CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION
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This last chapter consists of two parts. The first part is the summary, in which all the main points that have been elaborated in the previous chapter are summarized. The second one gives some suggestions that may be useful to the people that deal with sociolinguistics, particularly those who are doing their research on code-switching and those who deal with the language teaching.

5.1 Summary

This study scrutinized the phenomenon of code switching found in the speech of President Soeharto of Republic of Indonesia when he paid a visit to Suriname people who were the Javanese origin in October 28, 1995. The writer had discussed the reasons why President Soeharto switched his code during his speech based on the guidance of theories of sociolinguistics including bilingualism and code switching.

The writer, having transcribed the video-recorded speech of President Soeharto, analyzed the nine pages of the speech that covered 205 lines of sentences using the parameter given (a list of the probable causes) and found
out that:

The main reason that influenced President Soeharto to switch the code that he had not spoken Javanese quite often. This kind of habit caused the fact that his Indonesian language was really influential when delivering his Javanese speech. He many times switched into Indonesian because of the influence of his dominant language, Indonesian. He was trying to maintain the flow of his thought in his speech. There were other reasons that triggered the phenomenon of code switching in the speech that have been discussed in the Chapter Two. The topic of the message, the intention that President Soeharto wished to give to the Javanese origin in Suriname were also very crucial and influential that made President Soeharto switch the code. The code switching in this study was regarded as the attempt of President Soeharto to express his meaning in spontaneous speech with an inadequate grasp of the Javanese language.

It is now very clear that all language speakers, including President Soeharto adopt strategy to convey his meaning. According to the writer's opinion, the code switching is the strategy of communication of President Soeharto in communicating with the Surinamese eventhough, what he tried to communicate and how he did it are determined not only by his knowledge
of the language but also the interlocutor's linguistic competence and his knowledge of the topic of discourse. That strategy must not be regarded as admission of failure. It is important to note that in face to face interaction, (in this case; President Soeharto met face to face the Surinamese) it is frequently essential from a social point of view to maintain interaction with his interlocutor. In communication in which two languages are involved, there always exists the possibility of switching from L2 to either L1 or another foreign language.

Strategy of communication is used by a speaker when faced with some difficulties due to his communicative ends out running his communicative means so the communication strategy is located in the individual language uses, who is the person to experience the problem and to decide a strategic plan for its solution.

It can be said that communication strategy as attempts to use one's linguistic system efficiently and clearly. Here it is very clear that President Soeharto had difficulty expressing in Javanese what he could easily had expressed in Indonesian. In this study, the writer also thinks that the code switching is considered as President Soeharto's attempt to communicate meaningful content. It is his communicative competence namely the
knowledge of how to use his linguistic system appropriately in situation. The reasons of code switching here are various such as to keep the flow of his thought goes on smoothly, be accustomed to Indonesian speaking, be influenced by Indonesian, being lack of facility, to emphasize the precise message content, to underline President Soeharto's personal involvement and desire to be well understood.

5.2 Suggestions
This study is only a small part of the indigenous part of sociolinguistics studies that focus upon the code-switching phenomenon; therefore, it is still far from perfect. There are many weak points in terms of the scope, techniques for analyzing the data and the parameter used.

The writer suggested that the incoming research of code switching be varied on other different spontaneous speech such as the speech delivered in universities, Churches, Mosques by different people with different and much better techniques. To the learners of second language or language teaching, the writer suggested that they may switch their code naturally to maintain what they intend to say to their interlocutor. It is very valuable skill in their communication. From the point of view of second language teaching, the writer would like
to suggest that the teaching of Javanese has to be maintained, equally treated as the teaching of Indonesia, English to yield a good, ideal, and balanced bilingual.
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