

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The last chapter of this study presents the conclusions of the study and some suggestions based on the result of the previous discussion. The conclusions deal with the result of the study about code mixing in the text messages among English Department students and lecturers of STAIN Kediri. The suggestion contains some recommendations for the further research in the same field, the code mixing- text messages sender, and for the teachers and learners of English.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, it comes to the conclusion as the followings:

1. English Department students and lecturer of STAIN Kediri mostly did code mixing in their text messages. The data presents that all the three types suggested by Muysken (2000) such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization, appeared in the text messages. From the data collected, insertion tends to be the main type of code mixing that found in the text messages (52,83 %), followed by alternation code mixing (40,25 %). Different from those two types, congruent lexicalization seems occur the least frequent type of code mixing that appeared in the comments (6, 9 %).

2. The data presents that all the reason of English Department students and lecturers mix their codes are as follow: (a) talking about a particular topic 29,60%, (b) quoting somebody else 8,30 %, (c) being emphatic about something 6,48 %, (d) interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors) 16,67 %, (e) reduce the number of characters in the text message 24,07 %, (f), real lexical need 9,25 %, (g) source of prestige 5,56 %. It means that the most dominant reasons why the English Department students and lecturer of STAIN Kediri mostly did code mixing in their text messages is they want to talk about particular topic.

B. Suggestions

Based on the result of this research, the writer has the recommendations as follows:

1. These research findings could give inputs for further studies that will discuss code mixing. Since this study is limited on sociolinguistic aspect of code mixing, while the psycholinguistic and grammatical aspects are not included, it is suggested to the other researchers to develop this research especially in finding the other types and processes of code mixing in another written media like e-mail, twitter, blackberry message, and so forth. Moreover, since there is still a small number of researches on code mixing in writing, therefore, it could analyze other written literary works, e.g. novels, poetry or even drama scripts.

2. It is also suggested that text message sender have to consider several factors such as whom they are speaking to and when or where the conversation takes place before they do the code mixing. Moreover, it is suggested to the texters to keep the ways they interact as they want in order to create the distinctive feature of language used in text messages such as using code mixing. However, such mixing can enable them to keep efficiency in texting.
3. The result of this study can be used as additional information for sociolinguistic subject. The material can be used as consideration in preparing, selecting and constructing for sociolinguistic classes. Furthermore, considering to the important function of language in society, English lecturers are recommended to get some inspirations to sociolinguistic subject. In other hand, learning code mixing is very useful for students to improve knowledge of sociolinguistic. For English students especially Sociolinguistics subject, it is hoped that by knowing the results of this study, they will know forms of code mixing between English and Indonesian used in the text messages. In addition, the researcher hopes that this study can be used as a guidance to study linguistics.