

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents summary of the main points of each chapter. Besides, this chapter also presents some suggestions concerning the study in sociolinguistics fields and providing of the books, papers in the library.

5.1 Summary

The writer is interested in doing this research since there are many kinship terms used to address uncles and aunts used by the Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya. The facts that she comes from Hinghwa Chinese Indonesian Families and her husband comes from Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families, they use both kinship terms, and she finds some differences as well as similarities between both dialects in addressing their uncles and aunts, are expected to be strong points in conducting this research.

The purpose of this study is conducted to find the kinship terms of address for uncles and aunts in Hinghwa and Hokkien dialects used by both Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya. Moreover, the writer also compares the terms of address for uncles and aunts used by Hinghwa and Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya with

the original Hinghwa and Hokkien kinship terms. In addition this study is conducted to find out differences as well as similarities between Hinghwa and Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families in addressing uncles and aunts.

There are five theories underlying the study. They are Sociolinguistics, Language and dialects, Chinese language and its dialects, kinship terms, and the Hokkien and Hinghwa kinship terms of address for uncles and aunts. In this study, the writer chooses six subjects from six different families (three come from Hinghwa and the other three come from Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya). When interviewing the subjects the writer uses a hidden tape recorder. After that, she transcribes the conversation and analyzes the data.

After analyzing the data, the writer can find the answers to the questions formulated in the statement of the problems. The answers are as follows:

- (1) There are five choices in addressing for uncles and aunts in Hinghwa dialect as used by Hinghwa Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya. For uncles, they are pèk or empèk, cék or encék, koliau, au, iliau. And for aunts, they are: ang, asing, ako, aing, ai or i.
- (2) There are five kinship terms for addressing for uncles and aunts in Hokkien dialects as used by

Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya. For uncles, they are: pèk or apèk, cék or acék, kotiu, ku, itiu. And for aunts, they are: em, cim or acim, ako, kim or akim, i or ai.

- (3) Compared to the original Hinghwa terms, the kinship terms for addressing uncles and aunts used by Hinghwa Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya are basically still the same. The writer finds that the Hinghwa Chinese Indonesian Families uses the free variations of the terms "pèk", "cék" since they have the same meaning. It may caused by the influence of Javanese dialect, since the subjects' grandparents had been living and using bahasa Indonesia and Javanese dialect at home as they migrated to Indonesia. Moreover, prefix "a-" is used to address mother's sisters (MoOSi, MoYSi).
- (4) Compared to the original Hokkien terms, the kinship terms for addressing uncles and aunts used by the Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya are still the same. The difference is in the spelling of the term "m" and "em". Moreover, the Hokkien Indonesian subjects use prefix "a-" to address neither uncles and aunts. In fact, the prefix "a-" does not change the meaning of the kinship terms.
- (5) The writer finds that there are ten different terms



Families in addressing uncles and aunts. In addition, the writer also finds that Hinghwa and Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya share six terms in addressing uncles and aunts. The common things like they use the mixture of bahasa Indonesia, Javanese dialect and their ethnic dialects at home and the differences like they come from different families, and have different customs and family traditions which influence the use of the kinship terms, these facts are expected to explain the similarities as well as differences of kinship terms in addressing uncles and aunts used by Hinghwa and Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families in Surabaya.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer would like to suggest the next researchers to study the terms of address in other languages or dialects and the other topics concerning the sociolinguistics field, since it is interesting to study.

In addition, since there are not sufficient books and papers about the kinship terms provided in the library, the writer would like to suggest the English Departement of Widya Mandala Catholic University to provide and add some more books concerning this study, so the next researchers will do the research more easily.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alford, Richard D. 1988. Naming and Identity. New Haven: Connecticut HRAF.
- Baker, Hugh D. R. 1979. Chinese Family and Kinship. London: The Macmillan Press ltd.
- Chaika, Ellaine. 1982. Language: the Social Mirror. Massachussets: Newbury House.
- Chang, Yii Hung. 1979. The Chinese Language in Singapore. In Llamzon, Teodoro A.(Ed), Papers On Southeast Asian Languages. Singapore: Singapore University Press.
- Clark, Herbert H. and Eve V. 1977. Psychology and Language. USA: Harcout Brace Jovanovich.
- Edward, John. 1985. Language, Society and Identity. Oxford: Basil Blackwell ltd.
- Encyclopedia Britannica. 1947. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.
- Encyclopedia of Linguistics, Information and Control. 1969. London: Pergamon Press.
- Haden, Elgin Suzette. 1979. What is Linguistics. New Jersey Publishing.
- Freedman, Maurice. 1970. Chinese family and Marriage In Singapore. London: Johnson Reprint.
- Hudson, RA. 1980. Sociolinguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Holmes, Janet. 1992. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. New York: Random House.
- International Encyclopedia of Linguistics Vol I. 1992. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kess, J. F. 1979. Psycholinguistics Introductory Perspectives. London: Academic Press.

- Linda. 1995. The Terms of Address For Uncles and Aunts In Hokkien Dialect Used by Hokkien Chinese Indonesian Families In Surabaya. Unpublished Thesis. Surabaya FKIP Unika Widya Mandala.
- Lehmann, Winfred P. 1983. Language: An Introduction, New York: Random House.
- Llamzon, Teodoro A. 1979. Languages of The Philippines. In Llamzon Teodoro A (Ed), Papers on Southeast Asian Languages. (pp. 77-144). Singapore:Singapore University Press.
- Mc. Millan, James H. 1992. Eductional Research. New York: Harper Collins.
- Nababan, P. W. J. 1979. Languages of Indonesian. In Llamzon Theodore A. (Ed), Papers On Southeast Asian Language (pp.270-285). Singapore University Press.
- Omar, Asmah Haji. 1979. Languages of Malaysia. In Llamzon, Teodoro A. (Ed), Papers on Southeast Asian Languages. (pp. 3-76). Singapore: Singapore University Press.
- Pasternak, Burton. 1976. Introduction to Kinship and Social Organization. Englewood Cliffs: New Jersey Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Romaine, Suzanne. Language in Society: An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. New York: Merton College, University of Oxford.
- Tyler, Stephen A. 1972. Context And Alternation In Koya Kinship Terminology, John J. Gumperz (Ed), Directions In Sociolinguistics. Holt: Rinehart and Winston Inc.
- Trudgil, Peter. 1983. An Introduction to Language and Society. Great Britain: Nothumberland Press.
- Tukan, Stefanus Laga, 1987. Unpublished paper. Kinship Terms Used To Address One's Uncles and Aunts in Bahasa Lerek.
- Supriyanto, Henricus. 1986. Penelitian Bentuk Sapaan Bahasa Jawa Dialek Jawa Timur. Jakarta: Depdikbud PPPB.

Wardough, Ronald. 1986. Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd.

Wardough, Ronald. 1977. Introduction to Linguistics. New York: Mc Graw-Hill, Inc.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary, 1986. Massachussets: Merriam-Webster. Inc.