

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the identification and analysis of 8 open space names, author managed to reveal the language pattern of naming open spaces in PIK. And the results show that English is the most widely used language in naming public spaces in PIK. The use of English as the most dominant language in PIK reflects PIK's identity as an elite area in Jakarta. English is used to facilitate communication, considering that PIK has developed into a major tourist destination in Jakarta. Not only does it attract visitors from within the city, but also from outside the city and even abroad. By choosing English, PIK ensures that visitors from various backgrounds can easily interact and enjoy the various facilities available. This reinforces PIK's image as a modern, cosmopolitan and inclusive area, and cements its position as a prestigious destination that accommodates the needs of international travelers. The use of English in open spaces such as recreational parks, entertainment centers, and shopping malls further establishes PIK as an area that keeps up with the times and offers a prestigious and classy experience.

This research also found the categorial meaning of 8 open space names as the object of research. The author obtained eight patterns of categorial meaning behind the naming of open spaces in PIK, including USAS category Z2, W3, M7, S5, Q2.1, L3 and S9. Of these 8 categorial patterns, the most dominating are USAS categories Z2, W3, and M7. Thus, the first most dominating USAS category is Z2. The Z2 category refers to geographical names. The second, most dominating category is W3. The category refers to terms related to geographical terms. The third most dominating category is M7. M7 includes terms related to specific places. The study reveals that the naming of open spaces in PIK predominantly follows the categories of geographical names, natural features, and specific locations, highlighting a strong thematic influence of geography and distinct places in the area's toponymy.

Furthermore, the author examined the meaning of the names of open spaces in PIK. The author investigates the associative meaning behind each naming. The

most common association meaning is the positive association meaning. The dominant positive associative meanings found in PIK highlight its *identity, culture, history and environment* through various open spaces. The associations that emerge are *historical, geographical, and reflect the identity of PIK* itself. PIK is known as a prestigious area that offers luxury. From the associative meanings generated, it can be concluded that the name reflects its identity, culture and environmental conditions. These associative meanings collectively enrich PIK's landscape by encapsulating diverse cultural elements and environmental characteristics. They underscore PIK's appeal not only as an elite residential area but also as a multifaceted destination that offers a rich tapestry of experiences for its visitors and residents alike.

And the last one is the emotive meaning that the author managed to identify through the interview process, which is an essential component in understanding the overall impact of these locations on their visitors. This emotive meaning is reflected in visitors' expressions of *happiness, satisfaction, and enjoyment* at various locations, including but not limited to Batavia PIK, Pantjoran, By The Sea, Aloha, Land's End, Orange Grooves, Taman Doa Our Lady Of Akita, and the Indonesia Design District. The author notes that the emotive meaning found is intricately based on what visitors feel when they come to these places, encapsulating a range of positive emotions that arise during their experiences. These positive emotions, such as *joy, contentment, and delight*, suggest that these locations possess the ability to leave a deep and lasting impression on each person.

5.2 Suggestion

This study focuses on the linguistic landscape of open space naming in PIK. Prior research on the linguistic landscape at Buddhi Dharma University has not been conducted, making this thesis an exclusive appropriate topic of study. However, the research has not fully discovered its potential to explore linguistic landscapes. The author hopes that future students will use this thesis as a resource or example to delve deeper into the linguistic landscape and broaden their understanding of the subject. Furthermore, this research uses open space in PIK as the object of research. However, because PIK is a new city that is developing rapidly and is becoming a

popular tourist destination, The author suggests that future author can choose PIK as an object of research with a different focus. Because there are still many things that can be researched, the next writer can conduct research on the naming of street names in PIK, restaurant names, or signboards that can reflect the linguistics landscape in the area.

Furthermore, Indonesia is a vast country with a diverse array of cultures, ethnic groups, beliefs, and traditions. Indonesia is divided into 38 provinces and 98 cities, with each region having a unique cultural background, beliefs, and traditions. Every city or region has a distinct history that reflects its identity. As a result, many regions with their own distinct characteristics can be used as research subjects within the context of linguistic landscapes. Additional research can be conducted in various cities or regions of Indonesia to investigate and comprehend the existing linguistic variations and dynamics. There's so many landscapes can still potential to be explored, such as traditional markets, naming of tourism spot, historical building, and many more. With these options, author can gain a better understanding of how language influences and shapes identity and social dynamics across Indonesia.

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APPENDIX 1: Object of the Research

Place Names	Addres
Batavia PIK	Kawasan Pantai Maju, Kamal Muara, Kec.Penjaringan, Jkt Utara, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 14470
Pantjoran	Pantjoran PIK, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 14460
By The Sea	Jl. Golf Island Timur, Kamal Muara, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 14470
Aloha	PIK 2, Jl. Laksamana Yos Sudarso, Dadap, Kec.Kosambi, Kabupaten Tangerang, Banten 15213
Land's End	Jl. Yos Sudarso, Pasir Putih, Kabupaten Tangerang, Banten, Jakarta, Jawa Barat 15211
Orange Grooves	Jl. KH Mas Mansyur, Salembaran, Kec. Kosambi, Kabupaten Tangerang, Banten 15214
Taman Doa Our Lady of Akita	Salembaran, Kosambi, Tangerang Regency, Banten
Indonesia Design District	Jl. M.H. Thamrin, Salembaran, Kec. Kosambi, Kabupaten Tangerang, Banten

APPENDIX 2: List of Informants

Research Location	Name	Age	Gender	Description
Batavia PIK	R	24	Female	Visitors
	Y	36	Female	Visitors
	RS	36	Male	Workers
	F	39	Female	Workers
Pantjoran	Z	23	Female	Visitors
	A	23	Female	Visitors
	L	20	Male	Workers
	F	21	Female	Workers
By The Sea	V	16	Male	Visitors
	F	62	Male	Visitors
	V	24	Female	Workers
	A	29	Female	Workers
Aloha	A	34	Male	Visitors
	N	23	Male	Visitors
	V	28	Female	Workers
	D	25	Male	Workers
Land's End	A	24	Female	Visitors
	S	28	Female	Visitors
	A	26	Male	Workers
	N	31	Female	Workers
Orange Grooves	K	22	Female	Visitors
	A	21	Female	Visitors
	N	25	Male	Workers
	C	24	Female	Workers
Taman Doa Our Lady of Akita	L	38	Female	Visitors
	L	43	Male	Visitors
	Y	29	Male	Workers
	E	26	Female	Workers
	I	33	Female	Visitors

Indonesia District	Design	M	28	Male	Visitors
		D	26	Female	Workers
		I	26	Male	Workers





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Tanggal	Catatan	Paraf
2024-02-26	Brainstorming idea	
2024-03-11	Deciding object	
2024-03-25	Writing outline for chapter 1	
2024-04-09	Writing Chapter 1	
2024-03-19	Revising Chapter 1	
2024-05-07	Writing Chapter 2 Outline	
2024-05-22	Writing Chapter 2	
2024-05-27	Writing Chapter 3	
2024-06-03	Writing Chapter 4	
2024-06-17	Revising Chapter 4	
2024-06-28	Writing Chapter 5	
2024-07-01	Revising all chapter	

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