

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The study concerned on the maintenance of Bahasa Mandailing in Medan-Tembung. It was aimed to find out the factors support Bahasa Mandailing maintenance in Meda-Tembung. Based on the analysis, the conclusions are stated in the following;

- (1). The maintenance of Bahasa Mandailing in Medan-Tembung, there are ten factors that affect the Mandailingnese to maintain their language such as use of the language at home, living in area dominated by Mandailingnese, intra-marriage, and ethno linguistic vitality, use of the language in religion domain, use of the language in education domain, use of the language in neighborhood domain, use of the language in workplace domain, visiting homeland and following traditional ceremony. The more dominant factor occur in the second generation is living in an area dominated by Mandailingnese and ethnolinguistics vitality. It means that live in an area dominated by them, they able to practice and speak the language in their environment and in their daily communication. Using it in their daily communication affect them to maintain their language and increased their proud of Mandailingnese. Meanwhile in the third generation, intra-marriage, use of the language at home and live in an area dominated by Mandailingnese have the big affect on Bahasa

Mandailing maintenance. Their parents' intra-marriage affect them to speak Bahasa Mandailing because their parents always speak it and their children can learn from their parent and acquired the language. Then, they can practice it at home in their daily communication and their environment which the environment dominated by Mandailingnese. These factors has big role on the maintenance of Bahasa Mandailing in the third generation.

- (2). The Mandailingnese speakers in the second generation keep maintain Bahasa Mandailing in Medan – Tembung. They do maintain Bahasa Mandailing because firstly they are proud being mandailingnese Secondly, by using Bahasa Mandailing shows the identity of mandailingnese. Thirdly, vernacular (Bahasa Mandailing) is the element of national culture and also a source of vocabulary for Bahasa Indonesia. The Mandailingnese speakers of second generation keep using Bahasa Mandailing in Medan – Tembung, whereas the third generations do not maintain it. Nowadays the existence of Bahasa Mandailing in Kec. Medan-Tembung is only in old generation as parental generation (the second generation) and upwards generation (the first generation). Meanwhile the third generation of Mandailingnese shift to speak dominant language used that is Indonesian language.

5.2 Suggestions

In relation to the conclusion, suggestions are stayed as the following.

1. It is suggested to Mandailingnese parents to use Bahasa Mandailing in their daily communication. The habitually in using Bahasa Mandailing affect their language children acquisition. Certainly, the children will learn the language from their parents. Then, they acquire Bahasa Mandailing and the children can practice it with their parents and with other Mandailingnese in their daily communication.
2. It is suggested to local government and language centre to apply a program of revising Bahasa Mandailing shift to keep maintain Bahasa Mandailing by publishing books about Bahasa Mandailing and by encouraging the love of the youth on the use of Bahasa Mandailing through performing a story telling competition, and writing competition on Bahasa Mandailing and It is also suggested to other researchers to be more concerned on the research about Bahasa Mandailing maintenance.