



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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This last chapter of the report presents the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion contains the summary of the study under report, while the suggestion contains some suggested idea for further related study.

5.1 The Conclusion of the Study

Language is closely related with the society. It means that language cannot be separated from society. The relationship between language and society is studied in sociolinguistics. The study under report takes sociolinguistics as the underlying theory because it is about the kinship term of address in Balinese and Javanese. The writer took this topic based on the reason that there is a need for more investigation on how different language can create different way of addressing someone, in this case, uncle and aunt. It is hoped that this study can give a clear description and explanation about the address term used for addressing uncle and aunt in Balinese and Javanese so that it can avoid misunderstanding across culture, which often happens. The reason why the writer chose Balinese and Javanese is because the history of these languages is closely related. Based on the explanation of the background, this study was directed to answer the research questions : “ What are the differences and similarities of Balinese and Javanese address terms ?”. Specifically, the study was done to answer the questions (1) *what address terms used by Balinese and Javanese to address uncle and aunt and* (2) *what are the underlying reason and the social factor that they have for*

choosing the address term. Based on these questions, the study was driven to find out the terms used by Balinese and Javanese to address uncle and aunt and the underlying reasons of using the terms. The significance of the study is that it gives description about address terms of two different languages so that misunderstanding can be avoided. The study was limited to study the term of the object of the study and the participants. The object of the study was focused only to the address terms for uncle and aunt, while the participants are Balinese from each caste and Javanese who live in Surabaya.

In analyzing the findings of the study, there are some theories used by the writer. The theories are language and society, variation in language use, address as an influence on style, language and culture, Balinese caste, and the kinds of Javanese address term. Besides, the writer also took some studies which have related topic with the topic of the study under report. The study was done by other researchers.

The study is categorized as a qualitative study because the writer was involved in the observation by directly interviewing the participants of the study. In addition, the study does not deal with number but with the subjective description of the writer. The research design of the study is as follow: after finding the problem, the writer interviewed the participants through diary and machine recording. Then the data obtained from the conversation between the participants and the writer were analyzed and categorized to get the final result of the study. The final result was driven to find the similarity and differences of the sources of language.

The writer found that the terms used in Balinese to address uncle are : *Pak, Wo, Aji* (for Brahmin), *Ajung, Aji, Jung, Ji* (for Kshatriya), *Bapa, Aji* (for Vaisya), and *Pak, Om* (for Shudra). While the terms used to address aunt are : *Wo, Biyang, Biyang Klu* (for Brahmin), *Wo, Wo Agung, Gung Wo, Wo Ratu, Ajung, Ibu, Bujung* (for Kshatriya), *Wo* (for Shudra) and *Tante, Bibi, Bi* (for Shudra). The reasons of Balinese to have those terms are to show social status, in this case the caste system and to show respect and also familiarity.

Javanese has some terms to address uncle such as *Pakde, Wak Gus* (usually used in east Java), *Pakpuh* (usually used in central Java) for addressing parents' big brother. While for addressing parents' little brother the terms are *Paklik*. They also have neutral terms such as *Om* and *Paman*. For addressing aunt, Javanese has the terms : *Bupuh* (used in central Java), *Budhe, Wak Yu* (used in East Java) to address parents' big sister and *Bulik* to address parents' little sister. The neutral term is *Tante*. The reasons that Javanese people have are that they want to keep their culture as a Javanese and also to show respect and familiarity. They are not influenced by social status unlike Balinese.

From the analysis of the form of the term and the reasons, it is concluded that the concept of address terms in both languages is almost the same although there are still some differences found. They are the same because the history of both of them is closely related. The difference occurs because of the different region and development of the culture in each language.

5.2 The Suggestion

The topic about kinship term of address is broad and it contains many specific topics. The writer thinks that this topic is interesting and nice to observe because it involves many people from different culture. Therefore, the writer hopes the next researchers can investigate this topic in more details. The topic about addressing uncle and aunt in Balinese for instance can be analyzed more deeply. The aunt can be differentiated in the way of whether she is parents' big sister, little sister or parents' sister in law. Another topic about address term in Balinese can be about the address terms used if marriage between caste occurs. For the Javanese language the writer suggests that the next researcher analyzes the Javanese from Central Java which is sometimes influenced by the culture of "palace life".

The writer believes that it will be an interesting topic to analyze and it can give great contribution to the sociolinguistics subject for the English Department Students.



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