

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Sociolinguistic variation implies that speakers have a choice among language varieties. This choice may be between one language or another depending on the situations (where switching occurs). The topics which are discussed in this thesis are about the occurrences of Indonesian-English code switching among the staff members at Unilever company.

Although English is the official language in Unilever company, it is only spoken to some real degree by Indonesian people with some knowledge of English which is obtained through schooling or taking a course and having been an experience abroad.

The variance in response for claims to use code switching from Indonesian into English or vice versa is mostly indicated by the informants when they talk to their seniors and their peers for formal and informal topics. And some of the informants use the Indonesian language only to their juniors for formal and informal topics.

The informants may choose one language or another at a particular topic (formal and informal) in a conversation. This case is concerned with the attitude towards different languages, such as the informants who are divided according

to their role relationships, and who speak different languages for different topics and in different settings. The result from the data indicates the informants using code switching for formal topics mostly, because for formal topics most of the staff members have to speak more English than Indonesian. So, in this case, English is more dominant than Indonesian. The use of code switching depends on who they are talking to, and according to role relationships of the staff members. For informal topics, most of the informants use code switching to their seniors and their peers. In this case Indonesian is more dominant than English.

BIBLIOGRAPHY