

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### 5.1. Conclusion

As being explained in the previous chapter that between Gorontalese and English future tense has difference and similarities each other. Although they are different languages, they have similarities in grammatical rules. By differentiating and equalizing between them, this way could facilitate students to learn two languages. Basically, many people state that English is hard to be studied because it is not our first language. So when we study it, we are difficult to catch up it directly. Therefore, by learning the rule, we can understand easily the languages.

Based on the explanation in the chapter IV, the writer finally obtained some conclusion as follows:

#### 1. Similarities

- a. In English future time, When we express intention at the moment of decision, for uncertain action, and implies that the speaker thinks/ believes that it will happen, we can use the modal 'will' or 'shall'. Meanwhile, In Gorontalese future tense, when we express intention at the moment of decision in Gorontalese and implies that the speaker thinks/ believes that it will happen, we can use the five prefixes inside. They are /mo-/, /mohi-/, /mo?o/, /mopo-/, and /moti(ti)-/. If it expresses the subject's intention to perform a certain future action. This intention is always certain and there is usually also the idea that some preparation for the action has already been made. Actions expressed by the 'be going to' form. In Gorontalese, it does not use the word like in English, but when it is expressed, in this case, the intention is always certain and there is usually also the idea that some preparation for the action has already been made. Action expressed by the 'ma'.

b. Gorontalese and English future tense have the same position in the sentences, that is located after the sign of the subject in the sentences.

## 2. Differences

a. In English form, the future tense is formed by adding the modal 'will' or 'shall' in the basic form of the word. These modal symbolize the future tense in the sentence. Another way is the future tense could be added by the 'to be going to'. Whereas, in gorontalese the future verb is formed by adding some prefixes to the basic for of the word. Some prefixes make the future tense form and they indicate the future tense in gorontalese.

b. In Gorontalese, there is one prefix that is known as the future tense used in the sentence. The prefix 'mohi-' could be preceded in the verb to sign the future tense. It is for noun that relating with human right accessories.

## 5.2. Suggestion

Based on the discussion above, the writer gives some suggestion as follows:

1. The writer suggests the contrastive analysis as the linguistics approach is not only used to find out the differences and similarities between Gorontalese and English but all of the mother tongue that interfered English in Indonesian. For example, there is a writer perhaps compares between English and Gorontalone past tense.
2. The writer hopes to the next writer especially the Gorontalese learners find and develop Gorontalese grammar books because as far as the writer knows, the book about Gorontalese is very limited.