

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1. Conclusion

Based on the discussions above, the writer may summarize some conclusions as follows:

1. Cirebonese students are multilingual. Besides, they can speak Indonesian as their national language, they also speak some local languages and foreign languages. Cirebonese students are able to speak *Cirebonese*, *Sundanese*, *Jakartanese* and *Javanese* as well. In addition, one of them is able to speak Malay. Foreign languages that they can speak are English, Mandarin, Japanese, and *Tiociu*.
2. Cirebonese students do language choice in some settings, with different addresses, and when they talk about some topics. The results show that Indonesian is the dominant language in all Cirebonese students' domain. It happens because Indonesian is the national language. However, participants also use local and foreign languages.

Local languages are used in almost all situations. Participants use local language with friends, parents, administration staffs and strangers in the informal situations. However, none of the participants use local languages to the lecturers in the formal situation. In this case, it happens when the participants attend the lectures in campus.

The uses of foreign languages happen in the informal domain. For example, some participants use Mandarin and *Tiociu* with their parents when they talk about recent issues at home. In addition, foreign language is also used by participants in the formal situation. In the formal situation, foreign language is used by one participant (3%). One participant (3%) claims that English is used in the class with the lecturers.

3. Cirebonese students' community is a unique community because they have a wide variety of language. Their languages ability leads them to do language choice in some domains.

## 5.2. Suggestion

The writer realizes that the research could not be says as a perfect one. Thus, the writer proposes some suggestions for further research about language choice. In this thesis, the writer only focused on the domain. However, there is diglossia that is closely related with domain. As explained by Troike (1989, p. 54), diglossia is a situation in which two or more languages (or varieties of the same language) in a speech community are allocated too different social functions and context. The writer suggests adding diglossia on the next research about domain.