# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION

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This chapter is divided into two parts: summary and suggestions. In the summary, all main points from each chapter are summarized. Meanwhile, the writer presents some suggestions on the next part.

## 5.1 Summary

The purpose of this study is to find the kinship terms of address used by Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families in Surabaya. Furthermore, this study was conducted in order to find out whether there is a difference among these families in addressing uncles and aunts. Meanwhile, the writer also compared the terms of address used by these families with the standard/original Hokkien terms is order to find any significant changes.

The writer is interested to conduct this research because she found an intriguing difference between English and Hokkien dialect in the way of addressing uncles and aunts. In English, for example, a single term "aunt" /ant/ is used to address parents' sisters or sister-in-laws, and a term 'uncle' /Aŋkl/ is for parents' brothers or brother-in-laws. On the other hand, Hokkien dialect has many different terms to address uncles and aunts.

There are six theories which underlie this study. It involves theories of sociolinguistics, language and dialect, Chinese language and its dialects, Hokkien

dialect, kinship terms of reference and address, and kinship terms of address for uncles and aunts in Hokkien dialect. The writer in this study chose five persons from five different Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families who live in Surabaya to be her subjects. Using a hidden tape-recorder, she interviewed them. Then, she analyzed and transcribed these recorded conversations.

After analyzing and transcribing the data, the writer found several interesting facts. First of all, she found out that Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families, who are in the same generation, do not necessarily have the same terms of address for uncles and aunts. In fact, Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families, who are in different generations, could have the same terms to address uncles and aunts. Therefore, the difference in the terms of address for uncles and aunts among the Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families is not caused by generation/family background.

Then, the writer also found aut that most of the terms used by the Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families are basically still the same with the standard/original Hokkien terms. Some of them are variants of the standard/original terms, which mean that they differ from the standard/original ones only in the presence or absence of an affix. There is one term which is completely different from the standard/original one, the term to address father's older brother's wife. The standard/original terms is "m", while use of the subjects uses "uak". This changing is due to the influence of Bahasa Indonesia in the Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families.

## 5.2. Suggestions

This study is limited to five subjects from five different Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families in Surabaya. Therefore, it unlikely represents all the Hokkien Chinese Indonesian families in Surabaya. The writer suggests the next researchers to take more subjects, if possible. The next researchers could choose to study the terms of address in other languages or dialects.
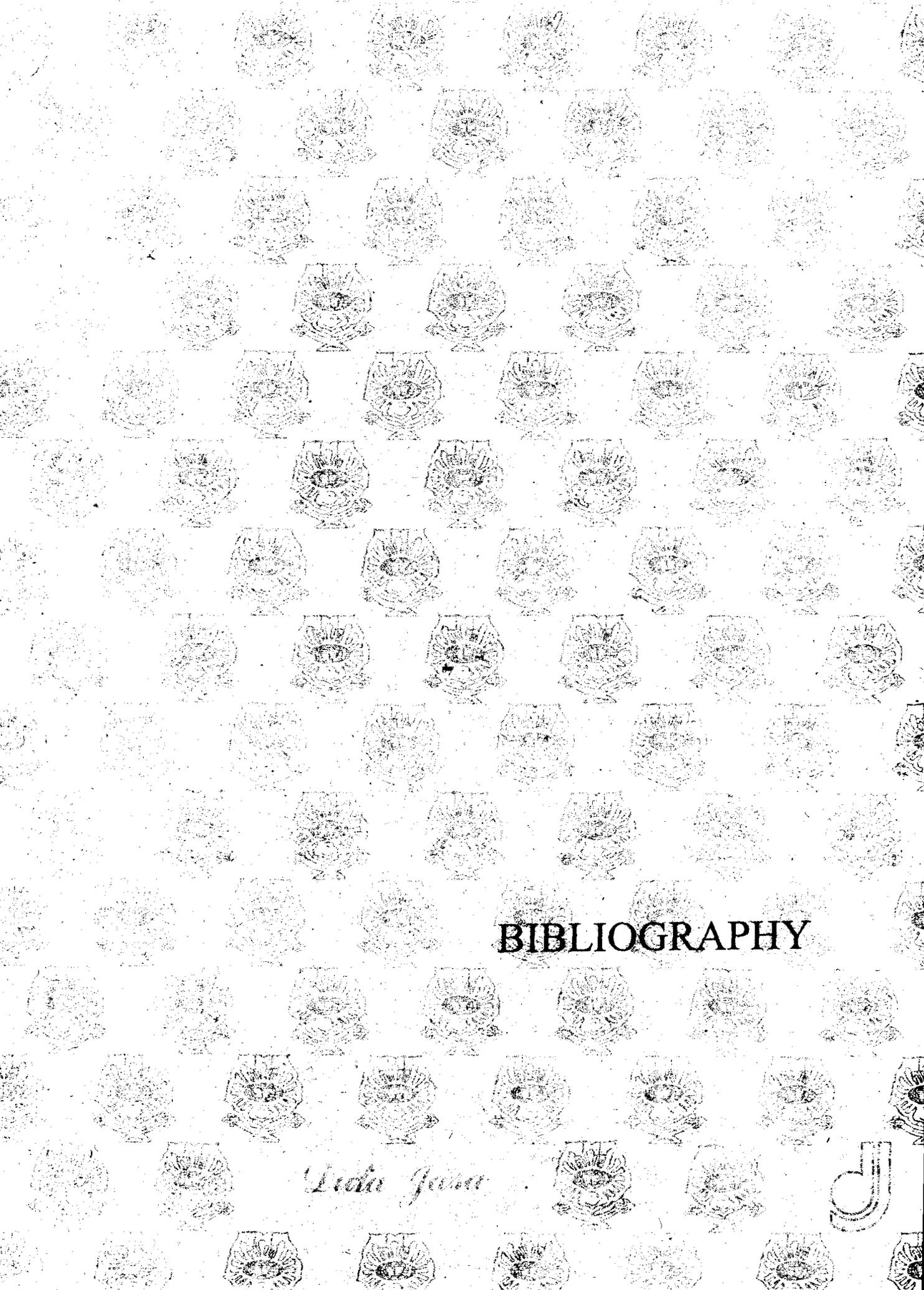
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