

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter the authors make conclusions and suggestions in accorded with the results of the research from what was analysed by the authors based on the structures and the semantic types of compound words in the Ba'a dialect.

5.1 Conclusions

By the data that have been presented previously, the author can conclude the compound words in the Ba'a dialect are the compound that consist of noun and verb sub-class, that also has its own meaning and function depend on the words using in a sentence.

The results of the research regarding the analysis of the two research problems namely the first, about what are the structure of compound words in the Ba'a dialect? and the second, what are the semantic types of compound word in the Ba'a dialect? The writer found four structure of compound words in the Ba'a dialect namely: the first is noun + noun compound i.e. dae + bafok (dae-bafok) it means "world" and bana + manu (bana-manu) it means "animal". The second is verb + noun compound i.e. kisu + fani (kisu-fani) it means sneeze and sou + langga (sou-langga) it means "hat". The third is noun + verb compound i.e. mbela + bose (mbela-bose) it means "pound corn" and mina + sesena (mina-sesena) it means "cooking oil". The fourth is verb + verb compound i.e. dode + nasu (dode-nasu) it means "cook" and tui + bengga (tui-bengga) it means spread news. Based on the result of analysis of compound words in the Ba'a dialect, it was found that the Noun + Noun compound dominates compared to another subclass of compound.

Regarding to semantic types of compound words, there are three semantic types of compound words found in the Ba'a dialect namely: the first is endocentric compound i.e. pingga + batu (pingga-batu) it means "stone plate" and manu + tolo (manu-tolo) it means "egg". The second is exocentric compound i.e. bafa + dale (bafa-dale) it means "talkative person" and mbeli + tua (mbeli-tua) it means "lazy person". The third is copulative compound i.e. umbu + ana (umbu-ana) it means "offspring" and mate + mombo (mate-mombo) it means "pass away". Based on the semantic types analysis of the compound words in the Ba'a dialect it was found that endocentric compound and copulative compound are dominated compared to the exocentric compound.

The writer desires for this study to serve as a point of reference for other researchers and to contribute to the advancement of morphology, thus facilitating further research on compound words. Provide readers with information to help them better to understand compound words, particularly compound words in the Ba'a dialect.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the result of the research, the author would like to give some suggestions, which are hoped to be usefully for the readers of this writing as follows:

1. People should know and be able to speak the local language because it is a means of communication in their own region.
2. People who are a native speaker of Ba'a dialect must to keep and preserve it as a pride, especially rote language as an identity and a uniqueness of Rote Island

3. The people of Ba'a should understand the compound words in their own language, and use it in their daily communication.
4. This study can serve as a valuable resource and basis for further research on compound words in the Ba'a dialect for those interested in linguistic studies.
5. In order to effectively teach students in Rote Island, teachers need to come up with innovative ways to incorporate local content into their lessons.
6. Local language is something that should not be forgotten by any readers, because it is a uniqueness from a region.