

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the writer can conclude that:

1. There are several kinds of language form of code mixing used in SBY's political speeches. The kinds of language form that are found in the data are word, compound noun, phrase, compound noun – phrase, clause, hybridization and gradual comparison of adjective. The word consists of noun (23,26%), verb (5,81%), and adjective (2,32%). Compound noun is about 18,60%. Phrase comprises noun phrase (33,72%), verb phrase (3,49%), , and infinitive phrase (3,49%). Compound noun – phrase is about 1,16%. Clause that is dependent clause is 2,32 %. Hybridization is about 4,65%. And gradual comparison of adjective is 1,16%. Noun phrase dominates language form of code mixing in SBY's speeches.
2. The factors causing code mixing in SBY's speech consist of internal factors and external factors. Internal factors consists of low frequency of word (5,81%), and pernicious homonymy (1,16%). External factors include introduction and development new culture (13,95%), insufficiently differentiated (5,81%), social value (59,30%) and oversight (13,95%). The external factor – social value dominates the factor causing code mixing.

B. Suggestion

Finally, this research is completed. But, it is not a perfect work. There are many lacks of this work. Due to, the writer suggests:

1. For the sociolinguistics teacher, code mixing and the other sociolinguistic phenomena that is often showed by the official and politician gives the real and easy example to teach sociolinguistics to your student.
2. For official and politician, using Indonesian language in a speech correctly gives good point as Indonesian. However, the speaker can mix another language as long as that mixing is needed.
3. For the next researcher, conducting the research about register used by politician and official or code mixing in politician dialog TV program is suggested because there are few of research about that topic.