CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter illustrates the findings of the study and at the same time provides suggestions to extend the similar study in the future. The discussions in Chapter IV are concluded in this chapter, whereas the suggestions are derived from the possible gaps found during the analysis. In this chapter, the writer also exhibits the answers to the research questions suggested in Chapter I. In addition to that, the writer provides suggestions to extend the research in the future.

5.1 Conclusions

The conclusion is based on the discussions and analysis conducted in Chapter IV towards 20 data. The findings suggest four findings from the three categories of lexical causative verb; a. lexical causative with no change in verb; the agent is not the causer (3 data), b. lexical causative with no change in verb; the agent is the causer (9 data), c. lexical causative with some idiosyncratic change in verb; the agent is the causer (4 data), and d. lexical causative with different verb; the agent is the causer (5 data). Departing from this, several conclusions can be made as the answer to the research questions stated in Chapter I:

1. Lexical causative construction occurs in positive and imperative sentences (7 positive sentences and 13 imperative sentences) with the predicate characteristic of dynamic transitive verbs in 18 data and dynamic

ditransitive in 2 data. The syntactic units following the lexical causative verbs are:

a. In lexical causative with no change in verb, the lexical verb is followed by noun phrase (NP) as object with 3 data, NP as object and prepositional phrase (PP) as adverb with 5 data, PP as adverb with 1 data, NP as object and PP as complement of object with 1 data, and NP as object and PP phrase as complement of object and PP as adverb with 1 data (see table 5.1)
b. In lexical causative with some idiosyncratic change in verb, the lexical verb is followed by noun phrase (NP) as object with 1 data, prepositional phrase (PP) as adverb with 2 data, and NP as object and PP as complement of object with 1 data (see table 5.1)
c. In lexical causative with different verb, the lexical verb is followed by NP as object with 1 data, PP as adverb with 1, and 2 NPs as object with 2 data, and NP as object and PP adverb with 1 data (see table 5.1)

2. The semantic features of the syntactical units (constituents) of the lexical causative verb are:

a. In lexical causative verb with no change in verb, in all of the 11 data, the subjects are the animate agent. Eight data show the subject as the causer at the same time; the characteristics of these verb categories are the verbs that show or require the subjects to make effort of doing the action. In addition, three data show that

the subjects are not the causer; these category shows that the verbs are those that do not require the subject to make effort to do the action, they tend to occur naturally. The causees in all data are inanimate indicating that the agent and causer affect the causees. The constituents following the verbs have the role of affected, manner, time, and location (see table 5.1).

b. In lexical causative verb with some idiosyncratic change in verb, in all of the 4 data, the subjects are the animate agent. Four data show the subject as the causer at the same time; the characteristics of these verb categories are the verbs that show or require the subjects to make effort of doing the action. The causees in all data are inanimate indicating that the agent and the causer affect the causees. The constituents following the verbs have the role of affected, manner and location.

c. In lexical causative verb with different verb, in all of the 5 data, the subjects are the animate agent. Five data show the subject as the causer at the same time; the characteristics of these verb categories are the verbs that show or require the subjects to make effort of doing the action. The causees in two data are inanimate indicating that the agent and the causer affect the causees. The causees in three data are animate indicating that they are not only affected by the causer but they also affect the construction of the non-lexical causative verb.

5.2 Suggestions

This section is intended to provide future researcher with some ideas to extend the research. In general, this research provides findings regarding several syntactic units and semantic features of the lexical causative construction. However, several suggestions can be made:

1. In the future, the next researcher can focus on the lexical causative verb with some idiosyncratic changes in verb instead of discussing the three kinds. Other than using semantic approach, it can also be focused on the phonological conditioning of the idiosyncratic changes occurring in the verb using the theories of phonology and/or morphology. This way, the reader may be provided with the issues of any restrictions and conditioning of the phonemes and/or morphemes in the causatives.
2. Based on the discussion, this research can also be extended by analyzing the semantic relations of the syntactic units. This is meant to provide readers with some information regarding how they are related and what indicators that make them relate.