CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is the summary, in which the main parts have already been discussed in the previous chapter. The second part is the suggestion, which might give advantages to people especially those who deal with linguistics.

5.1 Conclusion

This study described the verb formations of the Cindo language in East Java. It has been stated before in the first chapter that Cindo language is one which is used by the Chinese people but not the 'Totok' one as means of communications.

To collect the data, the writer made use of a tape recorder to record the conversations that contained verbs of the Cindo language. The writer, then, transcribed and analyzed all of the conversations and re-checked those verbs to the other Cindo language speakers.

After the writer got enough data, the writer started to classify those verbs according to their category. There are five categories of verb found in the Cindo language verbs. They are the intransitive verbs, the transitive verbs, become, seem, and have. Each of those verbs are discussed in the fourth chapter section

4.1.1. After classifying the verbs according to their categories, the writer classified them according to their morphophonemic classification and affixes distribution. There are two kinds of affixes found in the Cindo language: prefixes discussed in the fourth chapter section 4.1.2.1 and suffixes discussed in the fourth chapter section 4.1.2.2. affixes distributions. There are four kinds of prefixes and seven kinds of suffixes found in the Cindo language. The prefixes are {N-}, {tak-}, {mbok-}, and {di-}, while the suffixes are {-a}, {-ən}, {-e}, {-na}, {-i}, {-ana}, and {-ane}. The prefix {N-} can only be attached to the suffixes {-a}, {-na}, {-i}, and {-ana}. The prefix {tak-} can be combined with the suffixes {-e}, {-na}, {-i}, and {-ane}. The prefix {mbok-} can be attached to all suffixes except the suffixes {-ane} and {-e}. The last prefix, {di-}, can only be combined with the suffixes {-na}, and {-i}. These combinations can take place due to the semantic features of the suffixes that later brings about the semantic restrictions to the use of those suffixes.

Both the prefixes and the suffixes in the Cindo language derive from the Javanese affixes, except the prefix {di-} which derives from the Indonesian prefix. It happens because the prefix {di-} is apico-alveolar to the speakers of the Cindo language.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer focused her study only on the verb formations of the Cindo language in East Java. Thus, the writer hopes that the next researchers will investigate the Cindo language from different areas, West Java or the other parts of Indonesian.

Since the words may consist of pronouns, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, and prepositions, the writer expects that the other researchers may broaden their study that covers those items of the Cindo language.

The writer also admits that this study is far from perfection. That is why, she hopes that the next researchers will give other ideas or other findings that can be presented in other studies which relate to the Cindo language verb formations.

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