

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Having analyzed the types of Lexical change in Mandailing Natal language, the conclusions are drawn as the following:

1. The lexical changes in Mandailing Natal language consist of lexical loss, semantic change, and lexical creation. Each types of lexical change is divided into several parts, they are:
 - a) Lexical loss in Mandailing Natal language is divided into obsolete object and obsolete notion. It can be concluded that the loss of lexical triggered by the availability referents to which they refer, understandable and extent among the language user. It will lead the lexical to be potential loss and even be totally lost from the language user. Potential lexical loss is still understandable and extent among the language users, whereas total lexical loss consists in extremely unrecognizable features.
 - b) The types of semantic change in Mandailing Natal language found are broadening, narrowing, and semantic shift.
 - c) Lexical creation comprised into two type namely external borrowing and internal borrowing. External borrowing divided into modified lexical borrowing, total lexical borrowing and loan translation

borrowing. Whereas the internal borrowing consist of clipping, ellipsis and blending.

2. The number of lexical change is 385 lexical, where lexical loss is 304 lexical, semantic changes is 11 lexical, and lexical creation is 70 lexical. Each of lexical are classified into lexical class based on the parts of speech, they are noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.
3. The reason of lexical changes in Mandailing Natal language are as follows:
 - a) The reasons of lexical loss in Mandailing Natal language are social cultural development, technological development and prestige.
 - b) The semantic changes in Mandailing Natal language are strongly influenced by social cultural development, methapor, and polysemy.
 - c) The lexical creations in Mandailing Natal language are strongly influenced by language contact, development of technology and prestige.

5.2 Suggestions

In relation to the conclusion, the following suggestions are offered. This study only focused on the lexical change in Mandailing language, especially in Mandailing Natal regency. It is advised for the further researcher to be able to study lexical change in other languages for comparison. As stated in the previous chapter, there are still many lexical entries from the data source i.e. the dictionary and the book has not been analyzed as a whole due to limitation of time in the

study. It is strongly recommend continued research in this field. Further research could possibly focus on the one lexical change types. The possibilities are numerous because just as the world changes, so does language as long as there is a change, there will be an opportunity for research in this area.

It is advisable to the native language of Mandailing language to use it in their daily life, at home, office and school. It can be started through the small communities, such as family and group of Mandailing communities itself. Hopefully, language attitude toward Mandailing language itself will eventually increase. As a linguist we have a responsibility to raise the awareness of all native speakers about the importance of Mandailing language by involving all stakeholders and the community. The ultimate goal is that the Mandailing language is still used across generations by the language users.

It is strongly suggested to the local Government of Mandailing Natal regency to do revitalization of Mandailing language and literature through the instructional process in the formal education environment, schools, families, and communities, in order to continue to fulfill the position and function in the life of society in accordance with the times and to remain a part of North Sumatra cultural richness. For the region of North Sumatra province itself, there is a regional regulation that regulates the Procurement of Indonesian Language and Protection Local Language and Literature mandated in the Regional Regulation No. 8 years 2017 (Peraturan Daerah No.8 Tahun 2017). It means the local government has the authority to implement the regulation. Things that must be done by the local government, namely: 1) establishing and developing the

Mandailing Language and Literature teaching materials in the compulsory local curriculum in secondary education and special education and formal education units, 2) holding textbooks and reading books of Mandailing Language and Literature as a reference for learners in developing local language skills, 3) enriching Mandailing Language and Literature books in the library, and 4) encouraging and facilitating community organizations and institutions in the preservation of Mandailing Language and Literature.

It also expected to teachers, students, community organizations, and other practitioners to conduct writing in Mandailing Language. This technique is indispensably useful to gain the access of another expert's interest and intention about the entity of Mandailing language.