

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions and suggestions. This part is categorized as the last chapter. Some suggestions are offered to the next researchers who are interested in analyzing code switching phenomenon in bilingual children in Indonesia.

5.1 Conclusions

The research study shows the investigation of code switching phenomenon in bilingual schoolchildren's utterances. It focuses on the analysis of the types and functions of code switching in children's utterances. In addition, it examines the bilingual children's perspectives on the use of code switching in their community. There are two groups of children from this bilingual community, first group consists of 16 children (8 to 9 years old) and second group consists of 10 children (10-11 years old).

There are three types of code switching that occurred in this research; *intra-sentential*, *inter-sentential*, *tag switching*. Second, the functions of code switching used by the children in the first group include *other*, *insistence*, *clarification or persuasion*, *question shift*, *representation of speech*, *topic shift*, *emphasis*, *situations switch and discourse marker*, and the functions of code switching used by the children in the second group include *other*, *insistence*, *question shift*, *clarification or persuasion*, *discourse marker*, *representation of speech*, *imitation quotation*, *topic shift*, *emphasis*, and *turn accommodation*.

The data showed that the most frequent function of code switching in both groups is *other* which occurred within sentence (intra-sentential switching). Moreover, the data showed that *other*, which occurred intra-sententially, helps children to avoid gaps in communication. During the interviews, the findings indicate that code-switching become a tool for the bilingual speaker to communicate a message. The findings also show that the children used code switching as well due to lack of vocabulary. It is in line with Castano's statement that the external factor of bilingual children use code switching is because they may have forgotten a specific word in a moment (not because they did not know

at all), which is caused by vocabulary and grammar system seem to be shortened when they are speaking (Castano, 2009).

Moreover, based on the interview data, the children agreed to use code switching because they realize that they have limited English vocabularies. They also see code switching as something discouraged and they try to avoid code switching. The findings suggest that although code switching helped them to communicate, those children prefer to use English more frequently and use two languages separately at school environment.

Overall, the current findings collaborate the previous studies of code switching in bilingual children's utterances by Reyes (2004) and Vasquez (2009). Moreover, this study does not confirm Vasquez's (2009) findings that school environment as an ideal setting for code switching. In addition, this present study supports the previous study on Indonesian English bilingual children by Pradina et al. (2013) that shows on code switching can be used as a communicative strategy among bilingual children. Moreover, this study also gives contribution to bilingual children's code switching in Indonesia.

5.2 Suggestions

This present study investigated the phenomenon of code switching in bilingual schoolchildren community. Moreover, the research showed the children's perspectives on the use of code switching in their utterances. However, this research has not discovered the exact children's attitude, such as affective, cognitive, and behavior aspects, toward the use of code switching in their community. Hopefully, further research could investigate those issues.

Meanwhile, this study still needs improvement. The research of code switching has wide scope which includes several social backgrounds. Therefore, further research may try to seek out code switching phenomena in trans-migrant or immigrant bilingual or trilingual children in Indonesia. In addition, the researcher suggests to those who are interested in analyzing the use of code switching in bilingual children's utterances to conduct in-depth interviews with children and try to gather children's personal data, to make the data easier to be interpreted.