

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the description, explanation and discussion about the level, patterns and reasons of agricultural lexical loss in *Cakap Karo* in previous chapters, conclusion is drawn as follows:

- 1) In *Cakap Karo* there are 249 (two hundreds and forty nine) lexicons regarded as agricultural lexical loss that distributed to some respondents might be classified into four levels of agricultural lexical loss. The level of agricultural lexical loss of *Cakap Karo* of hard plant category is fourth level (not know and use), which is 91.77%. The level of agricultural lexical loss of *Cakap Karo* of plants for food category is fourth level (not know and use), which is 85.19%. The level of agricultural lexical loss of *Cakap Karo* of herbs plant category is fourth level (not know and use), which 91.67%. And the level of agricultural lexical loss of *Cakap Karo* of kinds of flower category is fourth level (not know and use), which is 92.31%. From this data obtained, it is obvious that the highest level of agricultural lexical loss in *Cakap Karo* occurred in kinds of flower category and the lowest level of agricultural lexical loss in *Cakap Karo* occurred in plants for food category.
- 2) The agricultural lexical loss is proportionally patterned into potential and total lexical loss. There are 103 (one hundred and three)

potential agricultural lexical loss have found among 249 agriculture's plant lexical losses. On the other hand, there are 146 (one hundred forty six) total agricultural lexical loss have found among 249 agriculture's plant lexical losses.

3. The division of lexical loss reasons in *Cakap Karo* varies and is considerably linkable with every sort single of lexical loss pattern. Linguistic, prestige, culture and technology play the important role as the influential causes of lexical loss.

5.2 Implications

The conclusion drawn above convincingly yields a couple of implication:

1. The levels of agricultural lexical loss in *Cakap Karo* occur on four categories: hard plants, plants for food, herbs plant, kinds of flower. The highest level of agricultural lexical loss in *Cakap Karo* occurred in kinds of flower category which highly due to the influence of Bahasa Indonesia as the national and official language. The lowest level of agricultural lexical loss in *Cakap Karo* occurred in plants for food category which highly due to their attention to their culture and they need to maintain their food supply, and also they have still doing plantation to this plants to support their life..
2. Eventhough the number of hard plants is much bigger but their existence in Karo region has been loss because of the natural disaster happened in recently days, like the eruption of Sinabung Mountain

made the plants are much loss and made the farmers experienced nightmare to their field.

3. The deviation of number of every single sort of lexical loss is definitely implicated by the influence and status of Karo people's characteristics of life, culture, and technological development.
4. In educational setting, the various loss of agricultural lexis in *Cakap Karo* implicitly implicate that language standardization, i.e. selection, codification, elaboration and acceptance, is not totally employed, consequently it bears an enormously complicated problem impeding the success of teaching and learning *Cakap Karo* to the next generation.

5.3 Suggestions

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

1. It is advisable to the language users of *Cakap Karo* to use *Cakap Karo* in their daily life at home, office and school. By doing so, their language attitude towards *Cakap Karo* itself will eventually increase.
2. It is strongly suggested to the local Government of Karo regency to take into account about the maintenance and standardization *Cakap Karo* through the establishment of standardized *Cakap Karo* dictionary, formulized *Cakap Karo* grammar, and specified spelling system. Through this recorded material, the existence of *Cakap Karo* can be handled down to the next generation.

3. It is also expected to the teachers, students and other practitioners to make writing in *Cakap Karo*. This technique is indispensably useful to gain the access of another expert's interest and attention about the entity of *Cakap Karo*.
4. To the linguists, researchers and those who are extremely interested to conduct a scientific study on *Cakap Karo*, it is suggested to investigate the practical techniques in decreasing the number of lexical loss. Through this step, the development *Cakap Karo* will emerge among other tribes in Indonesia.

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