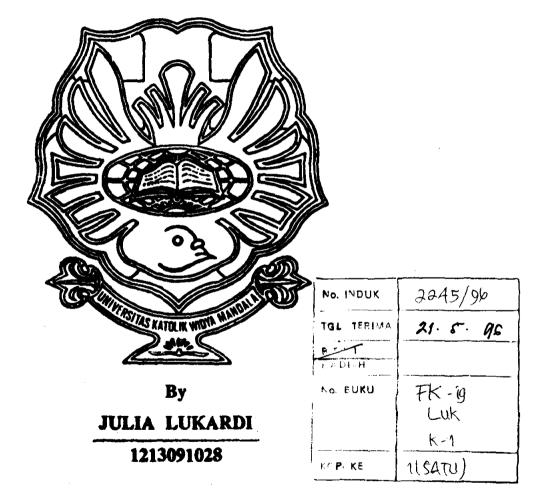
KINSHIP TERMS IN MANDARIN DIALECT USED BY THE THIRD GENERATION OF CHINESE INDONESIANS IN SURABAYA

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfilment 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 APRIL, 1996

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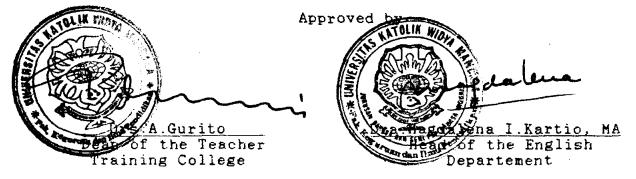
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The Writer

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ABSTRACT

Lukardi, Julia, KINSHIP TERMS IN MANDARIN DIALECT USED BY THE THIRD GENERATION OF CHINESE INDONESIANS IN SURABAYA, S1-Thesis, The English Department of Widya Mandala University Surabaya, 1996.

This thesis is a field research which studies the kinship terms in Mandarin dialect used by the third generation of Chinese Indonesians in Surabaya. The writer chooses Mandarin dialect because it is the common spoken language for all Chinese.

This study uses Sociolinguistics, Language and Dialect, Sociocultural Variables in Chinese Tradition, Mandarin Dialect and Kinship Terms as the underlying theories.

In order to get the data, the writer interviews the subjects and records the speech using a tape recorder. She asks some questions related to the kinship terms. The writer also asks for information that deals with the kinship terms to her Mandarin teacher as the language consultant.

The data for the analysis are obtained from the kinship terms used by three subjects. The writer takes only three persons to represent the Mandarin Chinese Indonesians in Surabaya since among the writer's friends only the three of them still use Mandarin at home. The writer divides the kinship terms that the third generation use into two big groups, i.e, (1) the kinship terms within the family members and (2) the kinship terms within relatives. In analysing the data, the writer transcribes the kinship terms in phonetic symbols, identifies the usage of each terms and checks the kinship terms used by the subjects with the standard form in the Chinese dictionary. From the

analysis, the kinship terms in Mandarin dialect used by the third generation are drawn and so is the interpretation of the findings.

In the conclusion, this study shows that there is a change in some kinship terms used by the third generation of Chinese Indonesians in Surabaya in addressing their family members and relatives. From the findings, the writer suggests that there are many interesting things from this study to be further studied, for example the terms of reference in Mandarin or in other Chinese dialects.