

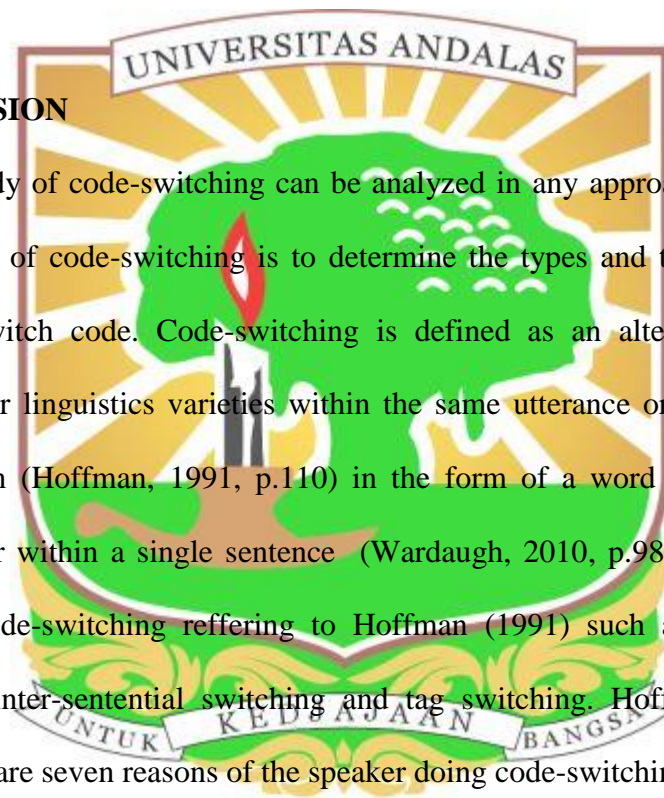
CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contained the conclusion of the analysis of the data and the suggestions.

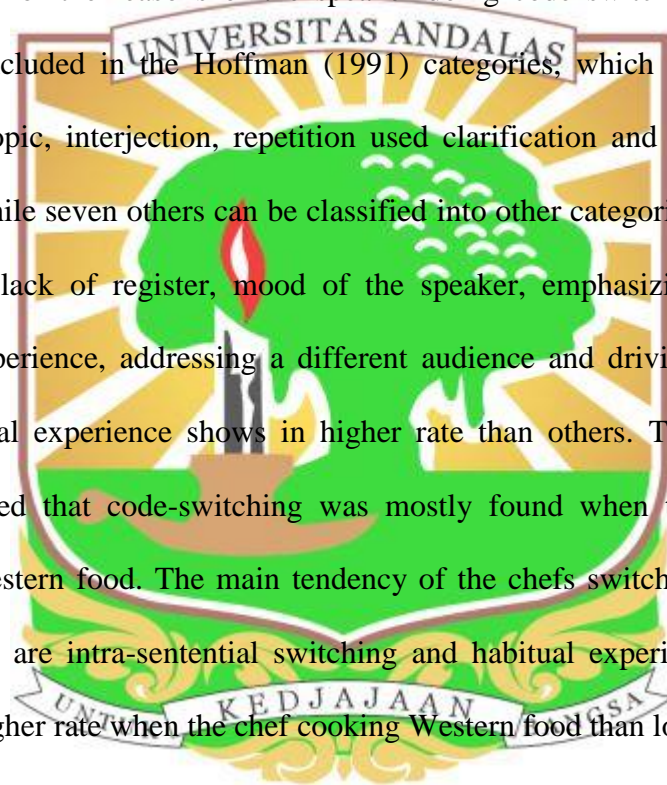
1.1. CONCLUSION

The study of code-switching can be analyzed in any approach. In this study, the analysis of code-switching is to determine the types and the reasons of the speakers switch code. Code-switching is defined as an alternate use of two languages or linguistics varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Hoffman, 1991, p.110) in the form of a word or more between sentences or within a single sentence (Wardaugh, 2010, p.98). There are three types of code-switching referring to Hoffman (1991) such as intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching and tag switching. Hoffman (1991) also states there are seven reasons of the speaker doing code-switching, such as talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection, repetition used clarification, expressing group identity and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. In identify the reason for the speaker switch code, this study also uses seven supporting theories from Crystal (1987), Malik (1994), Muthusamy (2009) and Anderson (2006),



which are lack of facility, lack of register, mood of the speaker, emphasizing certain point, habitual experience, addressing a different audience and driving attention.

The analyzed data shows that there are two types of code-switching used by the chefs, which are intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching. Meanwhile, for the reasons of the speaker doing code switching, only four of them are included in the Hoffman (1991) categories, which are talking about particular topic, interjection, repetition used clarification and expressing group identity. While seven others can be classified into other categories which are lack of facility, lack of register, mood of the speaker, emphasizing certain point, habitual experience, addressing a different audience and driving attention. The term habitual experience shows in higher rate than others. The results of this study showed that code-switching was mostly found when the speakers was cooking Western food. The main tendency of the chefs switch code in the type and reasons are intra-sentential switching and habitual experience. The switch shows in higher rate when the chef cooking Western food than local food.



1.2.SUGGESTION

This study is a preliminary study about the code-switching phenomenon in the chef's utterances in the television program *Chef's Table* on Net.tv. Thus, it is far from perfection. The number of the chefs that being studied are still limited to

three persons. The comprehensive study which involve more chefs is needed both male or female to get the better result. Despite the weaknesses it has, this study is expected to contribute to the study of code-switching by Indonesian people.

