

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the research presents the conclusion of the thesis and answering of the research problem in the previous chapter. Then it will be present at the main result of the research, so this chapter only consist of conclusion concerning to the next researcher. Based on the data analysis result and discussion concerning the problem. There are variety used in Chinese 'Peranakan'-Indonesia such as Indonesia, Java, Hokkien, Mandarin And also morphology Javanese such as Affixes –o, or –i.

There are examples words variety Hokkien and Mandarin

Words	Hokkien	Mandarin
Ni		✓
Lu	✓	
Gua	✓	
Wo		✓
Xie – xie		✓
Kamxia	✓	
Houtje'		✓
Ciamiq	✓	
Tiongkoq	✓	
Cungkwoq		✓

Based on the table below are the variety words from utterance according to some informant is Hokkien and Mandarin. The most of Chinese society who the first immigrant in Indonesia or usually it is called Chinese 'Totok' especially in East Java that they come from some region in China such as Ghek, Kwangtung, Hakka, Hainan etc so their regional dialect is Hokkien, but for Chinese 'Peranakan' and their descendants, they use Hokkien but as a language variety.

After having analyzed the data, this research has come to the conclusion that Indonesian dialect of Chinese 'Peranakan' at Kapasan, it has more variety according to social context those are Power and Solidarity in different situations between formal or informal the dialect to their subordinate and solidarity it uses in different races like Javanese and Chinese or their communicative to deal with the same group in some situation. It means that the utterances and situation are the point of social factor.