

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

OF THE DATA

This chapter consists of two parts. The first one is the presentation of the data about the reasons why the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children follow their bilingual parents in mixing the two languages, based on the answers to the questionnaires. The second part shows the qualitative data presentation and interpretation whether the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children like to mix Indonesian and Mandarin or not by using percentage summary tables and percentage bar charts.

III.1. Presentation Of The Data

III.1.1. The reasons why the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children follow their bilingual parents in mixing the two languages

There were 80 respondents who got the questionnaires. Fifty respondents were from Surabaya and thirty respondents were from Malang. For the first question they were asked about the reasons why they follow their parents in mixing the two languages. Six answers were provided.

They are :

1. imitating their parents
2. being taught some Mandarin words (informally) when they were little children
3. their habit at home
4. being asked by their parents
5. being interested to be able in speaking some Mandarin words
6. wanting to show their Chinese identity

From 50 respondents from Surabaya, 18 chose the first given answer; 10 chose the second given answer; 6 chose the third given answer; 16 chose the fifth given answer, and none chose the fourth and the last given answers. The table of the data (the percentage) is as follows :

TABLE 1 (SURABAYA)

THE REASONS	THE PERCENTAGE
1. imitating their parents	36%
2. being taught some Mandarin words (informally) when they were little children	20%
3. their habit at home	12%
4. being interested to be able in speaking some Mandarin words	32%
TOTAL	100%

From the table, we can see that the most chosen reason why the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Surabaya follow their parents in mixing the two languages (Indonesian and Mandarin) is imitating their parents. It has correlation with the statement said by McNeill that children tend

to imitate speech they receive from their parents. Here, the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children tend to imitate the mixing of Indonesian and Mandarin that the parents usually do.

The children were taught some Mandarin words (informally) when they were little children since Mandarin is used by most 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesians to communicate with each other. So, the parents taught their children some Mandarin words so that they can understand and use the words actively. They also mix the languages as their habit at home, because the people at home (their family who live at the same house) are used to mixing the languages while speaking to each other.

The children are interested to be able in speaking some Mandarin words because they feel that they should be able to speak/know some Mandarin words in order to take part in the conversation. It is because their surroundings (Chinese) use some Mandarin words while speaking Indonesian.

They are not asked by their parents to mix the languages; without being asked by their parents, they already mix the languages since they are used to it. The respondents from Surabaya do not choose the reason for wanting to show their Chinese identity. It is because their surroundings (home, school, etc) consist of Chinese-Indonesian people who usually mix the languages, so they do not need to show their identity as Chinese-Indonesian people. Also, they mix the languages not because they want to show their Chinese identity but they are used to it.

From 30 respondents from Malang, there were 10 who chose the first given answer; 5 chose the second given answer; 3 chose the third given answer; 2 chose the fourth given answer; 8 chose the fifth given answer, and 2 chose the last given answer. The table of the data (the percentage) is as follows :

TABLE 2 (MALANG)

THE REASONS	PERCENTAGE
1. imitating their parents	33.33%
2. being taught some Mandarin words (informally) when they were little children	16.66%
3. their habit at home	10%
4. being asked by their parents	6.67%
5. being interested to be able in speaking some Mandarin words	26.67%
6. wanting to show their Chinese identity	6.67%
TOTAL	100.00%

From the table, we can see that there are four chosen answers which are the same with Table 1 (respondents from Surabaya). They are imitating their parents, being taught some Mandarin words (informally) when they were little children, their habit at home, and being interested to be

schools where I got the data said that nowadays every elementary student has to be able to speak the good and right Indonesian. Each student has to follow that rule, so that is why most students do not mix Indonesian and Mandarin at school. It is prohibited for them to speak other languages besides Indonesian. If they do and the teachers know that, they have to say what they just said into the good and right Indonesian. It is also part of the discipline that the school does to the students. But according to my observation, the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children mix some Mandarin words while speaking Indonesian when they are at school, although not much. They usually speak Indonesian with Chinese way of speaking, such as *antik* *ae* [əntiʔæ], *buk gitu* [bʊʔgitu], and use Mandarin words (Ho-kian dialect) for numbers and the amount of money, such as *cepek* [ʃəpeʔ], *nojing* [nɔʔdɔŋ], etc. They also use Mandarin words in addressing the names of their families or relatives, such as *cie-cie* [ʃieʃie] for sister, *ko-ko* [ʔoko] for brother, etc.

able in speaking some Mandarin words. But there are another two answers chosen by the respondents from Malang; they are being asked by their parents and wanting to show their Chinese identity. This happens because the surroundings of the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Malang are mostly Javanese or Chinese-Indonesian who have already been influenced by the Javanese. Then, the people in their surroundings tend to use more Javanese than Mandarin. So, if the parents want their children to be able in speaking some Mandarin words they ask their children to mix the languages. And by mixing the languages they want to show their identity as Chinese people to other people, since their surroundings are mostly Javanese.

III.1.2. The Comparison of the results from Surabaya and Malang

Based on the table, the percentage of the most chosen answer (imitating their parents) from Surabaya (36%) is greater than Malang (33.33%). This

happens probably because the surroundings of 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Surabaya consist of more Chinese-Indonesians than those in Malang. This makes the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children have a greater chance to speak some Mandarin words. And also because Chinese-Indonesians in Malang tend to use more Javanese than Mandarin.

The percentage of the second most chosen answer (being interested to be able in speaking some Mandarin words) from Surabaya (32%) is greater than Malang (26.67%). It is because the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children's surroundings in Surabaya use lots of Mandarin words. While in Malang, although there are a lot of Chinese-Indonesians, they do not speak Mandarin a lot.

The percentage of the third most chosen answer (being taught some Mandarin words (informally) when they were little children) from Surabaya (20%) is also greater than Malang (16.66%). It is because most Chinese-Indonesians in Malang use more Dutch than Mandarin. While in Surabaya, the most Chinese-Indonesians use Mandarin. This supports the percentage of the next most chosen answer

(their habit at home) in which Surabaya (12%) is greater than Malang (10%). Because the parents (in Malang) use more Dutch or Javanese, the children are not used to speaking some Mandarin words (although some do, but usually they mix it with some Dutch, Javanese, or Indonesian). That is why some Chinese-Indonesian parents in Malang who want their children to be able in speaking some Mandarin words ask them to mix the languages. While in Surabaya the parents do not need to ask their children to mix the languages, because the children already do so.

III.1.3. The interpretation of the result

From the two locations where the writer got the data --- Surabaya and Malang --- we can conclude that many of 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children imitate their bilingual parents in mixing the two languages and are interested to be able in speaking some Mandarin words, since both places have the same results for these reasons. The theory from McNeill supports the reason why

many of the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children imitate their parents in mixing the languages (that says children have a tendency to imitate speech they receive from their parents). They are also interested to be able in speaking some Mandarin words, because nowadays most Chinese-Indonesian children have to be able in speaking some Mandarin words because of their surroundings.

Some of them were taught some Mandarin words when they were little children. It is because their parents want them to be able in speaking some Mandarin words. Some of them also mix the languages because that is their habit at home. It is because the people at home (their family) are used to mixing the languages.

Only a few of them, especially 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Malang who are asked by their parents to mix the languages, because their parents want them to be able in speaking some Mandarin words and want to show their Chinese identity.

So, based on the result of the research, the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Surabaya have

a more tendency to mix Indonesian and Mandarin because of their surroundings which support them to do so than the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Malang. We can find some places in Surabaya where most residents are Chinese-Indonesians. But the non Chinese-Indonesians there, like *tukang becak*, people who sell something (for example *tukang sate*), etc. who usually communicate or interact with the Chinese-Indonesians surround them, are also able to speak some Mandarin words which are usually used for speaking to each other. That is why the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Surabaya use more Mandarin words, because their surroundings also use Mandarin words. While in Malang the surroundings are not like that.

III.2. Qualitative Data Presentation And Interpretation

In presenting the data, the writer used percentage summary tables and percentage bar charts. The data are presented in the accompanying frequency and percentage summary table. To obtain the

percentages, each of the tallies (i.e., "frequencies") is divided by the total number of respondents, and the result is multiplied by 100.

In Surabaya, 27 respondents like to mix Indonesian and Mandarin and 23 respondents do not like to mix the languages.

Table 3. Frequency and percentage
summary table of 50
respondents in Surabaya

Children	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
like to mix	27	54.0
do not like to mix	23	46.0
Totals	<u>50</u>	<u>100.0</u>

From table 3, we may conclude that most 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Surabaya like to mix Indonesian and Mandarin.

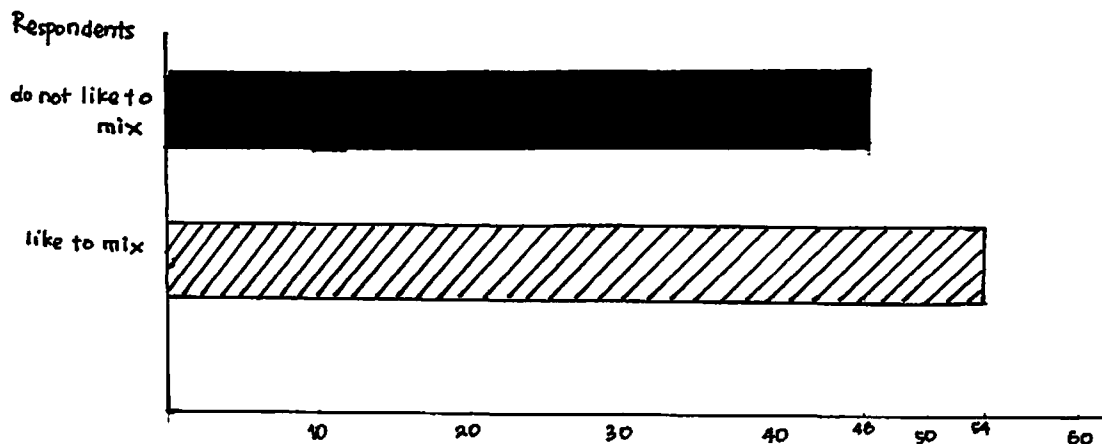


Figure 3.1. Percentage bar chart depicting respondents in Surabaya

SOURCE : Data are taken from Table 3

In Malang, 16 respondents like to mix Indonesian and Mandarin and 14 respondents do not like to mix the languages.

Table 4. Frequency and percentage summary table of 30 respondents in Malang

Children	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
like to mix	16	53.33
do not like to mix	14	46.67
Totals	30	100.00

From table 4, we may conclude that most 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Malang like to mix Indonesian and Mandarin.

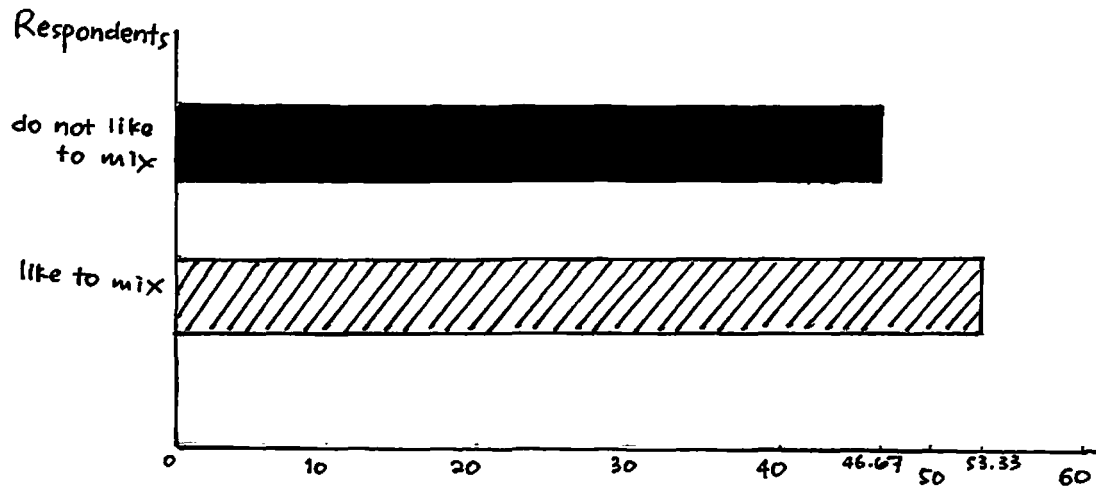


Figure 4.1. Percentage bar chart depicting respondents in Malang

SOURCE : Data are taken from Table 4

III.2.1. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULT :

Based on the results, most 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children in Surabaya and Malang like to mix their languages. These could be the reasons why the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children like to mix Indonesian and Mandarin :

- a. It makes easier for the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children to say the words in Mandarin that are usually used. Especially the words that are always spoken by the 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children since they were little children (especially at home and with other Chinese-Indonesians).
- b. By mixing the languages, they will always be able to speak the languages. They will not lose the ability of speaking and understanding the two languages. They will not find any difficulty when they have to speak one of the languages or both languages in certain situations that makes them use the languages. So, they will always be bilinguals.
- c. By mixing the languages, they show their Chinese identity indirectly. This makes them known by other Chinese-Indonesians whom they meet in certain places. This also can cause an interesting

conversation, because they have something in common, that is speaking Indonesian and Mandarin.

- d. Nowadays, Mandarin is used in all aspects of life that makes the children like to mix the languages. Because if they are able to speak or understand some Mandarin words, they will have lots of advantages. For example, when they go shopping to certain shops in which the owners mostly are Chinese-Indonesians, they can make the transaction easily and get lower price than those who can not speak some Mandarin words.

Although most 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children like to mix Indonesian and Mandarin, there are a lot of 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children do not like to mix the languages. We can see from the results of the two locations that the difference between the children who like to mix both languages and those who do not like to mix are small

(Surabaya 8%; Malang 6%). There might be a number of reasons for this, such as :

- a. Speaking Mandarin does not interest them. They are more interested to have an ability in other languages, such as English, Japanese, etc.
- b. They better use Indonesian when speaking to other people, because most Indonesian people understand Indonesian and it makes easy for them to communicate. If they mix Indonesian and Mandarin, other people may not understand what they are talking about and it makes them isolated.
- c. Some of 'Totok' Chinese-Indonesian children might also feel that if they mix the languages, they can not be a part of a certain group or a certain conversation in which the people are from different ethnic background. So, to be a part of those people, they better use Indonesian only.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION