

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusions

This study focused on the maintenance of Siladang language in Desa Sipapaga. It was aimed to gain the factors support Siladang language maintenance in Desa Sipapaga. Based on the analysis, the conclusions are stated:

1. Factors affecting Siladang maintenance in Desa Sipapaga are; Ethnolinguistic vitality, living together and see each other frequently, use of language in family domain, use of language neighborhood domain, use of language in workplace domain, use of language in religion domain, and practice of *Adat Istiadat*. The dominant factor is the living together and see each other frequently. It means that living in area dominated by Siladang people support the Siladang people to speak Siladang language in their surrounding in Desa Sipapaga.
2. The strategies of language maintenance which is done by the Siladang people in Desa Sipapaga are family language policy, using Siladang language in their daily life frequently, and using Siladang language in cultural activity like in wedding ceremony.
3. The reasons of the Siladang language maintain their language are they proud using Siladang language. By using Siladang language in daily communication shows their identity as Siladang people and the Siladang language is the national culture of Indonesia that should be preserved.

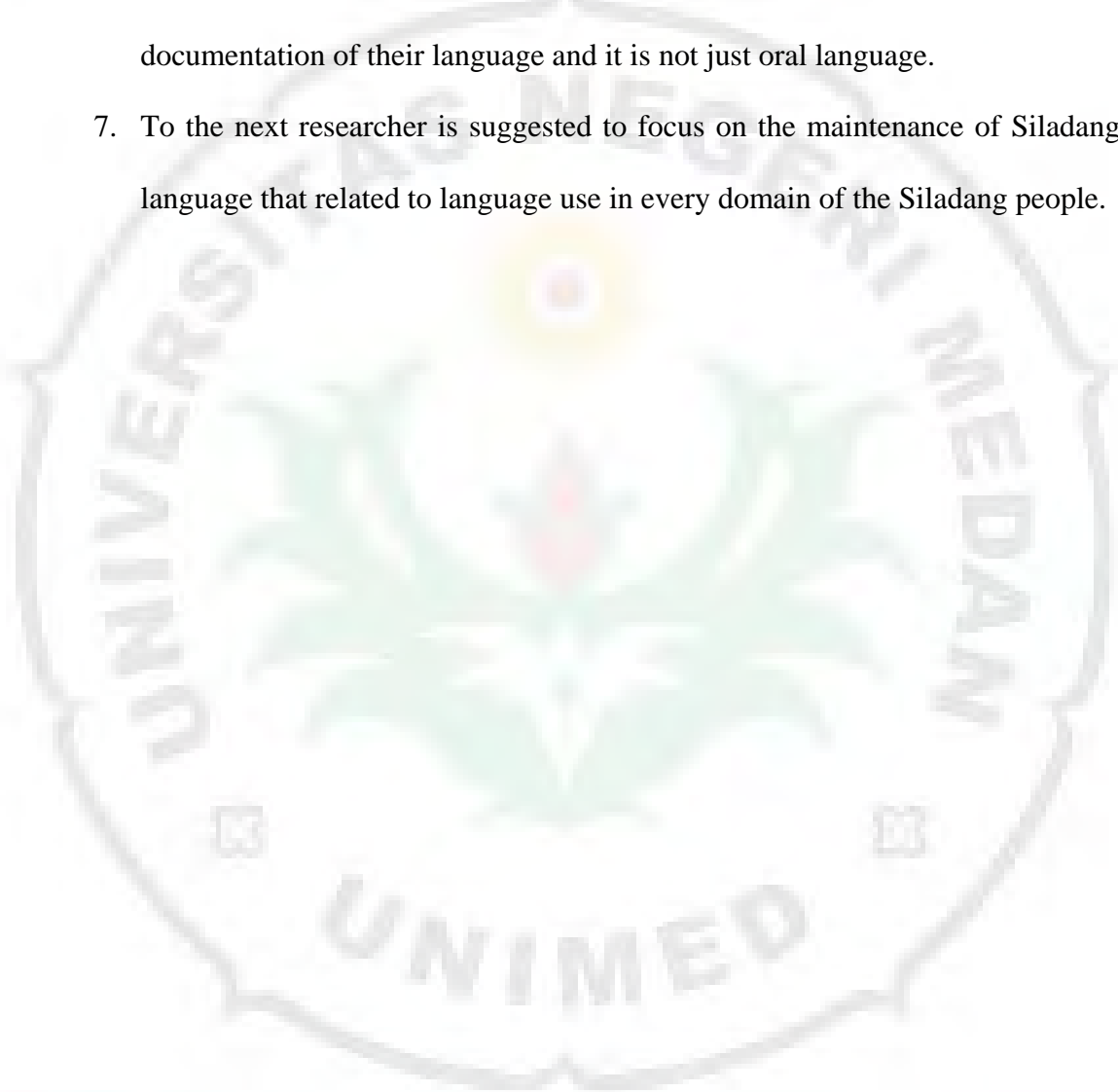
## 5.2 Suggestions

In relations the conclusions, there are several suggestions that are needed to be shared some elements;

1. It is suggested to Siladang people to use Siladang language in their daily communication. They have to use Siladang language in all domains in order their language will be preserved.
2. The parents especially should be more practice their language with their children because the children will learn the language from their parents. They acquire Siladang language and the children can practice it in their daily communication.
3. To the Siladang people, to be aware toward their own language and proud being Siladang and keep using the language in everywhere in order the Siladang language will not loss.
4. It is suggested that a policy should be made by local government by, for instance, bringing this language into the classrooms in primary schools in Desa Sipapaga.
5. The local community, non-government organization, or local government in Siladang more respecting elders' knowledge can be especially addressed to mothers and female elders in Desa Sipapaga. When the old generations who understand their indigenous language die, a lot of knowledge of the language is also gone.
6. It is suggested to the local government to support the linguists and the Siladang people that interest toward the Siladang language in producing the

dictionary of Siladang language. By doing this way, Siladang will have the documentation of their language and it is not just oral language.

7. To the next researcher is suggested to focus on the maintenance of Siladang language that related to language use in every domain of the Siladang people.



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