

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The thesis investigates the phenomenon of "South Jakarta Language," a blend of Indonesian and English used predominantly by young people in South Jakarta. This linguistic trend reflects broader social influences, including globalization and the perceived prestige associated with English. The research suggests that while this code-mixing can enhance English proficiency and social confidence among youth, it also risks diminishing the use and value of the Indonesian language. Based on the results of the research conducted, researchers found several types of code mixing according to Muysken's theory (2000) from 3 types of code mixing from 63 data which were divided into 3 types, 23 insertion type data, 21 alternation type data, and 19 congruent lexicalization type data. And based on the analysis of the factors causing code mixing, the author found reasons why code mixing occurs in interviews, from Hoffman's theory (1991:116) found 5 factors in the use of code mixing in the South Jakarta language, namely, Talk about specific topics to talk about certain topics in one language rather than another, Because the lexical need is real, sometimes, a speaker switches languages because a particular word or phrase in one language does not have an exact equivalent in the other language. This can happen when the speaker finds it easier or more natural to use a term from the other language., Expressing group identity The way academic people communicate within their disciplinary groups, Intention to clarify something he's talking about. Such as clarifying news regarding information that may be known to others, and Affirm Something to be firm about something, either intentionally or unintentionally will switch from language both to the first, because he feels more comfortable being empathetic, If the trend continues unchecked, it may weaken the younger generation's connection to their native language and cultural identity.

In conclusion, the use of "South Jakarta Language" among South Jakarta youth is driven by a desire to align with global trends and social status. However, this practice presents both opportunities for language learning and potential threats to the

preservation of the Indonesian language. The balance between embracing global influences and maintaining cultural and linguistic heritage is a critical consideration for the future.

## 5.2 Suggestion

To further enrich the study, consider expanding the research to include a comparative analysis of code-mixing practices in other regions of Indonesia. This would help determine whether the phenomenon of "South Jakarta Language" is unique to South Jakarta or if similar patterns are emerging in other urban areas. Additionally, conducting interviews with language experts and educators could provide deeper insights into the potential long-term impacts of this linguistic trend on the Indonesian language and culture. The study could also explore strategies for promoting balanced bilingualism, where proficiency in both English and Indonesian is encouraged, thus preserving cultural identity while embracing global communication skills.

