

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part provides the conclusions of the present study regarding the research questions which are presented in the first and the third chapter. Meanwhile, the second part discusses the suggestions for further studies which are related to the present study.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of the data analyses, some conclusions can finally be drawn. The three code switching types – *tag switching*, *inter-sentential switching* and *intra-sentential switching* - proposed by Poplack (1980) were found in “Mailbox” and “Readerstyle” columns of LOOKS magazine. However, the most frequent code switching type used is *intra-sentential switching* (62.50%), followed by *inter-sentential switching* (23.68%) and *tag switching* (13.82%). Within the category of *intra-sentential switching*, people in the two columns tend to adopt nouns and noun phrases as the code switched items. The reason in using nouns and noun phrases is likely because they are relatively free of syntactic restrictions (Romaine, 1995). Furthermore, the occurrence of *intra-sentential switching* represents the competence of people who contributed to the two columns towards both languages. As it is stated by Romaine (1995), *intra-sentential switching* involves the greatest syntactic risk than the other two code switching types. In this

case, while switching the code, people in the two columns tend to conform to the rules of both languages.

Furthermore, from fourteen functions of code switching suggested by Koziol (2000), there are twelve code switching functions found in “Mailbox” and “Readerstyle” columns of LOOKS magazine. The twelve code switching functions emerge in the magazine are: *emphasize*, *personalization*, *untranslatability*, *clarification*, *interjection*, *mitigating message*, *reiteration*, *substitution*, *designation*, *aggravating message*, *topic shift* and *parenthesis*. However, *quotation* and *objectification* are not found in the discourse of the two columns. Furthermore, the different percentage of each code switching function occurs in the two columns indicates that some code switching functions have more important role for the discourse (Koziol, 2000 cited in Apriany, 2006). Based on the results of the present study, it is revealed that *emphasize* (45.39%), *personalization* (28.62%) and *untranslatability* (8.22%) functions seem to have more significant role for the discourse in the two columns since they are the most three frequent functions found in the two columns.

Concerning the readers’ attitude towards code switching in LOOKS magazine, the majority of the respondents tend to have a positive attitude towards the occurrence of code switching in the magazine. It is discovered that most of the respondents positively show their attitudes either towards the magazine as the media where code switching appears or towards the people who switch the code in the magazine. In addition, the respondents also have a positive attitude towards code switching relating to their ability of both languages. The readers’ positive

attitude is due to the cognition they have towards code switching in the magazine. From the explanation given by the respondents, it is uncovered that code switching which emerges in the magazine gives them certain advantages. There are three advantages which have been identified from the respondents' answers. The first advantage is that code switching in LOOKS magazine has facilitated the respondents in discussing certain topic in their daily life. The second advantage is that code switching in LOOKS magazine has increased the English vocabularies of the respondents, especially vocabularies which relate to fashion. Finally, code switching in the magazine has also increased the English ability of the respondent.

Overall, it can be concluded that bilingual people in the present study tend to have positive attitude towards code switching. They are likely to consider that they are included to the speech community in LOOKS magazine. Thus, they positively respond towards code switching in the magazine. As bilingual people, they may also assume that the occurrence of code switching in LOOKS magazine is a common phenomenon. However, it tends to play an important role in their daily conversation.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

The followings are some suggestions given for further studies. Firstly, the suggestion relates to the object of the present study which focuses on the use of code switching in the media of magazine. It is suggested that further studies may focus on code switching used in the other media, such as television or radio.

Secondly, the suggestion deals with the respondents of the present study which only focuses on females' attitude towards code switching. It is suggested that further studies may investigate the attitude of both females and males.

Finally, the suggestion is concerned with the data collection technique used in revealing the attitude in the present study. Further research may use the other data collected techniques, such as interview or observation in order to obtain more information from the respondents.



