

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestion of the study. The conclusion is done based on the statement of the problem, objective and the result of data analysis. Suggestion is based on the significance of the study. The conclusion and suggestion are presented in detail, as follows.

5.1 Conclusion

As has been stated above that the conclusion is based on the statement of the problem, objective and the data analysis. There are some kinds of question words in Laura Language used by the native speaker in their daily communication. They are: 'What' *Appa*, 'Which' *Ge/Ge pongngu*, 'Where' *Gi*, 'Who' *Gharra/Gharrai*, 'When' *Pirra*, 'Whose' *Gharra*, 'Why' *Peina/Ne*, 'How' *Pei pata/Peina*, and 'To Whom' *Gharra barra/Ka gharra barra*. The most syntactic pattern happens on question word 'What' *Appa*. It has five syntactic patterns, while the rest consist of three and two syntactic patterns. As a summary of what has been explained, the following data is presented: 'What' *Appa* consist of 5 syntactic patterns: *Appa pateki na?*, *Appa we pateki na?*, *Appa ko pateki na?*, *Appa pa pateki na?*, *Appa ko we pateki na?*. 'Which' *Ge/ Ge pongngu* consist of 3 syntactic

patterns: *Ge pongngu pa mbei mu?*, *Ge pongngu ku pa mbei mu?*, *Ge pongngu ku allu pa mbei mu?*.

‘Where’ *Gi* consist of 3 syntactic patterns: *Gi dangngi nia ko na ne a nggaina?*, *Gi dangngi nia ko na nia a nggaina?*, *Gi barra nia ko na ne a nggaina?*. ‘Who’ *Gharra/ Gharrai* consist of 3 syntactic patterns: *Gharra pa eta mu?*, *Gharrai pa pazarra mu?*, *Gharra pa ghewa mu?*. ‘When’ *Pirra* consist of 2 syntactic patterns: *Pirra ko bu bali umma?*, *Pirra ko mu bali umma?*. ‘Whose’ *Gharra* consist of 2 syntactic patterns: *Gharra pena ko na ne barra meja?*, *Gharra pena ko ne barra meja?*. ‘Why’ *Peina/ Ne* consist of 3 syntactic patterns: *Peina ka du walewe ne patua gu?*, *Ne ka du walengga ne pa teki gu?*, *Peina ka du walewe ne pa kambu gu?*. ‘How’ *Pei pata/ Peina* consist of 2 syntactic patterns: *Pei pata ko mu kako Ngiapu?*, *Peina mu kako Ngiapu?*. ‘To Whom’ *Gharra barra/ Ka gharra barra* consist of 2 syntactic patterns: *Gharra barra ko na we palapor da ne marawi?*, *Ka gharra barra ko na we ba paduki ge ne tuba?*.

In Laura Language, there are some question words which are homonyms. For example, *Gharra* for ‘Who’, ‘Whose’ and ‘Whom’ and *Peina* for ‘Why’ and ‘How’. However, they emphasizes on the question itself.

Basically, all the question words in Laura Language can only be put in the initial of the sentence.

5.2 Suggestion

The suggestion is done based on the significance of the study, the result of the data analysis, and conclusion. Suggestion in detail is presented below.

1. People in Laura Sub-District should attempt and feel proud having and speaking Laura Language in proper situation, living side by side with the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, and the foreign languages, such as English and others. All of them should be balance in multilingual and multicultural situations.
2. The local government of South West Sumba Regency should allocate the fund for local language research, seminar and workshop.
3. The experts of Linguistics, especially syntax should do continued study or similar study to confirm and extend.

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