CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The last chapter consists of two sections. Section 5.1 presents the conclusions extracted from the conducted study and section 5.2 presents suggestions to other researchers who have a similar interest in bilingualism.

5.1 Conclusions

This section research presents the conclusion of the present research with regard to the research question. Concerning the realization of code switching in the editorials of *Gogirl!* magazine. It was found that noun phrases dominated the whole occurrences with 65 occurrences (37.13%) from the total 175 code switching occurrences and followed by major clause with 65 occurrences (36.57%). It was evidenced that noun phrases spread out in the editorials, whether in the form of one word noun phrase or more that one word noun phrase.

Based on the types of code switching, there were three types that were evidenced in the data. They were tag, intersentential, and intrasentential switching. Intersentential switching appears most frequently. Intersentensial switching deals with the switch within clause boundaries. Phrase was the constituent of clause. Therefore, great amounts of phrase frequency reflected in the number of intersentensial switching with 95 occurrences (54.29 %), followed by intrasentensial switching with 78 occurrences (44.57%), and 2 tag switching (1.14%).

In terms of function, the results show that there were ten functions of code switching found in the data. They were personalization, designation, emphasis, clarification, untranslatability, mitigating, interjection, parenthesis, quotation and topic shift. Emphasis recorded as the most frequent function that occurred making up 76% (133 utterances) of the total occurrences. The number of its occurrence has a significant difference with the others. While the second and third most used function was designation and untranslatability making up 5.71% each, followed by topic shift with 4% utterances, personalization with the total occurrences close to topic shift (3.43%), quotation (2.30%), parenthesis (1.14%), and clarification, mitigating and interjection which has the same percentage (0.5%)..

Regarding the attitude of students majoring in English compared to those majoring in Indonesian toward the code switching in the program, it was found that the attitude of English students to code switching were mostly positive, in other words they regard switching as an acceptable language practice. On the contrary Indonesian students tend to have a neutral attitude to code switching.

Students of English major show a positive attitude in their personal opinion, convenience and the effect of code switching compare with the attitude of Indonesian students. This might happen because English students are more flexible to view the Indonesian-English alternation as an alternative way to make the article is more readable and interesting. However, Indonesian students who are accustomed to a well structured Indonesian view the language alternation as a violation to Indonesian language structure. Furthermore, both group of students' considered Indonesian-English code switching to be

a natural phenomenon. The use of code switching also could influence them, especially in improving English vocabulary and affecting their way of speaking in daily conversation. It can further be said that the amount of Indonesian-English switching may increase in the future.

5.2 Suggestions

In accordance with the findings, the following suggestions are proposed. It is suggested that further research discuss another code switching phenomenon in another media such as blog from the Internet, from Indonesian song lyrics that contain code switching or from teenagers' discourse which usually use slang words or non-standard Indonesian can be an interesting topic. Research can also focus on other languages including local languages such as, Sundanese, Javanese, and other foreign languages.

Further research on code switching in the written media may involve the author's perspective, through an interview. This may create a deeper study by investigating the author's purpose in code switching. It is recommended for other researchers to observe various aspects of code switching that will become a good reference to other researchers who have a similar interest on the study of bilingualism.

In terms of the use of English utterance in daily conversation, it is suggested to be careful in choosing proper English words to code switch because sometimes people use a wrong word or wrong form when they are code switch.