

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter shows the conclusion of the analysis of the data collected from interview and questionnaire. The writer concludes that in addressing family members, the offspring usually use address terms that are used in the family where they belong to. For example, in *Khek* family the offspring use the address term in *Khek* family, so does in *Hokkian* family. More than half of respondents in *Khek* family usually use the address terms in the *Khek* language, while the other offspring in *Hokkian* family use the address terms in the *Hokkian* language. There are 12 terms in which more than half of the respondents use the right address terms in their ethnics. However, there are 3 address terms (in addressing aunts, younger brothers, younger sisters) which are not used correctly by all the respondents

From the mother's side (*Hokkian*) the phenomenon is also the same. There are also the address terms that are not used correctly by all the respondents meaning that they use *Khek* instead of *Hokkian*. It can be said that the offspring usually use the terms in the family where they belong to. There are many offspring who use the address terms used in their father relatives. However, some respondents from *Khek* father and *Hokkian* mother address their relatives who come from mother's side by using the term from the father's side. It usually happens because perhaps the offspring feel more comfortable with one of the family they belong to from both families.

While in the mixed family whose father comes from *Hokkian* and mother comes

from *Khek*, there are 8 terms in which more than half of the respondents use the correct address terms in their ethnics. There are 4 address terms, in addressing older brothers, older sisters, younger brothers, younger sisters which are not used correctly by all the respondents meaning that they use *Khek* instead of *Hokkian*. From the mother's side (*Khek*) the problem is the same. 8 out of 12 terms used correctly based on their ethnics.

There are also the address terms which are not used correctly by the respondents. In contrast, most offspring (more than half) from *Hokkian* family use the address terms from *Hokkian* language. There are many offspring who address the relatives who come from the mother's family by using the address term in the father's family. It happens because perhaps the offspring feel more comfortable with one of the family they belong to from both families.

In *Khek* and *Hokkian* families, the offspring use the address terms before the family members' names. It happens because the social factors like age, kinship and gender play important roles in the Chinese family with different sequences in every family member. Thus, from data analyzed, the writer concludes that in *Khek* and *Hokkian* families, age and gender are the most dominant factors that influence the *Khek* and *Hokkian* offspring to use the appropriate address terms. The elder family members usually use *Tu* to address the younger family members and receive *Vous* in return. In the relationship between husband and wife in *Khek* and *Hokkian* families, all wives who are as old as the husbands usually address their husbands by using the term "*Koko*" instead of their names while the husbands usually address their wives by using the term "*Meme*" or "*Nik*". It is asymmetrical relationship because the husband is intended to have higher status and have more power within a family.

5. 2 Suggestion

The writcr wants to suggest the readers especially the students from Faculty of Letters Soegijapranata Catholic University for further research about the address terms used in both *Khek* and *Hokkian* families. For further research, the researchers can also research the reason why Chinese family still keep using the same address terms from their ethnics.

