

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final chapter of this thesis. It consists of two parts. The first part is conclusion and the second part is suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

This study explore the reasons of using Bahasa Walik-an by the students in Malang and the attitudes of language teachers toward its use.

Bahasa Walik-an as one of many slangs in Malang, is the most well known slang which is used by many people in Malang, and most of them is young people who also known as 'arema or kera ngalam' (Malang boys). They use this language to show their group's identity as 'kera ngalam' to other people especially in out of Malang. And most of them said that their reasons of using this language is to express intimacy when they gather with their friends in order that their relationship as Malang people getting coser, so they insert some Bahasa Walik-an to make their conversation are more fun and enjoyable. Moreover, many

of them like and enjoy to use this language because it will be a trend mark for themselves as 'arek Malang'. Basically, the using of this language still popular among young people in Malang but by moving in other cities, they become unwilling to use it. And the factor that influence them not to use this language oftenly is because there is also many of Malang people themselves who do not speak this language to them. Some of them said that they are not use Bahasa Walik-an because they are do not want to be seen as a strange person with a strange language (in the place out of Malang).

The writer finds that language teachers in Malang have a positive attitude toward Bahasa Walik-an. 8 of 13 language teachers wrote that they agree of the using this language by the people in Malang as long as it will used in proper words and context, in addition, the using of this language could enrich the varying of our language. Some of them also wrote that they are disagree of the using of this language, because this language is not suitable as a correct form of language. So that, according to them, it is better if this language are not used broadly.

5.2 Suggestion

Bahasa Walik-an was invented in the mid 1950 by truly scalpers, and then adopted by a great number of Malang boys as their typical code. But the using of this language become reduce nowadays because many of Malang people especially young people who are studying or working in the city out of Malang do not use this language frequently because in their new environment mostly using Indonesian or Javanese language in informal situations. So when they come back to Malang they do not get used to use it anymore, and many of them will miss many new words of Bahasa Walik-an, as the result they will using this language rarely. In the next their generation the using of this language automatically become more less and finally they could not speak it fluently. Most of the subjects that the writer has been interviewed said that they know and speak only for some particular words of bahasa Walik-an. 9 of 10 subjects said their parents do not use this language anymore. It proves that the using of this language in the next generation become more less. Moreover some of them do not want use this language anymore in out of Malang because

they have to translate the words itself to them to make them understand what they are talking about, and it wastes time. So it makes them unwilling to use it frequently.

We are as young people have a tendency to create something new to show our identity in the society. And if our society accept it as something good to them they will adopt it and use it in their life. Bahasa Walik-an is one of many creativities of the Malang people. Many of them adopt and use it in their informal conversations. This language is very popular among the young people, and becomes a trend mark for them. Many of language teachers in Malang agree of the using of this language because this language can be as a language variation which can be enrich our culture in language which already we had. And it should have more attention from us to keep ourselves creativities, especially it comes from our young generations which prove that they could do something new and unique, and their creativity is now known and used broadly by themselves or even others people who interest in this language. And also we must have a positive attitude and interest not to underestimate any

creativities as a threaten for our culture but we could see it in positive side to make it as a something important and usefull for our culture or at least our society's identity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bell, Roger.T.(1976). Sociolinguistics Goals, Approaches, and Problems.New York:St.Martin's Press
2. Chaika, Elaine.(1992). Language:The Social Mirror. Masachusettes,USA. Newburry House.
3. Chambers and Peter Trudgill.(1986). Dialectology. Chambridge University Press.
4. Dickson, Paul.(1992). It Ain't No Big Thing. In Goshgarian, Gary. Exploring Language. London Edward Arnold.
5. Doughty and John Pearce. Language in use. School Council Programme in Linguistics and English Teaching.
6. Encyclopedia Britanica, A New Survey of Universal Knowledge Vol.20.(1974). Encyclopedia Britanica, Inc
7. Goshgarian, Gary.(1992). Exploring Language. New York. Harper Collins Publishers, Inc.
8. Holmes, Janet (1992). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. London, Longman.
9. Hudson, Richard.(1980). Sociolinguistics.Chambridge: Chambridge University Press.
10. Kreckel, Marga.(1981). Communicative Acts and Shared Knowledge in Natural Discourse. London:Academic Press, Inc.
- 11.Kridalaksana, Harimukti.(1982). Kamus Linguistik. Jakarta: PT Gramedia.
- 12.Nababan (1984). Sosiolinguistik. Jakarta.Publised by PT.Gramedia
13. Pride and Janet Holmes (1972). Sociolinguistics. New York. Penguin Books.

13. Pride and Janet Holmes (1972). Sociolinguistics. New York. Penguin Books.
14. Salim, Peter.(1989). The Contemporary English-Indonesia Dictionary. Jakarta:Modern English Press.
15. Sanches and Ben Blount. Sociocultural Dimension of Language Use. A Subsidiary of Hartcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers.
16. Soedjatmiko, Wuri.(1986). Attitudes And Motivation in Foreign And Second Language Learning. A Case Study at the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University. Institut Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Malang Fakultas Pasca Sarjana Pendidikan Bahasa.
17. Sumanandar, Melik.(1976). A Trip to Malang Slang. Unpublished Thesis, Malang:IKIP Fakultas Sastra dan Seni Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Malang.
18. Wardhaugh, Ronald.(1988).Languages in Competition. Oxford:Blackwell.