

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research problem, the types of conjunctions in the Keka dialect show conjunction system consisting of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. The coordinating conjunctions *noo* ‘and’, *tee huu* ‘but’, *doo* ‘or’, and *huu* ‘so’ demonstrate the dialect's capacity to express cumulative relationships, adversative contrasts, alternatives, and illative connections. More extensively, the dialect employs six types of subordinating conjunctions: reason *te* ‘because’, time *losa* ‘till’, condition *kalo* ‘unless’, concession *mae* ‘eventhough’, purpose *fo* ‘so that’, and manner *leo* ‘such as’, in this research documents 10 distinct conjunctions with 23 examples in the Keka dialect of Rote language. The frequency and contextual usage of these conjunctions, particularly in storytelling and instructional contexts, indicates that the Keka dialect has developed a rich grammatical structure capable of expressing complex relationships between ideas. This systematic organization of conjunctions enables speakers to articulate precise temporal, causal, conditional, and purposive relationships, reflecting the dialect's linguistic sophistication and its ability to convey nuanced meaning in communication.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on this research about conjunctions in the Keka dialect, there are several important suggestions

1. People should know and be able to speak the local language as it is the means of communication in their own area.
2. People who are native speakers of the Keka local language must continue to maintain and preserve it as a matter of pride, especially the local language as an identity and uniqueness that exists in the area.
3. This research can be a valuable source and basis for further research on conjunction types in Keka dialect for those interested in linguistic studies.
4. Local language is something that should not be forgotten by readers, because it is the uniqueness of a region.