Sasak Ethnic) in Central Lombok. *International Research Journal of Engineering, IT and Scientific Research*. [https://doi.org/10.21744/irjeis.v3i2.43\(6\)](https://doi.org/10.21744/irjeis.v3i2.43(6))
- Kellam, S. G., Ensminger, M. E., & Simon, M. B. (1980). Mental health in first grade and teenage drug, alcohol, and cigarette use. *Drug and alcohol dependence*, 5(4), 273-304. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0376-8716\(80\)90003-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0376-8716(80)90003-4)
- Kuntsche, E., & Cooper, M. L. (2010). Drinking to have fun and to get drunk: Motives as predictors of weekend drinking over and above usual drinking habits. *Drug and alcohol dependence*, 110(3), 259-262. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2010.02.021>
- Loeber, R. (2003). *Child delinquency: Early intervention and prevention*. US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Marshall, B., Cardon, P., Poddar, A., & Fontenot, R. (2013). Does sample size matter in qualitative research?: A review of qualitative interviews in IS research. *Journal of computer information systems*, 54(1), 11-22.
- Phillippi, J., & Lauderdale, J. (2018). A guide to field notes for qualitative research: Context and conversation. *Qualitative health research*, 28(3), 381-388.
- Ridder, H. G. (2014). Book Review: Qualitative data analysis. A methods sourcebook.
- Sgier, L. (2012). Qualitative data analysis. *An Initiat. Gebert Ruf Stift*, 19, 19-21.
- Siegel, M. B., Naimi, T. S., Cremeens, J. L., & Nelson, D. E. (2011). Alcoholic beverage preferences and associated drinking patterns and risk behaviors among high school youth. *American journal of preventive medicine*, 40(4), 419-426. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2010.12.011>
- Trapp, G. S., Knuiman, M., Hooper, P., & Foster, S. (2018). Proximity to liquor stores and adolescent alcohol intake: a prospective study. *American journal of preventive medicine*, 54(6), 825-830. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2018.01.043>
- Yankelevitz, R. L., Mitchell, S. H., & Zhang, Y. (2012). Gender differences in factors associated with alcohol drinking: delay discounting and perception of others' drinking. *Drug and alcohol dependence*, 123(1-3), 273-276. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2011.11.012>