

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

1.1 Conclusion

This study was conducted to analyze the semantic meaning contained in proverbs used in traditional Nias wedding ceremonies in Dahadanö Gawu-Gawu Village. This research was motivated by concerns about the declining understanding and appreciation of the younger generation for local wisdom, especially proverbs that are rich in cultural, moral and social values. Through interviews with traditional leaders and semiotic analysis based on Geoffrey Leech's theory, it was found that the proverbs used in each stage of the Nias traditional wedding ceremony represent various types of meaning, namely denotative, connotative, social, affective, reflective, collocative and thematic meanings. The results of the analysis show that denotative and connotative meanings are the most dominant, but other types of meanings also play an important role in conveying cultural nuances.

The study shows that these proverbs are not just ornamental sayings, but carry important messages about family, responsibility, honor, and social harmony. The semiotic approach helps uncover deep values and symbolic meanings that may not be immediately apparent, especially to the younger generation. It can be concluded that proverbs in traditional Nias weddings are important tools of communication, education and cultural transmission. However, without efforts to document, interpret and introduce these proverbs in an accessible way - especially in education - they risk becoming obsolete. Therefore, semantic analysis offers a bridge between generations, ensuring that these proverbs are not only preserved but also understood and appreciated in their full cultural richness.

1.2 Recommendation

Based on the above conclusions, the researcher proposes several recommendations that are expected to contribute to the preservation and

understanding of Nias traditional proverbs, especially among the younger generation:

1. For Young People

It is recommended that young people, especially from the Nias community, develop a greater interest in understanding and preserving traditional proverbs (*amaedola*). These proverbs are not just ceremonial expressions, but also contain deep life values, wisdom and moral teachings that are important for shaping identity and character. Young people should actively seek knowledge from elders, participate in traditional ceremonies attentively, and engage in cultural learning through formal or informal education. In doing so, they become active agents in the preservation of local heritage.

2. For the Community

Local communities, including traditional leaders, educators, and parents, are encouraged to play a more active role in transmitting the meaning and importance of proverbs to the younger generation. This can be done through storytelling sessions, integration into the school curriculum, cultural events, and the use of modern media. By promoting intergenerational dialog and making the meaning of proverbs more accessible, society can ensure that these cultural elements remain relevant and valued in modern times.

3. For Future Researchers

Future researchers are encouraged to explore the semantic and pragmatic dimensions of local wisdom in greater depth, not only in marriage ceremonies, but also in other cultural practices such as healing rituals, traditional leadership, or conflict resolution. Comparative studies between Nias proverbs and proverbs from other tribes in Indonesia could also provide a broader understanding of how language reflects cultural values. Researchers may also consider creating teaching materials or cultural modules based on proverbs for language and character education.