CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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This chapter is divided into three parts, namely, summary, conclusion, and suggestions. In the summary, all main points of each chapter are summarized. While all important points in the findings are concluded in the conclusion. The writer also gives some suggestions on the next part.

5.1 Summary

The writer is interested in doing this research because she finds that terms of address used in Chinese, especially in Gek dialect, are more complicated than in English. For example, in English, to address his family and relatives, one uses the terms "brother", "sister", "brother in-law", and "sister in-law". On the contrary, in Chinese, there are several terms of address used to address one's family and relatives based on their ages. Apart from that, these terms of address are not common for many people in Indonesia and have its own character- istics which are different from other terms of address.

The purpose of this study is to discover and describe the terms of address for members of Chinese family and relatives in Gek dialect and the reasons why one still maintain the kinship terms of address.

There are three theories to underlie the study. They are language and dialect, Chinese language and its dialects, and Gek dialect.

In this research, the writer chose four persons who come from four different Gek Chinese Indonesian families. Doing this research, she used a list of questions and tables to collect the data. After that, the writer classified the types of kinship terms and examined them. Then, she analyzed the reasons of the four informants for still maintaining the Gek kinship terms of address.

The writer also got the fact that there is a little bit difference in some terms, such as "kung-kung" versus "a-kung" for grandfather and also the names "ko" and "siong" after "dang" and "piau" shown in the kinship terms for male cousins. Actually, the differences are only variants, as long as they do not change the meaning of the terms. Furthermore, there are two additional terms, namely, "Dang" and "Piau" applied on all cousins from father side and mother side. "Dang" indicates that a speaker and the members have the same surname and also have a closer relationship while the term "Piau" is otherwise.

5.2 Conclusion

There are several points related to the findings

that can be concluded. First of all, according to the old Chinese tradition, it is inappropiate to address those superior to the speaker (that is, those older or senior in generation) by their personal names (Lukardi 1996:3). While those younger are usually called by their personal names. Second, prefix /-a/ in "a-kung", "a-bo", "a-pak", "a-suk", a-ko", and "a-sao", is used to show closeness and affection to the person they address to. Moreover, the terms "ko" versus·"siong" have the same meaning and function, that is, for addressing those older male cousins. At last, to address cousins, generally, a speaker simply uses the terms "koko", "sao-sao", "cé-cang", "cé-cé", for those senior to the speaker. But, it would be better and more appropiate if "Dang" and "Piau" are used, because the function of those terms is to show whether those persons are part of the same family from their surname. Therefore, surname is the proudest thing a Chinese inherits (Lukardi 1996:17).

5.3 Suggestions

Being aware of how limited the time that the writer has, there is one relative that is not discussed in this study, that is, terms of address for "nephews" and "nieces". Therefore, the writer would like to suggest next researchers to add and review this study or the next researchers could choose to study the other topics concerning sociolinguistics, not only terms of address.

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