CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the results of data analysis and the findings of this study, the following conclusions and suggestions can be made with reference to the 3 categories of problem formulation:

5.1.1. The Origins Meaning

1. Place naming in this region is strongly influenced by geographical (topography), historical (personal), and hope/prayer (socio-cultural) factors.

2. The most dominant logical function in place naming is 'Expansion' ($\alpha + \beta$), which shows the community's tendency to combine geographical, social, and cultural elements in creating new complex and dynamic meanings.

5.1.2. The Linguistics Realization

1. Place names in this region are loaded with ideational (external reality), interpersonal (social relations), and textual (context and information) meanings.

2. Ideational meanings are mostly related to topography, relationship with nature, social identity, and economic activity.

3. Interpersonal meanings reflect respect for founding figures, adaptation to the environment, hopes and prayers, and social ties based on geographical location.

4. Textual meanings are mostly related to topography, geography, social identity and status, cultural values, economic activities, and local beliefs and myths.

5.1.3. Reasons for Naming

1. Topography, environment and economy, social and cultural values, history and culture, social and cultural identity, and local beliefs are the main reasons for place naming.

2. Place naming is strongly influenced by the interaction between humans and the surrounding natural, social, cultural and economic environment.

5.2. Limitations

The research on the toponymy of village names in Tarutung, North Tapanuli, has some limitations and weaknesses that need to be considered or improved in future research. **Firstly,** not all relevant data may be accessible or collected, so the research results may not represent a complete picture of toponymy in Tarutung. **Secondly,** the methods used in this study may not be able to handle all complex variables, so the results of the study may not be able to provide a complete explanation of the toponymy phenomenon. **Thirdly,** the time available to conduct the research is limited, so researchers may not be able to conduct sufficiently in-depth and detailed observations or interviews. **Fourth,** the number of informants

who can be interviewed may be limited, so the research results may not represent a complete picture of people's opinions on toponymy.

5.3. Suggestions

1. **Data** To overcome the limitation of incomplete data access, future research should aim to collaborate with local authorities, historical societies, and community members to gain better access to relevant data. Additionally, expanding the scope of data collection methods to include digital archives, historical documents, and oral histories can help provide a more comprehensive picture of toponymy in Tarutung.

2. **Method** To address methodological limitations, researchers should consider employing a mixed-methods approach that combines qualitative and quantitative techniques. This approach can help capture the complexity of toponymy phenomena. Additionally, using advanced analytical tools and software for geographic information systems (GIS) and spatial analysis can enhance the accuracy and depth of the findings.

3. **Time** To mitigate time constraints, future studies should allocate sufficient time for thorough fieldwork, including extended periods for observations and interviews. Researchers can also benefit from employing a phased approach to data collection, allowing for iterative analysis and adjustments as the research progresses. Securing additional funding and resources to support longer research timelines can also be beneficial.

4. **Informants** To address the limitation of a limited number of informants, future research should aim to engage a more diverse and larger sample of

informants. Researchers can use snowball sampling techniques to reach more community members with relevant knowledge. Additionally, incorporating focus group discussions and community forums can provide broader insights and a more comprehensive understanding of public opinions on toponymy.

5.4. Implications

Based on the findings of this study, there are several theoretical and practical implications that can be identified:

5.4.1. Theoretical

1. This research strengthens the theory of ecolinguistics, which studies the reciprocal relationship between language and the natural environment. The findings show that place naming in Tarutung is strongly influenced by the interaction between humans and the surrounding natural, social, cultural and economic environment.

2. This research contributes to the development of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory in analysing the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings of place names. The findings show that place names in Tarutung are loaded with these meanings.

3. This research enriches the understanding of the meaning formation process in place names, especially related to the dominant logical function 'Expansion' ($\alpha + \beta$). It reveals the community's tendency to combine

geographical, social and cultural elements in creating new meanings that are complex and dynamic.

5.4.2. Practical

1. The findings of this study can be used as a basis for efforts to preserve cultural heritage and local values in place naming in Tarutung. This can be done by involving the community in the process of naming new places and documenting the reasons for naming existing places.

2. This research can encourage the development of local education programmes or curricula that integrate learning about linguistic and cultural meanings in place naming. This can increase people's awareness and appreciation of their cultural heritage.

3. The findings of this research can serve as inspiration and reference for tourism development efforts in Tarutung. Place names that are rich with cultural and historical meanings can be a special attraction for tourists and increase the tourism potential of the area.

4. This research can serve as a foundation for further studies on place naming in other regions in Indonesia, so as to enrich the understanding of cultural diversity and human relationships with the surrounding environment.