

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter presents several conclusions of the study and suggestions for the further research. The conclusion of the present study is examined in the first section which covers the focus of study regarding the research questions stated in the previous chapters. The next section presents the suggestions for further studies conducted in the same area of research in socio linguistics, particularly code switching.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, there were six languages served by BBM users in code switching. The languages used by the respondents were *Indonesian* (44.23%), *English* (42.31%), *Sundanese* (7.70%), *Arabic* (1.92%), *Javanese* (1.92%), and *Cirebonese* (1.92%). However, the most prominent language that was used in code switching on Personal Message of BBM was *Indonesian* with 44.23%. In addition, this study also found the appearance of distinct groups of switched-languages that appeared in BBM's Personal Message setting. Based on the data, there were five groups of switched-languages appeared in the study, i.e. between *Indonesian-English* (80%), *Indonesian-Sundanese* (8%), *English-Sundanese* (4%), *Javanese-Cirebonese-Sundanese-Indonesian* (4%), and

English-Arabic (4%). However, the most frequent group of switched-languages in this study was *Indonesian and English* (80%). The use of those different languages in code switching among BBM users was identified as a result of language contact phenomenon which is indicated by the natural occurrence of code switching, as suggested by Vogt (1954 in Nilep, 2006: 5).

Moreover, the result of data analysis shows that all the three types of switching proposed by Poplack (1980) occurred on Personal Messages of BBM. The three types of code switching were *intersentential switching*, *intrasentential switching*, and *tag switching*. The study found that *intersentential switching* tended to be the most frequent type of code switching (40.63%). On the other hand, *tag switching* appeared as the second most prominent type of switching with 31.25%, and *intrasentential switching* was the least type of code switching (28.12%). This view indicates that BBM users dominantly have a good fluency in different languages since they applied proper rule of those languages, particularly in forming the structure in *intersentential switching*.

Regarding the reasons why BBM users switched the languages on Personal Message, the study revealed that their reasons were for talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentence filler or sentence connector), intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity (Hoffman, 1991: 116), softening or strengthening request or command, for real lexical need (Savile-Troike, 1986: 69), and communicative efficiency (Bautista, 1999 in

Bautista, 2004: 230). The study showed that real lexical need was the most dominant reason of BBM users to switch language on Personal Message of BBM with 24%. However, there was only a repetition used for clarification (Hoffman, 1991: 116) that was not chosen by the respondents as the reason to use code switching. It can be concluded that most of BBM users switched their languages due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages (Savile-Troike, 1986: 69).

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher realizes that the study is still far from the richness due to several limitations. There are some suggestions in order to extend the study for further research.

The first suggestion is related to the theoretical foundation which is used in the study. Since the wide-spread availability of theories about code switching, it is strongly recommended to elaborate more various theories on code switching to be used as the framework of next studies. The use of more various resources as theoretical foundation for this study is expected to be able to enhance the result of the study to be richer and more referential.

Moreover, the study might be developed by expanding the equal number between male and female samples that could support further issue of gender regarding to the study. In addition, it is also suggested for further researcher to use the setting which is applied in the present study (i.e. Blackberry Messenger)

as the data source for study in other linguistic issues. Due to the trend of BBM as a popular messenger application recently, it is assumed that several linguistic phenomena occur in this setting. For instance, the tendency of BBM users to use particular *symbols* or *auto text* could be utilized as a source for the next research.

