

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of three sections: a summary of the forms and functions of personal pronouns in the Dengka dialect; the influence of social context on the use of personal pronouns based on age, social status, closeness, and kinship ties; and suggestions for future research.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that the personal pronoun system in the Dengka dialect represents an important grammatical and sociolinguistic feature of the language. Grammatically, personal pronouns are organized according to person, number, and inclusivity, while grammatical relations are primarily determined by syntactic position rather than by morphological case marking. This indicates that the Dengka dialect follows a structural pattern that is also found in several other Rote languages.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, the use of personal pronouns is closely related to the social and cultural values of the Dengka speech community. The selection of personal pronouns and forms of address reflects respect, politeness, solidarity, and kinship, demonstrating that communication in the Dengka dialect is shaped not only by grammatical rules but also by social relationships between speakers.

Overall, this study shows that personal pronouns in the Dengka dialect perform both grammatical and social functions. Therefore, understanding the Dengka pronominal system contributes not only to the description of the dialect itself but also to a broader understanding of pronominal systems in Rote languages and Austronesian linguistics.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings and discussion of this study, the researcher would like to propose the following suggestions:

1. Native Speakers of the Dengka Dialect

The Dengka dialect is an important part of the cultural identity and linguistic heritage of the Dengka community. Therefore, native speakers are encouraged to preserve and continue using the Dengka dialect in their daily communication, especially within their families and local communities. Although the use of Indonesian has become increasingly dominant in many aspects of daily life, maintaining the Dengka dialect is essential for preserving local wisdom, cultural values, and the identity of the community. By actively using and transmitting the dialect to younger generations, native speakers can contribute to the preservation and sustainability of the Dengka dialect for the future.

2. The Government

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher suggests that the government take an active role in preserving regional languages, particularly the Dengka dialect of the Rote language. The government is

expected to support language preservation programs through education, cultural activities, and community-based initiatives. In addition, the government should encourage the use of the Dengka dialect in cultural events, traditional ceremonies, and local media as a means of maintaining its continued use within the community.

The government is also encouraged to support the documentation and development of linguistic resources, such as dictionaries, grammar books, and reading materials in the Dengka dialect. These resources will help preserve the dialect and make it more accessible to future generations. Furthermore, public awareness programs should be promoted to emphasize the importance of preserving regional languages as part of Indonesia's cultural heritage and identity. Through these efforts, it is expected that the Dengka dialect will continue to be maintained, developed, and passed on to future generations.

3. The Education

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that educational institutions actively support the preservation of the Dengka dialect by incorporating local language learning into the educational process. Introducing the Dengka dialect through local content subjects, cultural activities, or language enrichment programs can help students understand and appreciate their linguistic and cultural heritage.

4. Other Researches

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher realizes that there are still many aspects of personal pronouns in the Dengka dialect that can

be explored further. Therefore, future researchers are encouraged to conduct more comprehensive studies on personal pronouns from different linguistic perspectives, such as morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics. Future studies may also compare the use of personal pronouns in the Dengka dialect with those of other dialects of the Rote language or other regional languages in Indonesia.

The findings of this study are expected to serve as a useful reference and preliminary source of information for future researchers who are interested in studying the Dengka dialect, particularly the forms, functions, and use of personal pronouns in various linguistic and social contexts. The researcher acknowledges that this study has several limitations. Therefore, constructive suggestions and feedback from lecturers, researchers, and readers are highly appreciated to improve and develop future research on this topic.