

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestion of the study. Conclusion goes in line with the problem statement and the objectives having been formulated in Chapter I, the theory having been decided in Chapter II, methods and techniques of the data analysis having been applied in Chapter III, and the result of the data analysis having been found in Chapter IV.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The final product of the data analysis of this study is the finding the phonological features and lexical variation in the three subdialects of Nihaone, Lamahala dialect and Hinga dialect of Lamaholot Language. The conclusion is like a summary of what has been analyzed, described, and found in Chapter IV. The conclusion in detail is presented in the following part.

##### 5.1.1 Phonological Features of the Words among Nihaone, Lamahala Subdialect and Hinga Subdialect

After analyzing the data there found some Phonological features occur in the three Subdialects: Nihaone, Lamahala and Hinga.

1. Phonological features occurs among the three Subdialects and marked by: phoneme /n/ presence in Nihaone and Lamahala Subdialect and phoneme /t/ Hinga Subdialect. It can be proved in the word **Foot**: it is called *lein* in Nihaone and Lamahala Subdialect and *leit* in Hinga Subdialect.

2. Phonological features occurs among the three subdialects and marked by: phoneme /y/ in Nihaone Subdialect and Phoneme /j/ in Lamahala Subdialect and phoneme /r/ in Hinga subdialect. It can be proved in the word **wood**: it is called *kayo* in Nihaone Subdialect and *kajo* in Lamahala Subdialect and *Karo* in Hinga Subdialect.
3. Phonological features occurs among the three Subdialects and marked by : the presence of phoneme /g/ in final position of Lamahala Subdialect and absence in Nihaone and Hinga subddialects. Subdialect. It can be proved in the word **mouth**: it is called *wewang* in Lamahala Subdialect and *wewan* in Nihaone and Hinga Subdialect.

### **5.1.2. Lexical variation of the words among Nihaone, Lamahala and Hinga subdialect.**

1. Lexical feature occurs in lexical word. Such word does not have phonemically similarity between Nihaone, Lamahala Subdialect and Hinga Subdialect. It can be proved in the word **pull**: it is called *gehan* in Nihaone Subdialect, *tubo* in Lamahala Subdialect and *weda* in Hinga subdialect
2. Lexical feature occurs in adverb of place between Nihaone, Lamahala Subdialect and Hinga subdialect. It can be proved in the **There**. In Nihaone Subdialect called *peteti*, in Lamahala subdialect called *de'wete* and in Hinga Subdialect called *pele ne* .
3. Lexical features occur in possessive adjectives between Nihaone, Lamahala Subdialect and Hinga Subdialect. It can be proved in

the sentence *The girl is very beautiful*: it is translated *kebarek ne kelemura hiko* in Nihaone Subdialect, in Lamahala Subdialect it is translated *berwae we gagah ajak* and *kebarek ne kelemuna ipok* in Hinga Subdialect. It is also shown the difference in adverb of intensity 'very'. It is *hiko* in Nihaone Subdialect, *ajak* in Lamahala Subdialect and *ipok* in Hinga Subdialect.

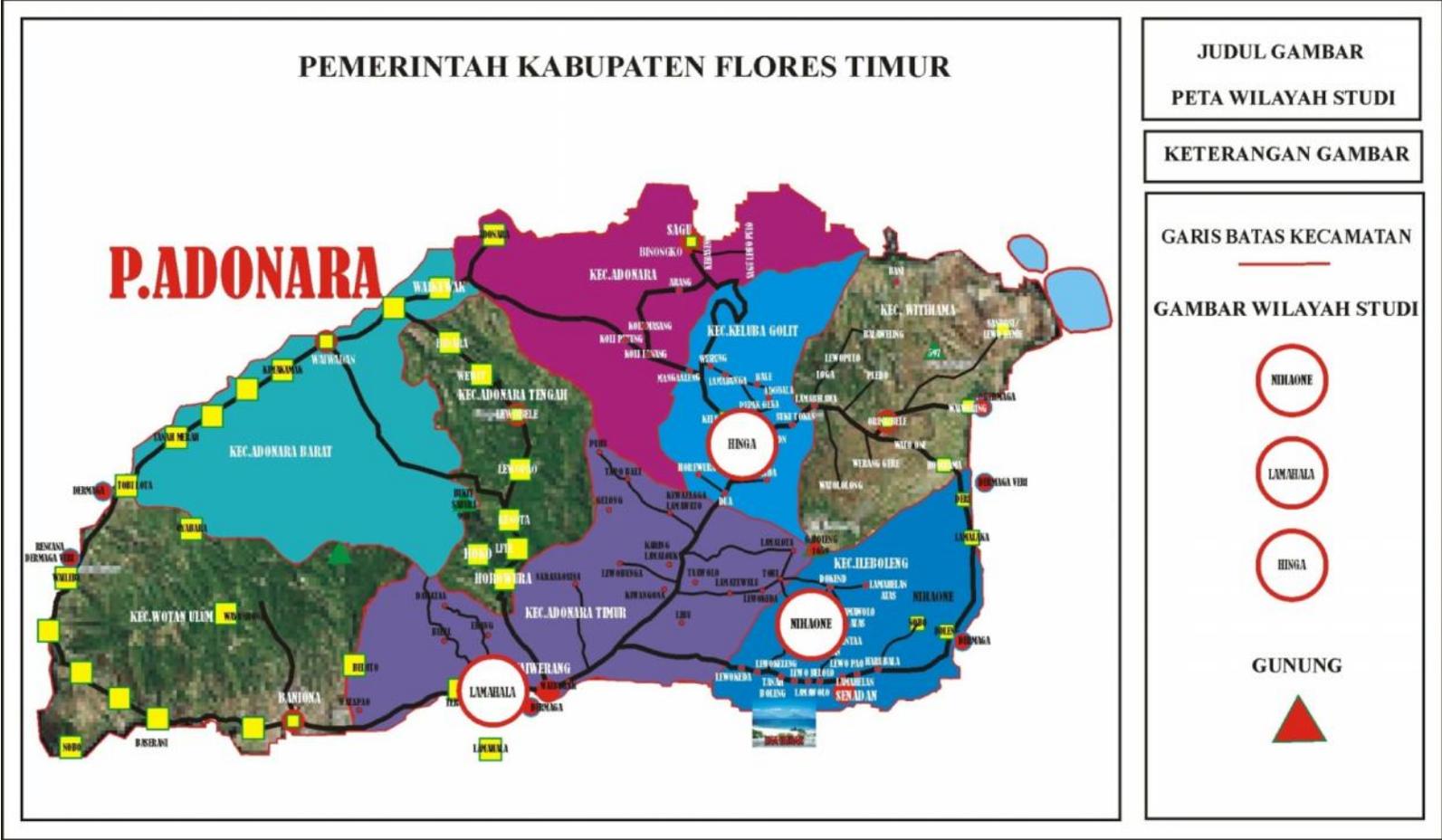
4. Lexical features occur in possessive pronouns among Nihaone, Lamahala Subdialect and Hinga Subdialect. It can be proved in the sentence *The dog is mine*: it is translated *aho ne goen* in Nihaone Subdialect, *aho newe gogoen* in Lamahala and *aho ne goek* in Hinga Subdialect.
5. Lexical feature occurs in sentential features among Nihaone, Lamahala and Hinga Subdialects. It can be proved in the sentence *I wash the plate*: it is translated *Go pou pigan* in Nihaone Subdialect, *Go hue lamak* in Lamahala and *Go puu pirin* in Hinga Subdialect

## 5.2 Suggestions

Going in line with the significance of the study and based on the result of the data analysis, some suggestions are proposed.

1. Other researcher are suggested to do the research focusing on other aspects of Lamaholot Language, such as morphological aspect, syntactic aspect, etc.
2. In teaching and learning, English as a foreign language, the teacher also pay attention to dialectological variations spoken in certain area.

Appendix I : Map of Adonara Island





## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderson, R. (1985) *Cambridge encyclopedia of Language and Linguistic*  
*In Yale university*
- Britain, D. (2005) *Geolinguistics and linguistic diffusion* In U. Ammon, N.
- Chamber, J.&P. Trudgill (1998). *Dialectology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University  
*press*.
- Erom, Kletus. 2014. Practical Guidelines for Writing Research Report. Kupang:  
Widya Mandira Catholic University.
- Hornby. A. S. 1989. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford  
University Press.
- Keraf, Goris. 1978 Morphology Dialect Lamalera. Disertasi doctor. Universitas  
Indonesia.
- Mesthrie Rajend. et al. 1988. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. Edinburg: Edinburg  
University Press.
- Nihan, Florentina 2012. A Study of the Two sub- dialects of Atadei Dialect of  
Lamaholot language. Kupang: Widya Mandira Catholic University.
- Orton, H. (1962). *Survey of English Dialects: introduction, Leeds: Arnold*
- Palmer, Gary.B. 1996. *Toward a Theory of Cultural Linguistics*. USA: University  
of Texas Press.
- Pampus, Karl- Heinz. 2008. *Koda kiwang, Kamus Bahasa Lamaholot Dialect*  
*Lewolema, Flores timur, NTT*". Ende: percetakan Arnoldus
- Sanga Felysianus. 2002. *Kamus Dwibahasa Lengkap; Lamaholot – Indonesia;*  
*Tatabahasa Singkat; Kosa Kata Umum; Bentuk Idiom; Antonim; Sinonim.*  
Surabaya: Airlangga University Press.