

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is the summary, in which the main points have already been discussed in the previous chapter. The second part is the suggestion, which might give advantages to people especially the ones who deal with sociolinguistics and language choice.

5.1 Summary

This study investigated the three levels of Balinese language in informal contexts. It described some possible reasons which made Balinese people talk to each other in different speech levels in informal contexts.

To collect the data, the writer made use of a tape recorder and a cassette to record the conversations and questionnaires to support his findings. The parameters for analyzing the data were participants, role relationship, setting and scene, topic, and code. The writer then transcribed and analyzed all of seven conversations taken as data in this study and from the questionnaires and found out that:

Some possible reasons which make Balinese people talk to each other in different speech levels are:

(a) Participants

To whom the speaker is talking to plays a role in determining sort of levels. When the speaker and hearer know each other well, they use lower level. They tend to use 'basa kapara' to show intimacy and informality.

If the participants never met each other before, they tend to use 'basa madia' as the medium. When the speaker is talking to somebody older or more superior he would use 'basa alus'.

(b) Role relationship

The relationship between speaker and hearer influences the levels of language very much. Balinese people ought to pay attention to their relationship with the hearers they are talking to so that they can choose appropriate language levels. This sort of situation seems to support Holmes' theory that role relationships between speaker and hearer affect the speech choice (1992:246).

(c) Setting and scene

Setting and scene played a dominant role in applying the speech levels. As we see in conversations V and VII in which the conversation took place in *griya* that made the speakers, Mrs. Sumi and Mr. Wijana, speak in politer speech levels, 'basa madia' and 'basa alus'. Other conversations took place in informal places (markets, residences, etc) so that the speakers felt easy to use 'basa kapara'.

(d) Topic

Topics of interactions in the seven conversations recorded by the writer played a predominant role in the choice of language levels to be applied. All topics in those conversations were common ones, such about: the writer, greeting, asking someone's presence, buying something, and so on.

(e) Code

'Basa kapara' was used in those conversations when the speakers and the hearers knew very well and had a close relationship. 'Basa madia' was used when the participants did not know each other very well or never met before. A last, the third level, 'basa alus', was used when the speaker wanted to show his/ her respect to the person he/ she talked to.

5.2 Suggestions

The writer suggests that :

1. In accordance with Balinese language, the writer hopes that there will be another study about it because this study is limited in its scope, informants, subjects of study, and the area of analysis.
2. In case of similar topic used for thesis writing it is suggested that the writers of the similar topic can use either recorded instruments or written instruments

to avoid the possibility of having biased findings. However, both instruments can be used to support each other as long as the participants of both instruments are of the same people.

3. There will be more studies about sociolinguistics because our country is wealth of regional languages. The more study on our regional languages, the more we know about the diversity of our country.