

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestion of the study. Conclusion goes in line with the problem statement and the objectives having been formulated in Chapter I, the theory having been decided in Chapter II, methods and techniques of the data analysis having been applied in Chapter III, and the result of the data analysis having been found in Chapter IV.

Suggestion is presented based on the significance of the study having been stated in Chapter I, the result of the data analysis, the conclusion presented in this chapter. Conclusion and suggestion in detail are presented bellow.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Based on the problem statement and the result of the data analysis, some conclusions can be presented in detail below.

##### **5.1.1 Morphological Form of Subject-Adjective Agreement in Abui language**

Some Changes Occur in Subject-Adjective Agreement in Abui Language.

1. The adjective functioning as the predicate of the sentence does not change. It has the same form all personal pronoun.
2. The personal pronoun functioning as the subject of the sentence have different form for all kinds personal pronoun and it is different from their lexical words.

Some changes in personal pronoun has the subject. The change occurs in subject pronoun as shown in the following table.

English	Abui Language
I	nedi → no
You	edo → a
He/she	hedo → di
weINC	pido → pi
weEXCEL	nido → ni
you	rido → ri
they	heloku → heloku

### 5.1.2 Morphological Form of Subject-Verb Agreement in Abui Language

Some Changes Occur in Subject-Verb Agreement in Abui Language.

1. Some changes in personal pronoun as subject

English	Abui Language
I	nedi → na
You	edo → a
He/she	hedo → di
weINC	pido → pi
weEXCEL	nido → ni
you	rido → ri
they	heloku → heloku

2. Some changes in Verb as predicate, if the subject in personal pronoun the verb as the predicate does not change. If the subject of the sentence is the proper name then the verb functioning as the predicate of the sentence must

be preceded by *di* e.g. 'he/she' changes to *ho* 'he/she' and *di* 'he/she'. *pido* 'we' changes to *po* 'we' and *pi* 'we'. *Nido* 'we' changes to *nu* 'we' and *ni* 'we'. *Rido* 'you' changes to *ro* 'you' and *ri* 'you'. However, if the subject of the sentence is the proper name(s), e.g. John, the adjective functioning as the predicate must be morphologically preceded with *di*, e.g. *daliela* becomes *didaliela*. E.g. *Mary didadiela* 'Mary is tall'.

The word *Nedi* in the abui language refers more to the subject of first person singular who is subject to the role. *Na* is more directed towards actors or first person singular subjects who perform roles. *No* leads to the subject of the first person singular to whom the role is headed.

## 5.2 Suggestion

In line with the significance of the study and the result of the data analysis, some suggestions would be offered to many sides accordingly as shown in the following.

1. Other researchers are suggested to conduct the research focusing on the same topic to confirm by enlarging the number of data to get enough information.
2. The result of this study can become scientific information for the review of related literature for the next coming researches.
3. The result of this study can become scientific information for language and culture practice of Alor people, especially the people who use Abui Language.
4. The result of this study can become scientific reference in afford of including Abui Language in teaching curriculum in formal school in Alor, especially the districts where Abui Language is spoken.



