

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the conclusions are drawn after the data have been analyzed and discussed in the previous chapter. This chapter also presents some suggestions related to the research.

5.1 Conclusions

The present research focuses on code switching in cultural adjustment processes among Javanese. It may be concluded then, that the use of code switching in the cultural adjustment processes can be viewed as a result of the respondents' attachment to Javanese (as their ethnic language) and the respondents' adjustment ability to the new environment, especially to Sundanese as the new language. There are three research problems in the present research: the types of code switching, the functions of code switching, and the motivation of Javanese to code-switch.

With respect to the first question, it is found that all types of code switching proposed by Poplack (1980) have been identified. In the recorded data intra-sentential switching occurred largely, followed by tag switching, and inter-sentential switching. Most of the respondents tend to switch their language at the word level either consciously or unconsciously. The conscious intra-sentential code switching occurs for several reasons such as for conveying the Javanese terms, expressing the solidarity among Javanese, conveying the message more expressively, being accustomed to using Sundanese, and reemphasizing a certain word. Meanwhile, it occurs sub-consciously especially when they switch from Indonesian to Javanese. It may happen due to their

habitual use of Javanese. When the respondents code-switch sub-consciously, they repeat their point in Indonesian to help the non-Javanese listener get the point of their message.

Referring to the second research problem which investigates the functions of code switching, there are seven functions which had been identified. Emphasis function is used largely, followed by interjection, personalization, untranslatability, reiteration, quotation, and clarification. From those functions, most of the respondents comfort to use code switching when they stress the point of their message. Therefore, *emphasis* appears more frequently than the other function. Here, the code switching tokens are spoken consciously or sub-consciously. When there are one or more Javanese people who are involved in the interaction, it occurs sub-consciously. When they have realized their incidental language switches, they translate their language switches in Indonesian. Meanwhile, it occurs consciously when the listeners are only Javanese people. They tend to choose their own language to communicate in order to reflect ethnic solidarity between them.

In terms of the motivation of respondents to code-switch, there are six motivations that have been identified, such as being accustomed to using Javanese, being accustomed to using Sundanese, adjusting to the listeners' language, conveying the message more expressively, having difficulties in finding the Indonesian words, and emphasizing the word. Four of six motivations have been used by the respondents when they switch their Indonesian to Javanese (i.e. being accustomed to using Javanese, adjusting to the listeners' language, conveying the message more expressively, and having difficulties in finding the Indonesian words). It illustrates that most of the

Javanese newcomers still carry their ethnic identity marker, the Javanese language, in their cultural adjustment processes.

From those motivations, the motivation *being accustomed to using Javanese* and *being accustomed to using Sundanese* play the important role since this research focuses on the use of code switching in the cultural adjustment processes. The motivation *being accustomed to using Javanese* occurs dominantly (57 %) since the respondents are still being tied by Javanese as their regional or ethnic language. In this case, the respondents are the people who use Javanese as their daily language. When they move to Bandung, they sometimes switch to Javanese unconsciously due to their habitual use of Javanese. Meanwhile, the motivation *being accustomed to using Sundanese* shows the respondents' ability in adjusting to Sundanese language. The recorded data demonstrates that the respondents from UPI switch their Indonesian to Sundanese more frequently than the respondents from ITB and IT Telkom. It may happen due to the respondents' communication intensity with the Sundanese people. In other word, since they communicate with Sundanese people more frequently and practice the Sundanese in their communication, they use Indonesian-Sundanese code switching more often than the respondents from ITB and IT Telkom.

5.2 Suggestions

From the conclusions above, some suggestions are proposed for further research as follows:

1. Since the research focuses on code switching in cultural adjustment processes, it is suggested that further research analyze the code switching in re-entry adjustment

processes among Javanese. Probably, when they have entered their home town, they use the new language which has been learnt.

2. Considering the main role of environment and communication intensity with the Sundanese people in the adjustment process to the Sundanese language, it is suggested for further research compare the differences of the language choice between UPI, ITB, and IT Telkom Javanese students, especially after they have experienced the cultural adjustment processes in Bandung.

