CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The conclusionxs of the study based on research's finding and related with three problems of study as following below:

1. *ika* and *en* means lexically *'ini' 'itu'* (in Bahasa Indonesia), 'this that/the' (in English). The meaning of *ika* and *en* in ideational function was as deictic to specify nominal/thing/entity in experiential function, and as paratactic enhancement in logical function. The meaning of *ika* and *en* in interpersonal function was as adjunct in declarative, interrogative, offer and imperative, the meaning of *ika* and *en* in textual function was as textual theme, interpersonal theme, and topical theme then in textual cohesioan as reference of pronoun/participant and demonstrative/circumstances (anaphora and cataphora) The basic form was *ika* and *en*, these forms can changed depend on the context of BP, they are:

a. The use of *ika* in BP was found to appeared 230 times based on recording from fifteen informants which consits of 11 *ika* forms; *ika, ikala, ika la iya, ka, sika, disika, kasika, nika, nyaika, naika, bagika, and kika*. Lexicogrammar rank scales of *ika* forms in BP are *ika* clause, *ika* Group/phrase, *ika* word, *ika* morpheme.

b. The use of *en* in BP was found 570 times occured based on recording from fifteen 15 informants which consits of 49 *en* forms, they are *en, enen, enla, en*

jen, en jenen, en ko len, en kin, en kinen, jen, len, lenen, men, ten, nen, sen, den, nyen, nyenen, nyainen jen, diten, ditenen, siten, disiten, distenen, disiten-disiten, katen, katenen, isen, kasiten, kasitenen, kinjen, kanglenen, bagen, bagenen, bagen la, bagenen, bagenen jen, taen, taenen jen, kinien, okhangen, san, sanan, disan, disanan, kasan, and kasanan. Lexicogrammar rank scales of en forms in BP are *en* clauase, *en* Group/phrase, *en* word, *en* morpheme.

2. The realizations of *ika* and *en* in BP are :

a. *ika* and *en* are accured 737 times in BP from 15 informant's utterances, the realization of *ika* forms in BP are 230 (32%) and realization of *en* forms are 507 (68%). The *ika* and *en* realized in lexicogrammar rank scale; BP clause consits of participant 136(43%), Process 68 (22%), circumstance 112 (35%), in BP group/phrase consist of nominal group 289 (58%), verbal group 78 (17%) and adverbial group 125 (25%), in word realized as determiner, pronoun/possesive and adverb consits of 11 *ika* forms and *49* en forms, and ika and en as morpheme.

b. *ika* and *en* realized into ideational experiential function; participant 156 (55%) and circumstance 123 (45%), in logical function; paratactic extension 27 (22%), Paratactic enhancement 65 (50%), and hypotactic enhancement 36 (28%).

c. *ika* and *en* realized into interpersonal function; speech function as statement: 356 (88%), questions 25 (6%), offer 5 (2%) and command 17 (4%). the

dominant speech function of *ika en* in BP is *ika en* in statement, 356 clauses (89 %) as declarative adjunct. it means that *ika en* as declarative adjunct in BP is to explain subject and predicator and giving information.

d. *ika* and *en* realized into textual function; textual theme 235 (46%), interpersonal theme : 31 (7%),), topical theme : 244 (47%) with dominat element *ika en* in theme clause is topical theme. *ika en* in textual cohesion is realized as reference (pronoun and demostrative) in (anaphoric, cataphoric, axophoric) with dominant use is as reference.

2. The reasons underlaying the use of *ika en* in BP as local language of Panai people emphirically is caused of some following reasons. The reasons underlying the using of *ika* and *en* in BP labuhanbatu as following reasons; firstly, *ika* and *en* as mother tounge, first language acquisition and local language of Panai people at Labuhanbatu. Secondly, BP local language was existed from Sulatanese king of Panai for about 80 years ago and the local language was used from generation to generation. Thirdly, the *ika* and *en* forms are as deictic in BP as deictic demonstrative, deictic possesive and deictic circumstance (time and place) based on Halliday theory in experiential metafunction.

   Fourthly, the reseacher found 11 *ika* forms occurred in Panai people utterances, namely *ika, ikala, ika la iya, ka, sika, disika, kasika, nika, nyaika, naika, bagika, and kika*. Regarding to *en* forms are 49 *en* forms occurred in Panai people utterances, namely *en, enen, enla, en jen, en jenen, en ko len, en kin, en*

kinen, jen, len, lenen, men, ten, nen, sen, den, nyen, nyenen, nyainen jen, diten, ditenen, siten, disiten, distenen, disiten-disiten, katen, katenen, isen, kasiten, kasitenen, kinjen, kanglenen, bagen, bagenen, bagen la, bagenen, bagenen jen, taen, taenen jen, kinien, okhangen, san, sanan, disan, disanan, kasan, and kasanan.

Next fifth reason is based on researcher's finding from 15 informant's utterances that reseracher found 737 times of using *ika* and *en* in BP. Related with problem study number one, the meaning of *ika* and *en* in BP is relevant to two factors namely meaning *ika* and *en* in lexicogrammar rank scale (Clause, Group/Phrase, Word and Morpheme) and meaning *ika* and *en* in metafunction (ideational, interpersonal and textual). The meaning of *ika* and *en* in experiential as deictic, in logical function is as paratactic enhancement, in interpersonal as adjunct in speech function of declarative, interrogative, offer and imperative, in textual function as textual theme, interpersonal theme, topical theme and textual cohesion realized with pronominal reference and demonstrative/circumstance reference.

The realization of using *ika* forms in BP was 230 (32 %) and realization of using *en* forms in BP was 507 (68%) from data analysis problem study number two is sixth reason makes Panai people use *ika* and *en* in their daily verbal interaction and conversations at home, market, schools, weddings, culture and other social interaction activities to exchange experience, to question, offer, command and share message and information of daily life need specifically to point out near and far thing from the speaker in BP. seventh reason of using *ika*

and *en* in BP is based on informant's information in interview that *ika* and *en* only there and exist in Panai Labuhanbatu as slogan labuhanbatu (*ika bina en pabolo*), as their identity, positive language attitude and as tool of their daily local language communication in Panai Labuhanbatu.

5.2 Implications

Based on the conclusions above, there are implications of result's study as following points:

1. The finding of research can be used by labuhanbatu goverment to make a language policy of Bahasa Panai local language and it can be additional local lesson content at school in Labuhanbatu.

2. The finding of research can be used as additional information and contribution data to arrange a book of 'Lexicogrammar *ika* and *en* in Bahasa Panai Labuhanbatu'.

3. The finding of research is novelty; it can be used as basic reference in writing research related with lexicogrammar of Bahasa Panai and deictic of other local language in Indonesia.

4. The finding of research can be used as additional theory of applied lingiuistic and the development of linguistic field.

5.3 Suggestions

Related with the final research, need really some suggestions to make this research are meaningful and useful for whoever read it, as following:

1. Researcher suggests to governor of North Sumatera to legalize Bahasa Panai as Local Language of Labuhanbatu and list as local language in Indonesia.

2. This study suggests to the government to make a policy so that the Panai language is preserved by making it official as the regional language of Labuhanbatu Regency so that it becomes a local content for regional language lessons in Labuhanbatu Regency at schools.

3. Researcher suggests to the education office of Labuhanbatu Regency to prepare Bahasa Panai/Panai language teachers in Labuhanbatu Regency.

4. The researcher suggests to further researchers to study this Panai language in terms of point of view in phonology, sociolinguistics, anthropology and other issue of applied linguistic analysis.

5. The researcher suggests to the next researcher to make a dictionary of the Bahasa Panai as guide for whoever want to learn Bahasa Panai.

6. This study is also welcome for suggestions, comments and criticisms, because this study is still have weaknesses that need to revise and innovate in the future time.