

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. Conclusions

The study which is concerned on Arabic language shift was aimed to describe the factors influence Arabic language shift, the pattern of language shift and reasons for shifting into Bahasa Indonesia. The use of Bahasa Indonesia in the family domain is the crucial indication of Arabic language shift, which is followed by the passive ability and none of Arabic language users. Based on the analysis the conclusions are drawn as the following.

1. In general, Arabic language shift in Medan are influenced by bilingualism, migration, social and economic factor, political factor, demographic factor, and value & attitude factor. Meanwhile for the third generation, Bilingual factor is the most influence factor of language shift since they are monolinguals. Only a few of them who still use Arabic language in family domain.
2. The pattern of Arabic language shift happens through the shift of Arabic language into Bahasa Indonesia in the second and third generation of Arabians in Medan. The pattern of Arabic language shift in the second generation of Arabian is they become bilingual; speak well Arabic language and Bahasa Indonesia. They use both languages in the family domain and sometime in friendship domain, in this case

in Arabic communities. They speak well both; Arabic language and Bahasa Indonesia. And for the third generation, most of them use only Bahasa Indonesia in family domain. They do not use Arabic language in the family domain because they cannot speak the language anymore and also because of their intercultural marriage. They only use Bahasa Indonesia in their daily conversation and often to use it. The subjects begin monolingual in Bahasa Indonesia in five domains.

3. There are two reasons that cause the Arabic language shift into Bahasa Indonesia for the second generation. They are social success and the status of Bahasa Indonesia. For the third generation, there are three reasons that cause the Arabic language shift into Bahasa Indonesia. They are status of Bahasa Indonesia, social success and Bahasa Indonesia is the native language of them. They tend to speak only Bahasa Indonesia since their early age. The persons who can still speak Arabic language are only for those who ever visit Arab land for a certain moment.

5.2 Suggestions

Dealing with the findings of the research, some constructive ideas are suggested as the following.

1. It is suggested that the third generation of Arabic people who inherited Arabic language from the second generation should learn and speak more Arabic language as their means of communication especially in family domain to keep maintaining Arabic language in Medan.

2. It is suggested for the third generation to learn Arabic language and try to use it in their daily conversation.
3. It is suggested that the Arabic language researchers should be more concerned with the research of Arabic language since it is still very rarely conducted.
4. It is suggested that linguists, teachers and students especially in Arabic language linguists should write more books or references of Arabic language to maintain the Arabic language.

5.3 Implications

From all descriptions above, it can be seen that Arabians are no longer feel ashamed of being incompetence in speaking their own native language. Arabic language which is the identity of their culture and ethnic group could be lost if the members of the communities are not able to speak the language anymore. In spite of that, they feel regret of their incompetence in using their own native language, that is why most of them still try to learn Arabic language in many ways. At least they still can mix Arabic language with Bahasa Indonesia in one or two words in a sentence that their bulid.