

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the data, conclusions are drawn as the following.

- (1) The lexical change of PDA appeared on every single sorts of lexical change. It is divided into lexical loss, semantic change and lexical creation.
- (2) The lexical change patterns of PDA were totally realized in various ways based on its types. Firstly lexical loss was proportionally pattern into potential and total lexical loss. Secondly semantic change patterns are categorized of noun. Thirdly, lexical creation flows under the two crisps and concise methods: internal and external lexical creation. External lexical borrowing patterns impinge upon three distinctive domains (1) modified lexical borrowing (2) total lexical borrowing and (3) loan translation. These ways come to the implicit expression of the un-standardized borrowing system of PDA.
- (3) The division of lexical change of PDA varies and is considerably linkable which every sorts single of lexical change type. Firstly, culture, linguistic and prestige play the important role as the influential causes of lexical loss. Secondly, analogical, metaphorical, mutual concept, implication and euphemism are viewed as the core source of semantic change. Thirdly, naturalization, technological development, foreign influence, mutual linguistic feature, translation and adoption

of the conceptual features are treated as the numerously sustained of lexical creation of PDA.

5.2 Implications

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are staged as the following.

- (1) To change of PDA occur on every single sort of lexical change: lexical loss, semantic change and lexical creation. The noun with contains the highest number of lexical change bridges the attention to Indonesia influence, the national and official language, as an easily naturalized language since it consist of the same linguistic characteristic with PDA, not English which is from the completely different root of language.
- (2) The deviation of the umber of every single sort of lexical change was definitely implicated by the influence and status of PDA people's characteristic of life, culture and technology development.
- (3) In educational setting, the various change of PDA implicitly that language standardization for instance selection codification, elaboration and acceptance, is not totally employed, consequently it bears an enormously complicated problem impending the success of teaching and learning of PDA to the next generation.

5.2 Suggestions

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

- (1) It is advisable to the language users of PDA in their daily life at home, office and school. By doing so, their language attitude towards PDA it self will eventually increase.
- (2) It is strongly suggested to the local government of PDA regency to take into account about the maintenance and standardization of PDA trough the establishment of dictionary.
- (3) It is also expected to the teacher, student and other practioners to make writing of PDA. This technique is indispensably useful to gain the access of another expert's interest and attention about the entity of PDA.
- (4) To the linguists, researchers and those who are extremely interested to conduct ä scientific study of PDA, it is suggested to investigate the practical techniques in decreasing the number of lexical loss and increasing the number of lexical creation of PDA. Through this step, the development of PDA will emerge among other tribes in Indonesia.