

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the study. Conclusion is in line with the problem statement and the objective that have been and based on the data analysis. Suggestion is done based on the significance of the study that has been stated in chapter I and the conclusion presented in this chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

The final product of the data analysis of this study is the finding of the linguistics features of the pluralization system of Manggaraian Language. Linguistics features means the formal grammatical system or lexicogrammatical system of Manggaraian Language the shows plural meaning of denoted. In line with this, plural markers and other linguistics features as the consequence of the pluralization process of Manggaraian Language are found. It is like a summary of what has been analyzed, described, and found in chapter IV.

Ayam-ayam ini “these chickens” becomes *manuk so’o*, ini **Buku-buku** “these **books**” becomes *ho’os buku*, **buku-buku** saya di sini ‘my **books** are here’ become ‘*no’os buku daku*’, itu **anjing-anjing** kamu ‘those are your dogs’ becomes *hios acu dehau*, disitu **anjing-anjing** saya ‘my **dogs** are there’ become ‘*nios acu daku*’ ‘books there’.

1. The plural marking system exists in Manggaraian Language. It is shown by the demonstrative pronouns. The demonstrative pronoun *so’o* “these” is issued to show or point the near things to the speaker. The demonstrative pronouns *ho’os*

'these' is issued to show or point the near things to the speaker. The demonstrative *hios* 'those' is issued to show or point the further things to the speaker. The demonstrative *hitus* "those' is also issued to show the further things, but it has two different situations. The first situation is to show the objects that can be seen by the speaker but the objects are being held or touched by the other person. And the second situation is to show objects that are beyond the reach and vision of the speaker and usually occur in the past or have just happened.

2. There are also a number of morphemes that need to be confirmed as demonstrative pronouns namely *sio* and *situ*. *Sio* is used to show plural objects that are far away but can be reached by the speaker. Whereas *situ* is used to refer to distant objects that are more than one but they are outside the speaker or cannot be reached by it.
3. Plural marking in Manggarai Language also appears when using demonstrative *no'os* 'here' which shows an object that is close to the speaker. The demonstrative *nios* 'there' is issued to show or point the far things to the speaker. The demonstrative *nitus* 'there' is issued to show or point the further things to the speaker.
4. The numbers showing plural meaning in Manggarai Language are plural after the nouns pluralized. The example *ho'os suad pus daku* but in demonstrative *no'os*, the numbers showing plural meaning can happen before or after the nouns pluralized. For example *no'os telud buku daku/ telud buku daku no'os*.

5. There are no partitives in Manggaraian Language, equivalently translated as 'ekor' in Indonesian Language.
6. The Manggaraian Language has nine morphemes plural marking system. They are *so'o*, *sio*, *situ*, *ho'os*, *hios*, *hitus*, *nios*, *nitus* and *no'os*.

5.2 Suggestions

In line with significance of the study and the result of the data analysis, a number of suggestions would be offered to many people, both as an individual and an institution, in accordance with their rule, responsibility, capacity, and capability in society.

1. The Linguistics researches and other related researches are suggested to do continued study or similar study to confirm and extend the linguistics evidence in forms of pluralization of Manggaraian Language.
2. Other researchers or researcher candidates are suggested to design and to conduct other researchers focusing on other morphological in Manggaraian Language.
3. The speakers of Manggaraian Language are suggested to be in bilingual or multilingual situation, speaking local language. Manggaraian Language, national language: Indonesian Language, and Foreign Language, including and especially English, in proper situations.

Although many things have been discussed in this thesis about plural markers in the Manggaraian language, the Authors also realized that there are still weaknesses in this study such as a detail explanation the difference in the situation between *hitus* and *hios*, *nitus* and *nios* because many variations of situations that

occur when using this plural marker. Another weakness is there are still other plural markers that have not been discovered by the writing in terms of this is a plural marker of Manggaraian Language. Then for subsequent researchers who examine the same thing to pay attention to those things where the previous Authors paid less attention to it.

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