CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Humans are social creatures who communicate with each other. Language is an important component in human life. Language is one way humans communicate, because language allows us to communicate concepts, points of view and knowledge. Because it encourages positive interactions, it also helps social adaptation and integration. Every nation has its own language. This world consists of several languages spoken in various parts of the world. Every nation has its own language.

Communicating with others through language enables us to share our thoughts, beliefs, and knowledge. We can engage with others through language to create positive social bonds. The ability to integrate and adapt in social situations is one of language's purposes. People occasionally utilize languages different than their mother tongues when communicating. They will frequently pick up a second language in order to be able to converse with others who speak a different language. In the field of linguistics, the ability to speak and understand two languages is known as bilingualism. Sometimes a speaker of bilingualism will mix or switch between languages.

There are three types of code switching, they are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching and tag switching. Moreover, there are three types of code mixing, which are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In code switching I found 24 data for the Intra-Sentential Switching types, Inter-Sentential Switching 8 data, and Tag Switching 5 data. The total data that I found are 37 data. In Code switching, the most dominant type used by GitaSav in its speech is the Intra-Sentential Switching type.

In code mixing I found 13 data the Insertion types, Alternation 4 data, and Congruent Lexucalization 4 data. The total data that I found are 21 data. The most dominant type of code mixing used by GitaSav is the Insertion type. The total data that I found are 58 data. The Intra-Sentential Switching type is the most dominant type used in GitaSav speech, totaling 24 data. Meanwhile, the type that was found the least was Alternation and Congruent Lexicalization, which had 4 data.

I recommend that future studies look more closely at the usage of code switching and mixing, particularly as it relates to Indonesians. Code switching and mixing between Indonesian and other languages, or between Indonesian and local languages can be studied by the researcher. I hope that other researchers who wish to work on the same subject can use this study as a reference. Additionally, I believe that readers in general will find this study helpful in understanding the issue of code switching and code mixing, which is becoming more and more common among Indonesians.