



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study. At the last part of this chapter, the writer presents some suggestions that hopefully will be useful.

5.1 Conclusions

Child language can be recognized directly from its syntactic form because it is simple. Crayon Shinchan, the main character of Shinchan comics is a five-year old boy who has unique language. People around the world love these comics and animation because of Shinchan's unique language and his typical behavior. In spite of that, mothers are getting worried of letting their children read and watch Shinchan because they think that his language and behavior is harmful. Prof. Sadtono from NUBAC Japan, said in his e-mail to the writer, that even Japanese mothers forbid their children consume Shinchan comic. In addition, Sr. Monica Junko Shioya, the president of Seisen University Japan also said in her e-mail to the writer, that Shinchan's animation and comic are very rude. That kind of phenomenon also happens in Indonesia. Jawa Pos, one of Indonesian popular newspapers once made a forum to discuss Shinchan's language and behavior for a whole week. This strengthens the writer's opinion that Shinchan's language is worth to be analyzed. It is because the writer finds the fact in society that Shinchan is very popular among all ages eventhough his language and behavior are considered rude.

Questions then came to the writer's mind, and she formulated them as her research questions. She conducts her study to find out the linguistic features of Shinchan's child language, the illocution and the real intention of Shinchan's utterances, the effects or the perlocution of Shinchan's utterances on his interlocutors, and the factors that influence Shinchan's child language.

From the results of the study, the writer then could draw conclusions as follows:

1. Shinchan's language is a child language from the point of view of its linguistic features.
 - The Syntax of Shinchan's language is simple, like an ordinary child language.
 - Shinchan's favorite topic reflects child language. The topic he likes to tell not only about things that happen to him and things he wants but also about his dreams and fantasies.
 - Shinchan's pronunciation is child pronunciation. He still makes mistakes in pronouncing words.
 - Shinchan's diction is child diction. He likes to pick up new words and applies whenever he gets the chance.
2. In contrast, according to the intended meanings or the illocutionary acts of his child language and his real intention of uttering his language, Shinchan's language sometimes can be considered as an adult language. Shinchan's language is mostly full of sexual innuendos, though one hopes that he really doesn't understand what he is saying. He loves saying things in his own way.

He likes to make a joke, but the impolite ones. He thinks that what he said is funny and he enjoys saying that eventhough he gets punished. Lastly, Shinchon would use every opportunity to speak the facts out, eventhough it is not appropriate.

3. Shinchon's unique language gives impacts on his interlocutor. Most of them feel irritated and embarrassed because Shinchon loves saying sexual innuendos. The biggest impact goes to his mother who often feels ashamed because of his only son's terrible language and behavior.
4. There are five main factors that greatly influenced Shinchon's language. They are the culture where Shinchon lives, the parent-child relationship in his house, the gender roles, the existence of television and other mass media, and Shinchon's self-concept and self-evaluation.

5.2 Suggestions

This study is far from perfect due to so many shortcomings in terms of instruments, and procedures of analyzing the data. Anyway, the writer still hopes that this study will give good contribution to the study of psycholinguistics, semantics, and CCU (Cross Cultural Understanding) significantly; and for Indonesian parents in general.

Analyzing a comic is challenging, and Shinchon's language is worth to be analyzed. Unfortunately, the writer still found difficulties in looking for references about child language and about the Japanese children language. It

would be better if the institution provides enough books so that further research would not get the same difficulties.

The writer also found difficulties in formulating procedures of analyzing the data. It is because analyzing a comic is rarely done by previous researchers. The writer suggests further researches to have better procedures of analyzing the data to perfect this study.

For the Psycholinguistics field, the writer hopes that the study under report can be a topic of child language to be taught to students. Shinchan's language is a new phenomenon of child language to be researched more.

Shinchan's child language's illocutionary force can be input for the lecturers to teach Semantics, especially the theory of Speech Acts. It can be a topic to be given to the students as their exercises.

Shinchan comes from a Japanese family. It can be a topic also for the teaching of Cross Cultural Understanding (CCU) because the lecturers can explore the culture points in Shinchan's child language as an example of explaining Japanese culture.

From her study, the writer suggests that Indonesian parents accompanying their children in watching Shinchan animation film and its comics. Children are easy to imitate something, just like Shinchan. By accompanying their children in watching Shinchan's animation and reading Shinchan comics, the parents could give education to their children on how a good child is. Shinchan also opens parents' eyes that they must pay extra attention to films and magazines their

children read. Shinchan is one of the effects if they pay less attention to films and books their children consume.

One thing to be considered by parents is that children are very easy to imitate things. Therefore, parents must pay attention to their own language and behavior at home. It is because their child will accidentally imitate what they hear and what they see in their house.

Shinchan's language is a child language. What make it considered rude are his behavior and his vocabulary. Shinchan likes to expose taboo things that should not be said by a child of his age. Actually Yoshito Usui wants to open parents' eyes that Shinchan is the fact that is starting to happen. Sr. Monica Junko Shioya said that young people in Japan nowadays uttered rude language. Shinchan is the reflection of Japanese situation nowadays and Usui exposes it so that parents could be more aware of their children's language and behavior

Shinchan comic is an early sign of recent children language phenomena. That is why, to prove and to avoid deeper impact, the writer here suggests the parents to read these comics first before giving it to their children. It is done so that parents know the best way to educate their children while reading these comics. Parents can make Shinchan as an example of a bad child and explain that words Shinchan used are impolite and they are not supposed to use it. Therefore, Shinchan can be used to educate children.

This study can be developed more in further researches. The further research could focus on Shinchan's language syntactic form, or the vocabulary

used by Shinchan compared to five-years old children vocabulary, or the use of Shinchan as the media of teaching reading, structure, and writing.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

“Age 4 to 5 Years: Language Development”

(<http://www.medem.com>)

“An Account of Speech Acts”

([http://www.geocities.com/johncoal/Language/An account of speech act.htm](http://www.geocities.com/johncoal/Language/An_account_of_speech_act.htm))

“Ben. 1999. First Language Acquisition (1)”

(<http://www.geocities.com/CollegePark/Theatre/3824/Ling5.html>)

Ben. 1999. First Language Acquisition (2)

(<http://www.geocities.com/CollegePark/Theatre/3824/Ling6.html>)

Berger, Kathleen Stassen, and Ross A. Thompson. 1995. **The Developing Person: Through Childhood and Adolescence**. New York. Worth Publisher.

Claudill, W., and H. Weinstein. 1974. “Maternal Care and Infant Behavior in Japan and America” **Japanese Culture and Behavior: Selected Readings**. Ed. T. S. Lebra and W. P. Lebra. Honolulu: University of Press of Hawaii.

“Children’s Speech and Language”

(<http://www.geocel.com/communicate/develop.html>)

Clark, Herbert. H and Eve V. Clark. 1977. **Philosophy and Language**. USA: Hartcourt Brace Jovanovich Publisher.

“Communication and Your 4-5 Old”

(http://www.medem.com/search/article_display.cfm?path=n:&mstr=/ZZZHZRBYZ9C.html&soc=AMA&srch_typ=NAV_SERCH)

“Crayon Shinchan”

(<http://www.arts.unimelb.edu.au/amu/ucr/student/1997/do/popprog/crayon/crayon~1.htm>)

Finnocchiaro, Mary, Phd. 1974. **English as a Second Language: From Theory to Practice**. New York: Regents Publishing Co.

Gleason, Berko. 1997. **The Development of Language**. Boston: A Viacom Company.

Hall, Edward. 1990. **The Silent Language**. New York: Anchor-Doubleday.

Hall, Edward, 1976. **Beyond Culture**. Garden City: New York: Anchor-Doubleday.

Kreckel, Marga. 1981. **Communicative Acts and Shared Knowledge in Natural Discourse**. London: Academic Press, Inc. Ltd.

Kunihiro, M. 1973. “The Japanese Language and Intercultural Communication”
The Japan Interpreter.

“Language Development in Children”

(http://childdevelopmentinfo.com/development/language_development.t.shtml)

Lebra, T. S. 1976. **Japanese Pattern of Behavior**. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Levine, D. 1985. **The Flight from Ambiguity**. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Maynard, Senko. 1997. **Japanese Communication**. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Oyama, Yuko. 1998. **Major Factors Affecting Communication Styles of American Children and Japanese Children: the Analog Age and the Digital Age**. (<http://www.nyu.edu/classes/keefe/waoe/oyama.html>)

Searle, John R. 1965. **What is Speech Act? In M. Black (ed) Philosophy in America**. New York: Cornell Univ. Press.

Sternberg, Robert J. 1995. **In Search of Human Mind**. USA: Hartcourt Brace College Publishers.

Usui, Yoshito. 1992. **Crayon Shinchan**. Vol. 5. Tokyo, Jap.: Futabasha.

