

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The findings and discussions from the previous chapter's conclusion are presented in this chapter, along with suggestions for future researchers who might be interested in exploring the same topic of language shift.

5.1 Conclusions

Following an analysis of the data from previous chapters, the researcher makes an effort to explain how the study's conclusions were reached:

- 1) The types of language shift found of children in Jambur Damar village, Southeast Aceh Regency. Based on the findings from the four types suggested there are only two categories of the four types found by researcher, it can be classified such as colloquial and jargon. The findings of colloquial there are found 13 data in this study while the findings of the jargon there are found 7 data in this study, and overall there are 20 data found the language shift used of children in Jambur Damar village, Southeast Aceh Regency.
- 2) Children in Jambur Damar village, Southeast Aceh Regency, have discovered both internal and external factors that influence their shift from the Gayo language to Indonesian. Parents/families and intermarriage are internal factors that may contribute to a shift in the Gayo language to Indonesian. Education and bilingualism factors are indications of external

factors. Some of these factors contributed to the shift from the Gayo language to Indonesian, as parents encouraged their children to start speaking Indonesian from a young age in order to keep up with other children' more modern and advanced thinking. Additionally, because every school employs Indonesian for teacher and student communication, education is another factor that contributes to the Gayo language shifting to Indonesian. Indonesian is also the national language of the country. To ensure that the education of Indonesians includes their own subjects.

- 3) The reason of language shift occurs in Jambur Damar village, Southeast Aceh Regency. Habitual language usage and environment are the two main reasons of language shift. They are 20 data found in this present study as the reasons of language shift of children in Jambur Damar village, Southeast Aceh Regency. Additionally, in this present study habitual language usage which included the children in Jambur Damar village, Southeast Aceh Regency because of family, friends, environment and education. On the other hand, environment is one of the reasons that greatly influenced the character's language shift because it was used to connect with neighbors in the Jambur Damar village who spoke different mother tongues. As a result, the character shifted his language.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions of the study are drawn as follows:

- 1) To the residents of Jambur Damar village in Tanoh Alas District Southeast Aceh Regency, it is recommended that Gayonese parents encourage and continue practice of Gayonese with their children to maintain their childrens' use of Gayonese. The Gayonese language (mother tongue) must be preserved, nonetheless, in order to prevent the language from going extinct and shifting to another language. This allows cultures to be distinguishable from one another and to be proud of their own cultures.
- 2) To the Southeast Aceh Regency government should promote local language studies and that they take an active role in maintaining local languages by hosting numerous local activities using the local languages in Aceh.
- 3) To the lectures and researchers, it is suggested to pay more attention on language shift used in society and conduct the research more on types of language shift perhaps in formal language which will be appear.
- 4) To all readers, it was suggested to use the current study in order to comprehend the language shift critically and to pay more attention to the study of language shift especially in local language.