

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the description, explanation and discussion about the lexical changes, patterns, and reasons Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency in previous chapters, conclusion is drawn as follows:

1. The lexical change patterns of Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency emerges on every single sort of lexical changes. It is divided into lexical loss semantic change and Creation of New Lexical Item.
2. The lexical change patterns of Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency are totally realized in various ways according to its type. Firstly, lexical loss is proportionally patterned into Vocal Sounds Change of Javanese lexical Based, Vocal Sounds Change of Javanese Lexical in Deli Serdang Regency, Consonant Sounds Change Javanese lexical Based, Consonant Sounds Change of Javanese Lexical in Deli Serdang Regency. Secondly, semantic change patterns are categorized into: (1) Verb to Verb, (2) Verb to Noun, (3) Verb to Adjective, (4) Noun to Adjective, (5) Noun to Adverb, (6) Noun to Verb, (7) Noun to Noun, (8) Noun to Pronoun, (9) Adjective to Adjective, (10) Adjective to Noun (11) Adjective to Adverb, (12) Adjective to Verb, (13) Pronoun to Pronoun, (14) Pronoun to Adjective, (15) Adverb to Noun, (16) Preposition to Preposition, (17) Preposition to Adjective, (18) Preposition to Adverb, (19) Conjunction to Conjunction. Thirdly, The Creation of new Lexical Item of Javanese language in Deli Serdang Regency pattern contains of External

borrowing and it comprised Dialectal Borrowing, Archaism into Indonesian Language, and Archaism into Another ethnic.

3. The division of lexical change reasons in Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency varies and is considerably linkable with every sort single of lexical change type. Firstly, phonetic attrition as Internal factor, meanwhile the external factor comprise historical and social condition play the important role as the influential causes of lexical loss. And Secondly, linguistic causes, historical, environmental (social, cultural, geographical, physical and economic) and psychological are viewed as the core source of semantic change. Thirdly, The Creation of New Lexical Item of Javanese language in Deli Serdang Regency are caused by the variety of Javanese language, technological development, mutual linguistic and national language.
4. Interjection is the only one lexical class not found in Javanese lexical Change in Javanese language in Deli Serdang Regency.
5. The Homonymic class, Shortening, Synchronic Semantic, Compounding, Derivation, Conversion, Clipping and Elipsis, Blending, Back Formation, Initialism, Loan Translation, Coinage and Metalinguistic were not find as the category of Javanese lexical change in Javanese language in Deli Serdang Regency which is concluded that the theory of Varshney about the category of lexical change could not be applicable totally, whereas the English theory of Lexical Change was different from the category of Javanese lexical change.
6. The historical causes as the biggest reason of Javanese lexical changes which is comprised into diversity of the Javanese language and it need language mapping in order to classify the category of Javanese language based on place.

7. The vocal sounds change of Javanese language mostly change the sound /e/ into /i/, /o/, /a/, and /u/

5.2 Implications

The conclusions drawn above convincingly yields a couple of implications:

1. The changes of Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency occur on every single sort of lexical changes: lexical loss and semantic change. The verb which contains the highest number of lexical change bridges the attention to Indonesia influence, the national and official language, and the threat from another ethnic and the basic reasons from different sorts of Javanese language internally.
2. Even though Javanese language of Deli Serdang regency is as one of most population ethnic in North Sumatera, the number of lexical changes relating to this condition is significant. Therefore, obviously historical problem is regarded as the influential factor of Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency change.
3. The deviation of the number of every single sort of lexical changes is definitely implicated by the influence and status of Javanese people's characteristics of life, culture, and technological development.
4. In educational setting, the various changes of Southern dialect lexicon of Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency implicitly implicate that language standardization, i.e. selection, elaboration and acceptance, is not totally employed, consequently it bears an enormously complicated problem impeding the success of teaching and learning Javanese language to the next generation.

5. Unclear of standardization from Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency whether included single language as different language from Javanese language of Java Island, or it is as one of Javanese dialect that called as Dialect of Deli. And the mapping of Javanese classification based on it variety so that will produce a certain community in particular place such as Java from east or central Java.

5.3 Suggestions

Dialing with the findings of this research which are problematic, some worth considering pieces of suggestion are provided below.

1. It is advisable to the language users of Javanese Language of Deli Serdang Regency to use Javanese language in their daily life at home, office and school. By doing so, their language attitude towards Javanese itself will eventually increase.
2. It is strongly suggested to the local Government of Deli Serdang regency particularly and the Government of North Sumatera generally to take into account about the maintenance and standardization of Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency through the establishment of standardized Javanese of Deli dictionary, formalized Javanese of Deli grammar, and specified spelling system. Through this recorded material, the existence of *JADEL* (Javanese of Deli) can be handed down to the next generation.
3. It is also expected to the teachers, students, and other practitioners to make writing in Javanese Language. This technique is indispensably useful to gain

the access of another expert's interest and attention about the entity of Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency.

4. To the linguists, researchers and those who are extremely interested to conduct a scientific study on Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency, it is suggested to investigate the practical techniques in decreasing the number of lexical loss of Javanese language of Deli Serdang Regency and it also needs further research about another branches category of language change namely, syntactical change, morphological change, and phonetic change of Javanese language in Deli Serdang Regency. Through this step, the development of JADEL will emerge among other tribes in Indonesia.