

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, and the conclusion presented in this chapter. Conclusion and suggestion are presented in detail below.

5.1 Conclusion

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

5.1.1 The Structure of Compound Words in Marobo Dialect of Kemak Language

Compound words in Marobo dialect of Kemak language are constructed by combining (V) with adjective (Adj), for instance *msai talin* ‘centipede’ which is formed by combining the verb *msai* ‘out’ and the adjective *talín* ‘long’; verb (V) with verb (V), for instance *lakabuta* ‘butterfly’ which is constructed by combining the verb *laka* ‘order’ and the verb *buta* ‘play’; adjective (Adj) with verb (V), for instance *boko cici* ‘tadpole’ which is formed by combining the adjective *boko* ‘round’ and the verb *cici* ‘filtrate’; Noun (N) with noun (N), for instance

beaubun ‘dragonfly’ which is formed by combining the noun *bea* ‘water’ and the noun *ubun* ‘owner’; noun (N) with preposition (Prep), for instance *ai laran* ‘forest’ which is formed by combining the noun *ai* ‘tree’ and the preposition *laran* ‘in’; noun (N) with adjective (Adj), for instance *lelobansan* which is formed by combining the noun *lelo* ‘sun’ and the adjective *bansan* ‘hot’; verb (V) with noun (N), for instance *ha acin* ‘plate’ which is formed by combining the verb *ha* ‘eat’ and the noun *acin* ‘place’; noun (N) with verb (V), for instance *acu le’a* which is formed by combining the noun *acu* ‘stone’ and the verb *le’a* ‘burn’; and adjective (Adj) with adjective (Adj), for instance *mosok moasan* ‘light green’ which is formed by combining the adjective *mosok* ‘green’ and the adjective *moasan* ‘alive’.

5.1.2 The Types of Compound Words in Marobo Dialect of Kemak Language

Semantically, compound words in Marobo dialect of Kemak language can be classified into headed compound and headless compound.

1. Headed compound

Some compound words found in Marobo dialect of Kemak language are classified into headed compound. The examples are *leloraman* ‘sunlight’, *rae goan* ‘ground hole’, *ai ecun* ‘flower’, *ai daban* ‘longan’, *matar ulun* ‘eyelash’, *limar tagan* ‘finger’, *limar un* ‘hand nail’, *oer tagan* ‘toe’, *oer un* ‘toe nail’, *ai rin* ‘pole’, *ai kama* ‘bed’, and *soru acin* ‘conference place’. Compound words in Marobo dialect of Kemak language having been mentioned above is classified into headed compound because they have ‘head’ on the rightmost element that determines the meaning and the lexical category of the compound.

2. Headless compound

There are some compound words found in Marobo Dialect of Kemak language that does not have ‘head’ determining the meaning and the lexical category of the whole compound. The examples are *msai talin* ‘centipede’, *lakataru* ‘caterpillar’, *lakabuta* ‘butterfly’, *boko cici* ‘tadpole’, *beaubun* ‘dragonfly’, *ai laran* ‘forest’, *samalesu* ‘cassava’, *ulamelo* ‘a kind of grass’, *raehalan* ‘day’, *lelodu* ‘afternoon’, *eremgesa* ‘midnight’, *uar matan* ‘chest’ *sala matan* ‘door’, and *goan anan* ‘ventilation’.

Compound words in Marobo dialect of Kemak language can be written as one word, for instance *lakabuta* ‘butterfly’ and can be written as two words, for instance *mosok moasan* ‘light green’.

Some compound words found in Kemak language especially Marobo dialect have the head on the leftmost element, for instance the noun *suc morin* ‘lemongrass’ whose element determining that it is a kind of grass is not the adjective *morin* ‘fragrant’ but the noun *suc* ‘grass’ and the noun *us bansan* ‘chili’. The head that determines the meaning and the lexical category is not the adjective *bansan* ‘hot’ but the noun *us* ‘chili’.

The elements constructing the headless compound words in Marobo dialect of Kemak language can come from the word class that different at all from the word class of the compound word as a whole, for example *samalesu* ‘cassava’. *Samalesu* is a noun but the elements forming this compound are the verb *sama* ‘soak’ and the verb *lesu* ‘yank out’.

5.2 Suggestion

Going in line with the significance of the study and the result of 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. Other researchers are suggested to conduct the research focusing on the other aspects of Kemak language.
3. Linguistic researchers are suggested to do other researches in any languages focusing on the same topic.
4. The result of this study can become scientific information for the review of related literature for the next coming researchers.
5. The result of this study can become scientific information for language and culture practice of Kemak people, especially Marobo dialect speakers.
6. The result of this study can become a scientific reference in afford of including Kemak language in teaching curriculum in formal school in Belu regency and Timor Leste especially the subdistricts where Kemak Language is spoken.

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