

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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This chapter is the final chapter of this thesis. It consists of two parts. The first part is conclusion and the second part is suggestion.

5.2 Conclusion

As a proverb says that a language points out a nation, it explains that where there is a language, there is certainly a nation or even only groups of people live in it. As people grow, the language also develops according to the environment. The development can be enhanced or pretended among the groups.

Chinese immigrants who brought their national language, Chinese, can survive in Indonesia. The problem is related with the existence of their language. As the minority group people, they face difficulties in maintaining their ethnic language. From the research done by the writer, it is

clearly revealed that first, the young generation does not maintain Chinese entirely although they were born from Chinese-blooded parents. Among ten informants, seven of them maintain Chinese, but three of them do not maintain it anymore. There are certain reasons for it. The changes in this habit of using Chinese shows that the existence of Chinese in the Chinese community in Surabaya turns to a bad impact. If the young generation does not realize the significance of Chinese, it might not be maintained in a long distance time. Another finding is that there are factors which influence and support the young generation to maintain Chinese in their lives. The most influencing factors are demographic which covers parents' role at home and attitude in which they speak Chinese to show their self-identity. They stated that they take a Chinese lesson as the first important step followed by reading Chinese books and/or magazines, watching Chinese films, speaking Chinese regularly, listening to Chinese songs and going to another country to learn Chinese if they have a chance.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer suggests several ways for young generation of Indonesian Chinese to maintain Chinese. The first thing they can do is taking a private lesson in Chinese. Then, they practice it in everyday conversations with the family, relatives, friends and other ethnic acquaintances as often as possible. They can also watch Chinese films or listen to Chinese songs. Practically, they have to be pessimistic to use it in everyday communication. Moreover, it is nearly the same with learning other languages in which they should speak Chinese regularly without being afraid to make some mistakes. The writer suggests Indonesian government to enlarge the language policy. Although Chinese is a minority language in Indonesia, it does not mean it has no chances to develop. It will be better if Chinese is allowed in publication, such as on television and radio. Furthermore, the government can support the Chinese course to be opened in Surabaya and other areas in Indonesia.

The most important thing is that the successful of a language maintenance depends on the language speakers. There will always be ways and time to remain the use of the language. In this case, the young Indonesian Chinese in Surabaya have a great responsibility in maintaining Chinese nowadays and in the near future. The existence of Chinese in Surabaya is on their hands.

At last, the writer realizes that this study has not been perfect yet. It is caused by limited number of the informants and scope of area which is only in Surabaya. She suggests other students to analyze what factors influence Indonesian Chinese in more specific area do not maintain Chinese nowadays. She also suggests other students to make studies concerning other minority dialects and languages in Indonesia or the influence of Indonesian or Javanese language in Chinese.

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