CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestion of the study. The conclusion is final result of the data analysis. Based on the conclusion the writer offered some suggestions.

5.1 Conclusion

The final result of data analysis is the finding of the kinds of interrogative sentences in Rote Language. The conclusion in detail is presented below:

1. Yes/no question

Yes/no questions in Rote Language starts with the word *Ita'a* and ends in the word *do*. Look at the following example.

Ita'a   ho   hi'a   musik   do?

yes/no question mark you   like   music yes/no question mark

'**Do you like music?'**

The syntactic pattern is Ita'a + NP + VP +Do

2. Question-word questions

Question-word questions 'who' in Rote Language starts with the word *sekah*. Look at the following example.

Sekah yang nea na'abuit?

who that come late

'Who is coming late?'

The syntactic pattern is NP +VP + (Advl P)

Question-word questions 'why' in Rote Language starts with the word *tesa* and

followed by the word *de*. Look at the following example.

Tesa de eni ngga nea fai'ia?

Why he not come today

'Why he does not come today?'

The syntactic pattern is NP + De + VP + (Advl P)

Question-word questions 'when' in Rote Language starts with the word *faidesi*. Look at

the following example.

Faidesi fo eni neutilo ina'a?

when will he visit mother

'When will he visit mother?'

The syntactic pattern is NP + VP + (Advl P)

Question-word questions 'where' in Rote Language is marked by the word *sabe*. Look at

the following example.

Mbila fo eni leo sabe?

Tomorrow will he stay where

'Where will he stay tomorrow?'

The syntactic pattern is NP + VP + (Advl P)

Question-word questions 'how' in Rote Language starts with the word *onobe*. Look at the following example.

Onobe fo mbila   ho lao?

how   will tomorrow you go

'How will you go tomorrow?'

The syntactic pattern is NP + VP + (Advl P)

Question-word questions 'how often' in Rote Language starts with the word *soa'a* and ends in the word *baube*. Look at the following example.

Soa'a eni nema ena   baube?

often he come   here   how

'How often he comes here?'

The syntactic pattern is NP + VP + (Advl P)

Question-word questions 'how long' in Rote Language Language starts with the word *faidesi*. This word has the same meaning if we want to ask 'when'. Look at the following example.

Faidesi   fo   eni hai?

how long   will he heal

'How long he will be healed?'

The syntactic pattern is NP + VP + (Advl P)

Question-word questions 'how far' in Rote Language is marked by word *dono* and *baube*.

Ho   umem'a dono mo   sakolah baube?

your house   far to   school   how

'How far your house to school?'

The syntactic pattern is NP + VP + (Advl P)

3. Tag questions

Tag question in Rote Language is marked by the words *do* and *hoko* at the end of sentence. Look at the follwing example.

Ivan   ia a'ana sakolah do,   hoko?

Ivan   is   student   tag question mark not

'Ivan is a student, isn't he?'

The syntactic pattern is NP + VP + (Advl P) + Do + Hoko

5.2 Suggestion

In line with the significance of the study and the result of the data analysis, a number of suggestions would be offered to many sides in accordance with their role, responsibility, capacity, and capability.

1. The experts of linguistic and other related subjects are suggested to do continued study or similar study to confirm and extend the linguistic evidence in forms of interrogative sentence in Rote Language.

2. Other researches or researchers candidates are suggested to design and to conduct other researchers focusing on other aspect of Rote Language.

3. The Rote Language speakers themselves should feel proud in having and speaking Rote Language in proper situation, living side by side with the national language, Indonesian

Language, and the foreign languages, such as English. They should realized that they live in multilingual and multicultural situations.

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