

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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CONCLUSION

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 in the next part.

5.1 Summary

The purpose of this study is to find out "what are the noun formations of Cindo language in Surabaya". Besides that, by doing this research, the writer would find out the nature of the noun formation in terms of its root, derivations, and inflections of Cindo language in Surabaya.

There are three theories underlying the study. They involve theories of linguistics, morphology, and phonology. The writer, in this study, chose six persons altogether, four females and two males. They are the writer's friends and private students which in their daily conversations, they do not speak Indonesian nor Javanese, but they speak Cindo language that has been stated before Cindo language is used by most Chinese people, but not the "Totok" ones.

To collect the data, the writer made use of a tape-recorder to record the conversations that contained nouns of the Cindo language. Then, she analyzed and transcribed all the conversations and re-checked those nouns to the other Cindo language speakers.

After picking out the data, the writer got the lists of the Cindo nouns. Then, the writer classified them according to their origin of base, components, and nominal structure. There are two kinds of the original of base Cindo nouns

discussed in the fourth chapter section 4.1.2. The last, there are two kinds of nominal structure of Cindo language discussed in the fourth section 4.1.3.

Two kinds of base Cindo nouns are from Javanese and Indonesian. Meanwhile, two kinds of Cindo nouns viewed from the components are simple nouns and compound nouns. The last, two kinds of nominal structure of Cindo language are Cindo language nominal structure with affix and morphemic distributions and Cindo language nominal structure with its morphophonemic process. There are four kinds of prefix, two kinds of suffix, and one of free morpheme. The prefixes are {N-}, {-pe-}, {per-}, and {ke-}, while the suffixes are {-e}, and {-an}, The last, the morpheme that always occur in Cindo speaker's conversation is {ae}. The prefix {N-} can only be combined with the suffix {-e}, {ae}, and {-e + ae}. The prefix {pe-} can be attached to the suffix {-e}, {-an + ae}, and {-an + -e + ae}. The prefix {per-} can only be combined with the suffix {-an + -e}, {-an + ae}, and {-an + -e + ae}. The prefix {ke-} can only be attached to the suffix {-an + -e}, {-an + ae}, and {-an + -e + ae}.

All of the prefixes in the Cindo language derive from Indonesian prefixes, except the prefix {N-}, which also derive from Javanese.

5.2 Suggestion

This study focussed only on the noun formations of the Cindo language in East Java, especially in Surabaya. Therefore, the writer hopes that the next researchers will choose the same topic that is Cindo language from different field and areas, for example: "The preposition formations of Cindo language in Bandung".

Apart from the fact that there is no perfect thing, the writer realizes that there is one short coming in this study in terms of data collections,

methodology, techniques applied in the research, and scope of the study. Therefore, the following suggestions are made with the hope that other people doing research that relate of Cindo language would improve their research in the future.

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