CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is the summary, in which the main points have already been discussed in the previous chapter. The second part is the suggestion, which might give advantages to people especially they who deal with Sociolinguistics, particularly in Linguistic Repertoire, Multilingualism, Code-Switching or Code-Mixing.

5.1 Summary

This study described Mr. Ali Mahakam's linguistic repertoire and the factors that influence Mr. Ali Mahakam to choose appropriate languages for communicating with people around him under the theories of Sociolinguistics including Linguistic Repertoire, Multilingualism, Code-Switching or Code-Mixing.

To collect the data, the writer made use of a tape recorder to record the conversations. The writer then transcribed and analyzed all of the six conversations taken as the data in this study. They were two findings. The first finding was that Mr. Ali Mahakam's linguistic repertoire was Indonesian, Javanese, Chinese and English. The second finding was the factors that influenced Mr.
Ali Mahakam to choose appropriate languages for communicating with people around him were setting, participants, topic and function. In any setting and situation, Mr. Ali Mahakam used Indonesian and Javanese. Whomever he talked to, he always used Indonesian and Javanese, too. In any topics and functions, he chose Indonesian and Javanese. Those two languages were mostly used because they were daily languages so all the participants understood these languages well. While, Chinese and English were not frequently used as these languages were not understood by all participants.

5.2 Suggestions

The writer made her research by choosing her own father, who has Indonesian, Javanese, Chinese, and English repertoire in his conversations. From this point of view, the writer would like to give some suggestion. The following researches take subjects who are not bound into one family. Furthermore, next researchers choose the subjects who has more linguistic repertoire. Then, future researchers make use of formal situations such as business meetings, or meeting government officers.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


