

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on the description, explanation and discussion about the processes and the reasons of lexical creation in Medan Hokkien dialect in the previous chapters, conclusion is drawn as follow:

1. The lexical creation processes in Medan Hokkien dialect flow under two concise methods. Firstly, internal lexical borrowing comprises of derivations, compounds, shortenings, and coinages. Secondly, external lexical borrowings encompass three distinctive domains: modified lexical borrowing, total lexical borrowing and loan translation.
2. The reasons of lexical creations in Medan Hokkien dialect are substantially influenced by the need; to find a term for naming a new object such as technology, place, time, entertainment, medical term, building, transportation, sport, fashion, academy, food and drink, and animal. Next, influenced by the prestige; it is some times said to occur when a speaker perceives that there is greater social cachet attached to a word from another language such as in the fields of technology, place, media, building, food and drink, entertainment, medical term, fashion, academy, time and fashion. The last is influenced by practicality; this

phenomenon happens when a phrase is shortened because of the more practical in spoken language.

## 5.2 Suggestions

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

- 1) It is suggested that to students or other practitioner do the same research in order to make the research more complete particularly research about the two other type of lexical change in Medan Hokkien dialect, lexical loss and change in meaning. This technique is indispensably useful for the access of another expert's interest and attention about Hokkien dialect.
- 2) To the linguists, researchers and those are extremely interested to conduct a scientific study in Hokkien dialect, it is suggested to investigate the practical techniques in decreasing lexical borrowing and increasing the equivalent of lexical borrowing in Hokkien dialect words.
- 3) It is expected to the institution that consist of Medan Hokkien dialect speakers apply the standardization of Medan Hokkien dialect through the establishment of standardized Medan Hokkien dictionary and spelling systems. Through this recorded material, the existence of Medan Hokkien dialect can be held down to the next generation.