

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents conclusions and recommendations based on the research findings and analysis of verbal prefixes and their functions in the Miomaffo dialect.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data presented previously, the researcher concluded that the verbal prefixes in the Miomaffo dialect consist of basic word that can be combined with syllabic subject prefixes and non-syllabic subject prefixes, and there is also the reciprocal prefix *ma-* and possessive prefix *ma-*. The verbal prefixes have four functions, namely the function as a subject marker, transitive and intransitive, and also the function reciprocal prefix *ma-*, and the last possessive prefix *ma-*

The results of the research regarding the analysis of two research problem formulations are the first, What are the verbal prefixes found in the Miomaffo language of the Uab Meto dialect? Second, what are the functions of verbal prefixes found in the Miomaffo language of the Uab Meto dialect?. Researcher found seven forms of prefixes in the Miomaffo language of the Uab Meto dialect which consist of syllabic subject prefixes (*?u-,mu-,na-,mi-,ta-,mi-,na*), for example syllabic subject prefix *?u-ek* '1sg-close' *mu-* example, *mu-op* '2sg-spill', *na-* example *na-tolo* '3sg-hide', *mi-* example '*mi-noena*'1pl -teach', *ta-* example *ta-taom*'1px-chew', *mi-* example *mi-nasu* '2pl-boil', *na-* example *na-sosa*'3pl-sell'.

Non- syllabic subject prefix (ʔ-,m-,n-,m-,t-,m-,n,) examples of non-syllabic subject prefixes consisting of ʔ- example ʔ-poef '1sg-flush', m-, example m-seo'2sg-pick', n- example n-sita'3sg-push', m-, example m-saop '1pl-sweep', t- example t-fut '1px-tie', m- example m-sen '2pl-plant', n- example n-polen '3pl-throw.'

In the Miomaffo dialect there is also the reciprocal prefix ma-, for example, ma-tuf (hit each other), ma-nek (kiss each other), ma-lolon (kill each other). and also the possessive prefix ma- for example, ma-lele (have a garden), ma-ume (have a house), ma-niti (have a bracelets), ma-haef (have legs). There are four functions in the Miomaffo dialect, consisting of, first as a subject marker in a sentence, for example ole n-bok (younger pulls out), the second function is intransitive and transitive clauses, for example ho mu- niu (you take a bath) which shows intransitive and transitive examples such as ho m-tuf kau (he hit me). the third, reciprocal ma- for example ma - panat (take care of each other), and the last function is possessive ma- for example ma - lele which means having a garden.

The researcher hopes that this study can be a reference for other researchers and contribute to the advancement of morphology, thus facilitating further research on verbal prefixes. Providing information to readers to help them better understand verbal prefixes, especially verbal prefixes in the Miomaffo dialect Uab Meto.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the result of the research, the researcher her would like to give some suggestions, which are hoped to be useful 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 Miomaffo dialect must to keep and preserve it as pride, especially rote language as an identity and a uniqueness of Miomafo subdistrict
3. The people of Miomaffo should understand the verbal prefixes 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 verbal prefixes in the Miomaffo dialect for those interested in linguistic studies.
5. In order to effectively teach students in Miomaffo subdistrict, 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.