

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

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This chapter consists of three sections. The first section is the summary in which all of the main points that have been discussed in the previous chapters are summarized. The second part presents the writer's conclusion based on the result of the research she has done. The third part gives some recommendations that might be useful for the people who deal with Sociolinguistics.

5.1 Summary

The writer did this study because there is a phenomenon that the Javanese younger generations in a big city like Surabaya tend to decrease speaking Bahasa Jawa. People say that Bahasa Indonesia has the great influence to change the existence of vernacular as the home language. People say that there are many factors influence the Javanese younger generations to shift their vernacular. Some of them say that it is caused by the effect of Indonesian TV programmes like Indonesian sinetrons, Indonesian advertisement programmes, etc. The others say that it is caused by the prestige of Bahasa Indonesia as the first language in Indonesia. Based on this reality, the writer was interested to know more and find the valid reasons why they do so. She also wanted to know what gender tend to speak Bahasa Indonesia more.

The writer answered the questions which had been formulated in the statement of the problems based on the guidance of Sociolinguistics' theories that cover bilingualism, language function, and language shift.

The writer transcribed and analyzed the recorded conversations using the parameters given. To check the validity of data analysis, the writer made a confirmation to the subjects under the study. She asked the reasons why they tend to speak Bahasa Indonesia instead of Bahasa Jawa, for this study is qualitative in which the writer wasn't involved in the conversations being observed. Consequently, confirmation is needed.

5.2 Conclusion

After doing the research, the writer found out that girls prefer to speak Bahasa Indonesia more than boys. When girl meets other girls, she prefers to speak Bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, when girl meets boy, there are two possibilities. If she knows the boy well, she will speak Bahasa Jawa for it is more intimate. But, if she doesn't, she will speak Bahasa Indonesia because of prestige. On the other hand, boys don't prefer to speak Bahasa Indonesia while talking to each other except if they are talking to the girls either know well or don't. Unfortunately, the numbers of girls are much more than the numbers of boys. As a result, Bahasa Indonesia is often heard everywhere.

Besides that, she found out that there are some

factors that influence the Javanese younger generations who live in the writer's neighbourhood tend to speak Bahasa Indonesia instead of Bahasa Jawa. They are:

1. Interlocutor

The female speakers prefer to speak Bahasa Indonesia when talking to other female speakers. On the other hand, the male speakers prefer to speak Bahasa Jawa while talking to other male speakers, Bahasa Jawa was used.

2. End

The end of the conversation supports the speakers to speak Bahasa Indonesia, especially when boys are teasing girls.

3. The prestige of Bahasa Indonesia as the first language in Indonesia supports the speakers to speak it.

4. The habit of speaking Bahasa Indonesia supports the speakers to speak it either in formal or formal situation.

5. The effect of Indonesian TV programmes such as Indonesian sinetrons, Indonesian advertisement, etc influence the speakers to speak Bahasa Indonesia.

6. The pitch, intonation, vocabulary, juncture, etc of Bahasa Indonesia that are softer and more polite than Bahasa Jawa, Surabaya dialect support the speakers, especially the female speakers speak Bahasa Indonesia.

5.3 Recommendation

This study is a preliminary study of Sociolinguistics that focuses upon the language shift phenomenon; therefore it is still far from perfect. There are many weaknesses in terms

of the scope, techniques for analysing the data, and the parameters used. The writer recommends others who want to do Sociolinguistics research to conduct the other similar researches on language shift done by different people in different ethnic group to confirm the results of this study. For instance, the process of language shift done by Chinese adult, Madurese adult, etc in formal situation with much better techniques.

Furthermore, she recommends people who deal with teaching Bahasa Daerah at the Elementary School to teach Bahasa Daerah contextually. It means that the elementary students are expected to be able to speak Bahasa Daerah at the end of the program.

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