

CHAPTER IV**CONCLUSION**

As a result of this study, I come to the conclusion that the use of parent terms of address in Gelang , Sidoarjo is influenced by some factors mainly ; sex, educational background, situation of the conversation and the generation (age-group). The influence of those factors is the cause of the use of various parent terms of address in Gelang. The term 'papa' is not found among males. Instead the term 'bapak' is the most frequently used by males.

Educational background also exerts an influence in the use of parent terms of address in Gelang, Sidoarjo. The term 'papa' is not found among the respondents with elementary school and junior high school education.

I find some interesting results in this research that the situation of the conversation also gives an important role in the choice of particular parent terms of address. In the ordinary situation (situation a) they use such terms of address while in informal or relaxed situation (situation b) they use another terms of address. Parent terms of address which is usually used in situation b , to father are 'ebes', 'paklik' and 'romo'. Whereas to mother are 'memes', 'mami' and

'mbok'.

The use of parent terms of address is also influenced by the generation of the user. The most common parent terms of address which are found among generation I is 'mak' to mother and 'bapak' to father. The use of term 'bapak' among generation I is 91,25 % while among generation II is 65 %.

Diglossia is always found in the language use. It is also found in the research that the choice of parent terms of address is influenced by the consideration of 'high' and 'low' variety. The term which is considered as low variety is 'mak', while the terms 'mama' and 'papa' are considered as high variety.

Patterns of parent term of address which are found at Gelang , Sidoarjo are of various kinds. The most frequently patterns used are 'bapak and ibu' and 'bapak and mak'.

BIBLIOGRAPHY