

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This study aims to explore code-meshing phenomena in East Jakarta's linguistic landscape. This study focuses only at the lexical level of code-meshing. The data of this study is East Jakarta's (Indonesia) linguistic landscape texts captured on photographs that consist of code-meshing in English or between English and Indonesian language at lexical level. Discourse analysis is used as the method. Not only commercial shop signs, road signs texts which contain code-meshing at lexical level is also captured and analyzed. Each data was analyzed with Ogechi's (2005) lexification and lexicalization theory (process of translingual practice at lexical level), and with Leech's (1981) communicative functions. There are 50 data on 35 photographs in which lexification process (44 occurrences) and informational function (49 occurrences) are most dominant. Meanwhile, lexicalization process is only six occurrences on five photos.

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that code-meshing is a phenomenon that has already been everywhere, around us, including linguistic landscape. Code-meshing has two processes which are lexification and lexicalization. In code-meshing in (East Jakarta's) linguistic landscape, lexification process and informational function are dominant. In addition, the possible causes of code-meshing are sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English

spelling and pronunciation, sign writer's purpose, and local varieties. People, customers, who are mostly Jakartan (Indonesian), may not be confused with this phenomenon since it is also their repertoire/varieties. And, the reason for using English on the local (commercial) signs is to attract (customers') attention and in relation to globalization, modernity, and reputation (Athwary, 2014 in Oktavia, 2015). Also, we can conclude that code-meshing phenomenon is the potential causes of new meanings and/or new words and new loanwords in dictionaries. Since code-meshing is blending or merging local varieties with the dominant discourse (Young, 2010; Canagarajah, 2006; Lu, 2004 in Fraiberg 2010), and since language is dynamic, it is not impossible that there are always new meanings, new words, and new loanwords in the dictionaries.

## **5.2 Recommendation**

Since this study is contributing to sociolinguistics in discussing code-meshing further, the researcher recommends you as the readers, students, teachers, linguists, and language users, to be aware of the term code-meshing, to discuss it in your classroom that code-meshing is more interesting than code-switching or code-mixing, and to explore more by conducting further research, that can be code-meshing in classroom, students' paper, teachers' utterance, or etc.