CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After explaining, finding, and discussing the research, the researcher wants to conclude each material in the research based on all the chapters that have been presented previously.

5.1 Conclusion

In the last subsection in the search and discussion, the researcher tabulated and analysed the data collected into two separate tables, the first table contains three categories of code-mixing types and the second table contains seven categories of code-mixing functions.

81 (eighty-one) data were found in function code mixing and 96 (ninety-six) data were found in type code mixing, which were discussed in the previous chapter, sourced from two YouTube videos with different channels, the data discussed in the previous chapter. These numbers are accompanied by what occurs in videos which are categorized as code mixing type and code-mixing function. From this data, researchers examined several types and functions of code mixing that appeared in the YouTube videos of Shasa Zania with the title and Kiara Leswara with the title.

Researchers also analysed the types of code mixing using the grand theory of code-mixing types from Musyken (2002). In line with Musyken (2002), code mixing types are divided into three, namely insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. Researchers can find all types of code mixing from two videos from different YouTube channels. Starting from Insertion 56,25%, alternation 26,04%, and finally congruent lexicalization 17,71% the total is 100%.

Furthermore, the researcher also analysed the function of code mixing by using the grand theory of the function of code mixing from Hoffman (1991), according to which there are seven types of code mixing, namely, talking about a particular topic, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, interjection, being empathetic about something, repetition used for clarification. Researchers can find five code mixing functions from two videos from different

YouTube channels. Starting from talking about particular topic 34,5%, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor 29,6%, interjection 17,3%, being empathetic about something 9,9%, repetition used for clarification 8,7% the total is 100%.

In fact, many people use the terms code mixing interchangeably. However, some linguists distinguish that code mixing refers to the hybridization of two languages (e.g., parkear, which uses English roots and Spanish morphology). Since the speaker mixes two languages during a conversation, it's known as code mixing. Words or phrases from one language blended into another are called parts of language. Code mixing is the entire changing of one language for another. However, code mixing occurs when the speaker combines language A and language B at the clause or phrase level.

5.2 Suggestion

The phenomenon of code mixing on YouTube is investigated in this study. To put it another way, because this phenomenon is currently occurring in generation Z from a sociolinguistic perspective, this research is helpful for persons who are interested in social phenomena in general and generation Z in particular. The researcher reached to the conclusion that there were still a lot of flaws in this study after drawing findings. Students in the future are suggested to examine code mixing from an alternative perspective. In addition, the author hopes that this research will motivate others interested in sociolinguistics to carry out more and create better research.

The following are the advantages of this research and suggestions for future researchers. The researcher suggests that future researchers should carry out code mixing type and function with different object to broaden new perspectives. Researchers in the future can investigate every aspect of code mixing. In order get more data, the researcher suggests that future researchers increase the duration of the study. The researcher also recommends that since this phenomenon currently exists among generation z, future studies look at more types of video genres, particularly those that are targeted to this age group. The research results can be

used as a comparison of the theoretical data underlying experts and subsequent researchers' analysis. Researchers can also analyse topics using qualitative methods depending on the research objectives. Finally, the researcher hopes that this research can provide a useful contribution to society and readers and especially to researchers.

This research still has limitations because it only discusses the types and functions of code-mixing, even though this research focuses on two different YouTubers. Therefore, the researcher recommends to future researchers to add another branch of sociolinguistics which is code switching. Comparing two codes in this way will be helpful as it will help future researchers to focus on the various meanings that may be associated with each other.