

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The conjunctions identified in Kupang Malay can be classified by form as follows:

1. Simple Conjunctions: *deng (and)*, *ko (or)*, *ma (but)*, *te (because)*, *kalo (if)*
2. Compound Conjunctions: *gara-gara (because)*
3. Phrasal Conjunctions: *sama ke (as/like)*, *padahal (although)*, *karmana (how)*

This classification underscores that form is directly linked to function in Kupang Malay.

1. Simple forms handle core logical relations linking clauses smoothly and efficiently.
2. Compound forms like *gara-gara* intensify meaning, marking stronger causal relationships.
3. Phrasal forms convey nuance and analogy, reflecting how Kupang Malay speakers frame experiences through comparison and concession.

Ultimately, this form-based analysis shows that conjunctions in Kupang Malay are not just grammatical glue; they are morphological and cultural signposts. Their forms reveal how the language structures thought, from the simplicity of “and” and “but,” to the emphasis of “gara-gara,” to the nuanced analogies of “sama ke.”

This understanding complements the earlier discussion of functions and meanings, providing a fuller picture of how Kupang Malay conjunctions operate both structurally and semantically in discourse.

This study's analysis of conjunctions in Kupang Malay shows that the language's conjunctive system is semantically rich and functionally diverse. Conjunctions express time, reason, condition, contrast, similarity, and addition in ways that reveal both linguistic structure and cultural worldview.

In practical terms, the use of conjunctions like *sama ke*, *padahal*, and *ma* demonstrates how Kupang Malay speakers frame ideas relationally and contrastively a reflection of the culture's oral tradition and narrative style. These findings contribute not only to understanding Kupang Malay grammar but also to appreciating how language and culture intersect in everyday and sacred discourse.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, several suggestions can be made, both for academic and practical purposes:

1. For Future Researchers

This research specifically focuses on the use of conjunctions in 2 Timothy in the Kupang Malay Bible. Further research could be expanded by analyzing conjunctions in other books of the Bible that use the same language, or even comparing them with other regional Bible translations. Researchers can also investigate how conjunctions function in spoken

discourse among native speakers to understand how written and spoken forms align in terms of cohesion and pragmatic meaning.

2. For Linguists and Language Educators

Language educators are encouraged to use texts like the Kupang Malay Bible as teaching materials to help students understand the grammatical and cultural functions of conjunctions in real-world contexts. Thus, students not only learn sentence structure but also how meaning is shaped by language within religious and cultural contexts. This aligns with the idea that language learning should encompass discourse-level understanding, not just grammar and vocabulary.