

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

This study examines the kinship terms in Mandarin used by the third generation of Chinese Indonesians in Surabaya. From the findings, it can be concluded that there is a change in some kinship terms used by third generation with the appropriate terms in the Chinese-English dictionary. Some terms used by the third generation are not standard Mandarin kinship terms and the pronunciation of some terms have been influenced by Indonesian-Mandarin pronunciation.

This happens because first, the parents have never taught them to address their family members and relatives using the appropriate kinship terms. Although later they may know the appropriate ones, they are not used to use them. For example, they address their older

brother by using "ko-ko" /ko ko / or "ko" /ko / . In this case, "ko" is a Baba kinship term. Actually the appropriate term for addressing older brother is "ke-ke" /ka ka / but today many youths pronounce it "ko-ko" which is an Indonesian-Mandarin pronunciation. Second, they do not use "dang" /daŋ / and "piao" /pyaʊ / to address their paternal and maternal cousins because they feel closer if they just address them by "ko-ko", "cie-cie" or name. Third, having godparents can make someone does not use the appropriate kinship terms anymore. For example, because of some reasons someone has godparents. In this case, he addresses his godparents by using the term "pa-pa" /pa pa / and "ma-ma" /ma ma / . To address his real parents; therefore, he will use different terms for example "pa-pi" /pa pi / for addressing his father and "ma-mi" /ma mi / for his mother. And the last, someone does not use the appropriate terms anymore in addressing his family members and relatives because he is older or at the same age with them. However, it is against the old Chinese tradition because this indicates a respect. Therefore, one should address his older sister-in-law "sao-sao" /sao saʊ / although he may actually be much older.

From the data, it is clear that generally the third generation still use the appropriate terms in addressing

their family members and relatives which belong to the first and second generation. But mostly they do not use the appropriate term strictly anymore when they address their family members and relatives which belong to the same generation with them. For example, they address their brothers, sisters and cousins by name and they do not use "dang" to address their paternal cousins or "piao" to address maternal cousins.

Finally it can be concluded that there is a change in some kinship terms used by the third generation with the appropriate terms in the Chinese dictionary. The factors that determined the kinship terms are sex, age, blood relationship, generation, marriage, paternal and maternal line and also the parents' role. The parents' role greatly influence the children in using the appropriate terms to address their family and relatives because usually they know the terms from their parents and they have been taught to use the terms since they were children.

5.2 Suggestions

The writer hopes that this thesis will be able to give some helpful information especially to students who want to make a study on Sociolinguistics. From the

findings, the writer suggests that there are many interesting things from this thesis to be further studied. For example like the terms of reference in Mandarin dialect or other Chinese dialects.

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