

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

The following are the conclusions derived from the findings of this study:

(1) *Language of family* was the kinship level of Javanese and Sundanese languages, with 46 % cognate percentage. A *language of family* is a set of languages that are connected by descent from a common ancestral or parental language, known as the proto-language of that family. It means that the Javanese and Sundanese languages was a single language before it is separated. This present study conducted 300 modified swadesh vocabulary list to fit the Javanese and Sundanese language in order to avoid the ambiguity of the double meaning. Furthermore, in obtaining the data of the lexical items, there are two of each participants gave different translation but the researcher managed to choose the dominant data among the informants.

(2) The Javanese and Sundanese languages were discovered to be a single language 1, 842 years ago, or 1.8 millennia ago (one thousand and eight hundred years ago). With an error count of +150. Both Javanese and Sundanese Languages were considered as single languages at 1,992 – 1,692 years ago. $(1,992 = (1,842+150) - (1,692 = (1,842-150))$. Thus, the two languages began to separate from a single language between 1.9 – 1.6 millenia or 1.9 – 1.6 centuries ago. It

means Javanese and Sundanese languages were a single language around 1.9 to 1.6 thousand years ago before they separated.

- (3) There were 137 kinship word pairs, and the kinship was determined using three criteria: identical word 55 (18%), phonemic correspondence 35 (12%), and one different phoneme 40. (16%). Among the three criteria, the most dominant is Identical words. This is because the Javanese and Sundanese languages were in a family subgrouping or kinship level, and those languages were developed from one parent language or proto language. Furthermore, there are Javanese and Sundanese informants who did not translate some of the lexical items in both languages, but instead translated some of them based on how they pronounce them, and some of them also provided some different lexical item translations, but the researcher was able to select the most dominant data among the informants.

5.2 Suggestions

With reference to the conclusions, some recommendations are staged as the following:

- (1) To the lecturers, it is suggested that they should use this study as a reference in their endeavours to conduct additional research on lexicostatistics as well as a teaching material.
- (2) To the other researchers, It is proposed that other researchers shall utilize this study as a reference for conducting additional research on comparing several local languages in Indonesia.

(3a) To the readers, it is advised that further studies shall raises their awareness of the need of using our local languages on a daily basis in order to save them from extinction.

(3b) To the government, It is suggested that they use this study as a basis for developing educational policies that promote the usage of certain local languages in order to preserve the local languages.

