

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer presents a 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 the next researchers. The first section is the conclusion of the research finding and the second is the suggestion.

5.1 CONCLUSION

The writer concludes with the data obtained from the results of interviews with Tii, Dela, and Rikou dialect informants. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that:

The existence of a high percentage can conclude that there are differences in the Rote language such as the languages that the author studied, namely Tii, Dela and Rikou

We can see in Chapter iv that the use of the word *saya* in Tii, Dela, and Rikou languages is the same, namely using the word *au*.

For the word *you* in Tii, Dela, and Rikou languages, there are differences. We can see that Tii and Rikou languages use the word *O* while Dela language has the

addition of the letter H to become *Ho*, but all three will be the same when greeting older people will be more polite when called *mama* or *papa*.

Pronouns we can see that tii, Dela, and rikou languages have differences, namely, Tii language uses the word *hatori*, Dela use the word *Ara* and Rikou uses the word *Ita*.

But when it becomes the object being discussed the word they will be the same, namely *ara*

The word we are the same as them but the three languages have differences Tii uses the word *ai* dela uses the word *ami* and rikou uses the word *hai*.

For female and male pronouns, Tii language uses the *ara* in subject but object uses *ena*, Dela uses the word *ana* in subject but object uses *eni*. while Rikou uses *ana* in subject but object we uses *ena*.

For that word three languages have different languages. Tii uses *Ndia*, Dela uses the word *na* while Rikou uses the word *rina*.

From the explanation above, the writer wants to inform you that we rich in language, one of which is that we can see that rote language, especially Rote Tii, Dela and Rikou have many differences, even though they have the same meaning.

5.2 SUGGESTION

The writer would like to give some suggestions as follows:

1. The young generation of Tii dialect especially those who are interested in linguistics study can use this research as a source to get informant and use this language in daily activity.
2. Teachers who stay in Rote Tii must develop this language, by making a book about the traditional dictionary.
3. The Government especially the educational department must make a new curriculum to develop this language with a local curriculum.
4. Finally, the writer hopes that this writing could give any valuable contribution to build up Tii dialect a language of Rote.