

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

After taking the process of collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data, the writer gives a last step, that is conclusion. First time, we want to explain about the gaul dialect which is applied to Bahasa Indonesia. Gaul dialect may be applied into Bahasa Indonesia randomly when it is used in a communication, such as in the Celebrity's interview. On the hands, the writer also finds that the gaul dialect sometimes is not used together with Bahasa Indonesia at all. So, it can be said that the youngsters use pure gaul dialect (1.a – 1.h). Besides that, if they make a conversation with person who does not know about gaul dialect, they applied it in Bahasa Indonesia (1.i – 1.o).

Second discussion is the meaning of gaul dialect expressions. As we know that there are four kinds of meaning in gaul dialect :

1. One meaning is represented by some gaul dialect expressions. (4.2.1)
2. One gaul dialect expression can consists of two or more words that have one meaning (4.2.2)
3. One gaul dialect expressions have two or more meanings. (4.2.3.a)
4. Gaul Dialect derived from Nickname. (4.2.3.b)

The third discussion of the problem is the change of meaning in terms of gaul dialect from the literal meaning in Bahasa Indonesia. Some of the gaul dialect terms are created by making a little changes of Indonesian words form. The new

terms of gaul dialect are made by adding, lacking, or changing some letters in the Indonesian words (4.3.a). The writer finds that the Indonesian terms which are applied into gaul dialect have quite different meanings.

The last discussion of this problem are the purpose of using the gaul dialect. Indonesian youngsters, usually use gaul dialect in order to get a higher prestige. In this case, they want to show that they come from high social class. The fact shows that person or people who use this dialect usually included in high social class.

Besides that, the youngsters use this dialect to make a secret conversation among them. In this case, they usually use Gaul Dialect to talk about another youngsters who cannot speak and understand this dialect. However, this dialect is not only by youngsters but also by adult persons in big city such as in Jakarta and Surabaya. It happened because of the trends of the modern lifestyle.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alwasilah, A. Chaedar, 1985, Sosiologi Bahasa, Bandung: Angkasa
- Ayatrohaed. 1970. Dialektologi. Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Jakarta.
- Chafe, Wallace L., 1975; Meaning and the Structure of Language. The University of Chicago, Chicago.
- Cullicover, Peter W., 1976; Syntax.
- Francis, W. Nelson. 1958. The Structure of American English New York : The Ronald Press Company.
- Frank. 1972. Traditional Grammar.
- Hornby, A.S. 1974. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Great Britain: Oxford University Press.
- Hudson, R.A. 1980. Sociolinguistics. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Hymes and Gumperz. 1972. Direction in Sociolinguistics.
- Lyons. 1970. New Horizon in Linguistics.
- Longman. 1987. Dictionary of Contemporary English. England: Longman Group UK Limited.
- Morris, William. 1974. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language . American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc.
- Nide, Eugene A., 1975; Componential Analysis, Mouton and Co. The Hague.
- Nilsen Don L.F and Nilsen, Allen Pace, 1975; Semantic Theory A Linguistic Perspective, Newbury, Newbury House Publisher's Inc. Rowley, Massachusetts.

Winarno. 1978. Dasar dan Teknik Research; Pengantar Metodologi Ilmiah. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.

Tarjana, M.Si. Samiati. 1991. Semantik Bahasa Inggris. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia.