

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS

This chapter consists of two sections. The first one is the summary, which sums up all the main points in the previous chapters. The second section is the suggestion for the people who conduct their research on sociolinguistics, especially on code switching study.

#### 5.1. Summary

This study was conducted under the fact that there are switchings done by the members of the Gek Indonesian families in Surabaya. As they are having conversations, they use Indonesian and/or Javanese, then they switch into Gek dialect. The writer wanted to explore which that mostly occurred, the switchings from Indonesian to Gek or from Javanese to Gek and the main reasons underlying them to switch code. The theories of Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism and Code Switching were used to guide the writer in conducting her research scientifically.

Using a tape recorder (Sony) as the audio recording and the noted diary, the writer collected four conversations taken in the real situations. Then, the writer transcribed and analyzed them. The analyses were

on the basis of parameters : the subjects (age, background of the family, first language, degree of fluency of a language compared with the other(s), status and distance), time, setting, topic and languages that were used. The findings explain that the switchings that were most frequently used were the switchings from Indonesian into Gek. The other findings show that the main reasons underlying the people to switch code were (1) background of the participants who are from pure Gek families, (2) the topics which were easy or ordinary, (3) being more fluent and more at ease to use Gek, and (4) being largely confined to home and neighborhood.

The other reasons stated in Chapter II which do not underlie the subjects of this study are (a) having inability to find words to express what they want to say, (b) not being very proficient in the second language proved by using brief words/phrases, (c) having language available for schooling, and (d) having intermarriage between mother tongue groups.

The writer did not find the reason of having inability to find words in the research. It is because the participants of this study actually know the Indonesian (or Javanese) words/phrases. They switched into Gek because of being more fluent and more at ease to use it.

It is true that the participants do not master Indonesian well, but the data show that the participants switch into Gek in simple words/phrases. For example :cu hak/cu ha'/meaning 'customer', Cung Kwèk/cuŋ kwɛ'/meaning mainland and other words. The words are much easier than, for example, saying 'interlokal', 'pizza', 'hamburger' etc. If the words are switched, it can be said that the speaker gets difficulty to pronounce or even to know the meaning. Therefore, this study does not show the reason of not being very proficient in the second language (Indonesian).

Having language (Gek) available in schooling is not the reason found in the data. Though some participants ever joined Chinese school, they only learnt the standard language, i.e. Chinese. They are able to speak Gek because they are largely confined to home and neighborhood.

At last, the reason of having intermarriage between mother tongue groups is not related to this study. As it is said in each data, the participants are from pure Gek families.

The other reasons which are not explained in Chapter V actually have influences for the subjects to switch into Gek. However, they are not the main reasons.

## 5.2. Suggestion

The writer conducted her research by taking the subjects in her own relatives, who still use Gek, besides Indonesian and Javanese, in their daily communication. Since this study covers only the 'insiders' of Gek families, maybe it cannot represent all Gek families, or even Chinese families in Surabaya. Therefore, the writer would like to suggest the following researchers who deal with code switching that the next research may include wider scope, for example : Gek families who are not bound into one's relatives, or Gek families compared with other tribe(s) of Chinese offsprings in Indonesian.

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