

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having identified and analyzed all the data, the findings of this research could be concluded as follows:

1. There were 7 symbols that have been collected as the data. The symbols were *boras si pir ni tondi* (rice), *dengke* (golden fish), *ulos si bolang*, *ulos panampin*, *jambar hupasuhut*, *jambar osang* (pork), and *pasi tuak na tonggi* (money). It could be concluded that the symbol represented blessings, prayers, united, expression of respect and source of expenditure, and expression of thank you.
2. The symbols could be interpreted by using Pierce's triadic theory. Each symbol had semiotic elements. Every representamen had different interpretant even though some of them referred to the same object. The elements of the sign especially the interpretant could not be obtained without a context which was considered. The interpretant of each symbol were shown though the *umpasa* and also the gesture while it was given. Because of each symbol was given with different *umpasa* and gesture, the interpretant of those symbols were also diverse. For Bataknese people, in *mangongkal holi* ceremony, rice expressed blessings, golden fish expressed prayers, money expressed saying thank you, pork express respect and the source of expenditure, and *sibolang* symbolizes the united of the descendants.

B. Suggestion

Considering the conclusions that had been drawn above, several suggestions regarding the topic of this study were served and listed as follows:

1. Through the findings of the research, the students of English and Literature Department were suggested to learn more about semiotics related to culture in order to enhance their knowledge.
2. The findings of this study were expected could be the reference to give a contribution for further semiotics study which related to culture in traditional ceremony. The findings also could be used as comparison to the other researches.

