CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer present conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion is described based on the formulation of research questions, while the suggestions were intended to give information to the readers and next researchers. The first section is the conclusion of the research finding and the second is the suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

In Mehara Dialect of Hawu Language there are five negative particles to express negation, they are: *ad'o, ad'o dae, b'ole, dae d'o* and *d'o*. Based on theory, there are four types of negation: 1) Lexical negation, 2) Morphological negation, 3)Analytic negation and 4) Non clause negation. So for this study, those five negation of Hawu language are include in analytical negation type. Analytic negation type here means to negate predicate. In negate predicate are divided into verbal predicate, noun predicate, adjective predicate, adverb predicate and possesive pronoun predicate. The negation *ad'o* are used to negate verbal predicate, noun predicate, adjective predicate and possesive pronoun predicate. Next, the negation *ad'o dae* are used to negate verbal predicate, adjective predicate and adverb predicate. Then, the negation *dae d'o, d'o* and *b'ole* are used to negate verbal predicate. So, the most useful and generally appears of negation in Hawu language is the negation *ad'o*.

Ad'o has two meaning namely "no" and "not". *Ad'o* can be subject in a sentence and also used as a interrogative sentence. The negation of a*d'o* are followed by verb, adjective, noun and possesive. *Ad'o dae* has meaning "not yet" and is used for an action which has not occured yet. *Ad'o dae* are followed by verb, adjective and adverb.

B'ole has meaning "don't" and is used to prohibit someone to do something. In using of sentence, *b'ole* followed by verb. *Dae d'o* has meaning not yet and used for an action which has not occured yet. In sentence, *dae d'o* can be interrogative sentence. *Dae d'o* is only followed by verb. *D'o* has meaning "not". In sentence, *d'o* cannot stand alone. Sometimes *d'o* can be as a interrogative sentence and also used to prohibit someone to do something. *D'o* is follow by verb.

It could be concluded that each negative particles of negation that has been mentioned can be a communication tool to express disapproval or to forbid someone to do something, also there are negative particles of negation that could stand alone and could not stand alone in Hawu language especially in Mehara dialect.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer would like to give some suggestions, as follow:

1. For students, learn about negation could give them more knowledge and benefit in referring the negation meaning and it's really helps them to be able to distinguish the forms according to their respective functions.
2. For readers, the writer hopes that another researcher who will conduct similar study can apply this research study as a reference.

3. For lecturer, this study could help to improve the lecturer knowledge about negation especially in local language.