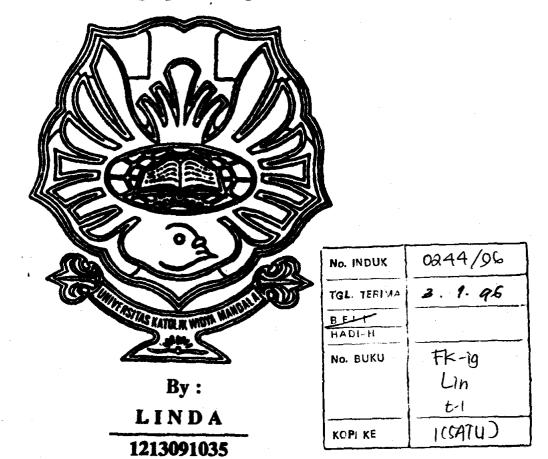
THE TERMS OF ADDRESS FOR UNCLES AND AUNTS IN HOKKIEN DIALECT USED BY HOKKIEN CHINESE INDONESIAN FAMILIES IN SURABAYA

THESIS

In partial Fullfilment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English

Language Teaching



UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS NOPEMBER, 1995

APPROVAL SHEET

(1)

This thesis entitled <u>THE TERMS OF ADDRESS FOR UNCLES AND</u> <u>AUNTS IN HOKKIEN DIALECT USED BY HOKKIEN CHINESE INDONESIAN</u> <u>FAMILIES IN SURABAYA</u> and prepared and submitted by <u>LINDA</u> has been approved and accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching by the following advisor.

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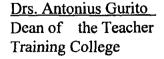
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The writer

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ABSTRACT

THE TERMS OF ADDRESS FOR UNCLES AND AUNTS IN HOKKIEN DIALECT USED BY HOKKIEN CHINESE INDONESIAN FAMILIES IN SURABAYA

This study examined the kinship terms used by Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families who live in Surabaya to address their uncles and aunts.

Using a hidden tape-recorder, the writer went to her five subjects and interviewed them. Then the writer transcribed and analyzed these five recorded conversations in order to find the kinship terms of address used by the subjects, who are members of Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families in Surabaya. After that, the writer also compared these kinship terms with the standard/original Hokkien terms.

Based on the data analyses, the writer was able to list the terms of address used by the subjects. The writer discovered that Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families, who are of the same generation, do not necessarily have the same terms of address uncles and aunts. In fact, it is possible for Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families, who are of the different generations, to share the same terms of address.

Furthermore, the writer found out that most of the terms used by the subjects are basically still the same with the standard/original Hokkien terms. There is only one term which is completely different from the standard/original one, the term of address for father's older brother's wife.

This study hardly represents all the Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families in Surabaya since it is limited to five subjects. Therefore, it is far from perfect. The writer suggests the next researchers to take more subjects, if possible. The next researchers could choose to study the terms of address in other languages or dialects. In addition, it is suggested that more books on sociolinguistics, especially about the theories of the terms of reference and address and also about kinship terms of other languages, be provided in the library. In this way, the next researchers will find it easier and more convenient to do the research.

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