

CHAPTER V

Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

This research is conducted to accomplish the goals of finding the similarities and differences between Mongondow language and English by applying contrastive method. Contrastive method is a systematic branch of applied linguistics which deals with the linguistic description of the structure of two or more different languages.

English and Mongondow language are the objects in this research, where English as the source language and Mongondow language as the target language. The prefixes as the data were taken from the both languages. After reading and observing, the writer selected the prefixes then analyzed them in the aspect of function and meaning. The results of analysis were illustrated in table form based on the aspect of meaning and function.

It found that both English and Mongondow language are correspondence because they have similarities and differences whether in the term of function or meaning. The following are the similarities in term of function. First is prefixes in the both languages can change the word-class such as based word noun to verb, verb to noun, adjective to noun, and adjective to verb. and some cannot change. Second is there are several prefixes that not change the word-class such

as based word verb to verb. Besides the similarity, there are some differences among others are there is no prefixes in Mongondow language that can change noun to adjective, noun to noun and adjective to adjective.

The next is the similarities and differences in term of meaning. The similarities is the prefix *out-* in English and prefix *kopo-* in Mongondow language to indicate the meaning of “more than”. Additionally, it also found the differences on the term of meaning. The data or the prefix in English is mostly clarify the wrong or negative meaning such as prefix *dis-*, *mis-*, *in-* and *non-*. While in Mongondow language is mostly indicate the meaning of “a command to do an action”. It is also found that one of prefixes in Mongondow language have an allomorph. For example, prefix *kopo-* when it attach to the base word which begins with consonant L it would be change the prefix *kopo-* become *kolo-*, such as *kolo-* + *lunat* (the base word), it means very beautiful.

Finally, on the last explanation it could be concluded that the output of this results analysis is prefixes in English and Mongondow language are correspondence; they have similarities and differences in the aspect of function and meaning. It could be seen from the previous tables and the previous explanation on the chapter four.

Suggestion

The writer realizes that this research is still far away from perfect, so it might be developed by the next researcher who interested in conducting the same research. There are still parts of affixes that can be taken as the object of analysis, because this research is only focuses on one of affixes. May this research also can be used as a reference to conduct a same research for the future researcher especially for those who live in Mongondow or the users of Mongondow language. This research is very interesting, it is because we are not only learning how to find the differences and similarities but we can also learn how the process of forming or changing of every word.

Furthermore, may this research can give information for the readers about how to conduct a research in contrastive analysis particularly in conducting affixes between two or more language. The last is, may this research can also be an effort to preserve local languages especially Mongondow language.

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