CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of two sections. The first section is about the summary, which covers all the main points that have been discussed in the previous chapters. The second section is the suggestion that might be useful for the people who conduct their research on sociolinguistics, especially on code switching study.

5.1 Summary

The title of this thesis is "A Study on Code Switching between Indonesian Chinese Parents and Children". This study described in informal situation the families often use code-switching and the languages mostly spoken by the families were Mandarin and Indonesian.

This study was conducted under the fact that there are code switching spoken by the members of some Chinese families in Surabaya. While they were having conversations, they used Indonesian and Javanese then switched into Chinese language (Mandarin). The Theories of Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism, and Code-switching are used to guide the writer in conducting her research.

Using a tape-recorder, Sony, and the hand-written diary, the writer collected four conversations in the real situations. She recorded two conversations in the informal situation and noted two conversations also in the informal situation. Then, the writer trancribed and analyzed them under the given parameters such as the subjects' characteristics (age, background of the family, first language, degree of fluency of a language compared with the others, marital status, time, setting, topic, and the languages that were used). The findings explain that the switchings that the most frequently happened / came up were the switching from Indonesian into Chinese language (Mandarin) in informal situation and the main reasons underlying the families to switch code are as follows :

1. The speakers are from pure Chinese families.

2. They consider having Mandarin as the first language and Indonesian and/or Javanese as the second language.

3. They felt being more fluent and easier to use Mandarin.

4. They were willing to express their ethnic identity and solidarity with the addressee.

5. They talked about the topic in informal situation.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer conducted her research by taking the subjects in her families and relatives, who still use Mandarin. They consider it as their first language, and consider Indonesian and Javanese as their second language in their daily communication. Since this study covers only the writer's families and relatives, it can not represent all the Chinese Indonesian families living in Surabaya. There are some short-comings in this study in terms of its scope, instruments, and techniques of the data analysis. Therefore the writer would like to suggest that the future researchers should involve other participants of other tribes living in Surabaya in particular, and in Indonesia in general.

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