

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents two sections. Section 5.1 discusses the conclusion of the present study in line with the statement of problems presented in chapter three. Section 5.2 presents some suggestions.

5.1 Conclusion

This section presents the conclusion of the present research with regard to the research question, which include the types and the functions of code switching and the differences between male and female characters in using code switching in the novel *Test Pack* written by Ninit Yunita.

The first research question concerns the most frequent types of code switching between male and female characters. The data presents that all the three types of code switching proposed by Poplack (1980, as cited in Romaine 1989) were present in the novel. Those are *Tag switching*, *Intrasentential switching* and *Intersentential switching*. *Intrasentential switching* appears most frequently in the novel with 63%, followed by *Intersentential switching* on the second place with 31%, and *Tag switching* as least frequently type occurred in the novel with only 6%. Furthermore, from the findings it was clear that the female character is the most dominant character who do code switching in the novel. It showed that female character is more talkative than men. The female character used *Intrasentential switching* to speak continuously. It means when she got a gap in a

conversation between females, just because she forgot about the word or what she is going to say, she prefer to code-switch or code-mix her language to another language to deliver her message completely. Different with female character, male character becomes the dominant character who used *Intersentential switching*. *Intersentential switching* involves a switch at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in different languages. According to Schrank and Ryan (2009), they said that men dominate women in a conversation. When men talk to women, they show their confidence. Sometimes, the men used one language to deliver their message and repeated in another language as an emphasis.

The second research question is concerned with the function of code switching in the novel. The researcher identified only eleven functions out of fourteen functions that are stated by Koziol (2000) and only one from Poplack (1980, as cited in Appel and Muysken 1987). From the findings, *expressive* function became the most frequent function occurred in the novel with twenty-one occurrences, followed by *emphasis* with seventeen occurrences, *interjection* with sixteen occurrences, *designation* with thirteen occurrences, *aggravating message* with eleven occurrences, *untranslatability* with ten occurrences, *personalization* with seven occurrences, *reiteration* with four occurrences. For *substitution*, *clarification*, and *mitigating message* they have same number that is two occurrences. *Quotation* becomes the least frequently function occurred in the novel with only one occurrence. From the findings, it also shows the differences of code switching between male and female characters. It shows that almost all

code switching functions are dominated by female characters than male characters. According to Kramer (1974, as stated by Wardhaugh 1992), he assumed women were more polite than men and they use their feelings of sensitivity to deliver the real point. This statement is supported by the occurrences of *expressive* function that becomes the most dominant function used by female character in the novel. In that function, female character used sixteen utterances than men who only used five utterances. According to female characteristics, they tend to share and communicate their personal information such as feelings, experiences, fears, happiness and problems to other people. Women are more sensitive to the use of emotion terms than men, it is proven by the data that word “happy”, “romantic”, “missing”, etc, are used by female characters in the novel to express their feelings. Vary from female characters, male characters become the most dominant character that used *emphasis* function. *Emphasis* occurs to emphasize a certain segment of utterance (Koziol, 2000). In the findings, the male character often uses *emphasize* function to show their power. It was supported by male characteristics that prefer using their language power to pointing out their position.

5.2 Suggestions

There are some suggestions for further research that relates to this study. First, the present study focuses on the use of code switching performed by the characters in a novel. It is suggested that further studies may focus on the use of code switching performed by the actor and actress in a film.

Second, the object of the study is a novel. Further studies may compare two novels with the same author to find the similarities and the differences in the use of code switching, articles, column in newspaper and magazine or other written literary works e.g. poetry, drama scripts or short stories collection.

Finally, there are still many aspects concerning the problems of language differences between males and females that have not been covered yet. Therefore, further studies may focus on other areas of the use of code switching not only in writing setting in daily conversation setting e.g. foreign students in our country or its use in song lyrics, television or radio program, etc.

