# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents some important points of the study in the conclusions and provides suggestions for readers and researchers who might have a similar interest in the code switching field.

### 5.1 Conclusions

The study aims to answer the research questions, namely how the readers perceive the code switching occurences on the *Guru* rubric in *Girlfriend* magazine, and how the readers perceive the function, advantages, and disadvantages of code switching on the *Guru* in *Girlfriend* magazine. Concerning the realization of code switching on the *Guru* rubric in *Girlfriend* magazine, the data revealed that the best part of all respondents perceived positively in responding the code switching in the magazine. The data taken from the questionnaires revealed that more than 55% of the 20 respondents agreed with the code switching occurences on the *Guru* rubric. While, from the interview results, the data showed that all respondents (100%) perceived this matter positively. These findings show that the respondents were comfortable and aware of the code switching occurrences in the magazine. They could even get some benefits of this code switching phenomenon.

Furthermore, regarding the second research problem about the functions of code switching, the findings of the study indicated five functions of code

switching. *Parenthesis* was found to be the most perceived by the readers (80% or 16 of 20 respondents), followed by *emphasis* (75%), *quotation* (50%), *reiteration* (70%), and *untranslatability* (55%). From the analysis results, it can be inferred that the respondents only realized these five functions, namely *parenthesis, emphasis, quotation, reiteration,* and *untranslatability*. Whereas, acccording to the theory, there are other functions of code switching such as *personalization, designation, substitution, clarification, objectification, mitigating message, interjections, aggravating message*, and *topic shift* (Koziol, 2000), which were not mentioned by the respondents. This finding suggests that the respondents were only familiar with several functions of code switching. It happened in accordance with the aspect of perception, that is selective and the factor influencing perception, that is experience. In this study, the respondents only perceived the code switching which attracted their attention and have their own tendency. Then, the respondents' experience makes them mention only those five functions.

In terms of the third research problem about the advantages and disadvantages of code switching, the analysis results show that respondents perceived the code switching occurrences on the *Guru* rubric to have more advantages than disadvantages because it helps the readers to gain their interest, to avoid boredom in reading the articles, to introduce them to common utterances in English and to show the main points of the articles. In contrast, the disadvantages bring about confusion due to different grammatical pattern between English and Indonesian and as for readers who did not understand English, it lessen their reading enjoyment.

Pertaining to the perception of students majoring in English compared to those majoring in non-English about the code switching in the magazine, it was found that the respondents of English department students outnumbered the non-English students in terms of their disagreement in facing difficulty of understanding the ideas of the articles. In this matter, it can be concluded that personal background plays a great influence on their perception. The respondents of English department students tend to have more knowledge about English so that they can understand more about the English used in the rubric.

## 5.2 Suggestions

Since the study focuses on the readers' perception, the analysis of a particular group's perception can be explored in depth, for example investigating multicultural students' perception of code switching in class. Furthermore, in line with the result of the present study that personal background influenced the respondents' perception, it is expected that further research analyzes other factors influencing perception of the respondents. Further research are suggested to analyze internal or external factors influencing someone's or a group's perception, for example observing factors influencing female perception of sexist language. Another suggestion for further research is analyzing functions of code switching mentioned by respondents and the reasons why they mention them.

Further research are also expected to observe various aspects of perception that will become a good reference to other researchers who have a similar interest in the study of perception or psychology.