5.1 CONCLUSION

After analyzing, the data conclusions are drawn as the following.

(1) There are four elements of markedness and simplicity in pantun: unmarked simple theme, marked simple theme, unmarked multiple themes and marked multiple themes.

(2) There are seven types of thematic development but the exist in which used in Malay pantun of wedding ceremony are six. They are constant theme, constant rheme, Linear theme, Linear rheme pattern, split rheme, and zig-zag.

(3) The realization of thematic structures in pantun are Marked Simple Theme take the highest or biggest number of all four types, it reaches 48.30%, unmarked simple theme is 35%, unmarked multiple theme is 1.69% and the last is marked multiple theme is 15.25%. while its developments consist of six types namely: constant theme occur 15 %, constant rheme 15 %, linear theme 5 %, linear rheme 8.33 %, split rheme 3.33 %, and zig-zag 53.33 %. Zig-zag is the most dominant over all types of thematic developments.
5.2 SUGGESTION

In relation to the conclusion above, suggestions are stated as the following.

(1) The other researchers are expected to study more about the pantun which take place in different setting, the analysis of pantun textually was done in several numbers but the elaboration and analysis through the thematic development is rare. Therefore the study of thematic progression or development can help Malay people in having various patterns/types of pantun.

(2) The whole types of thematic developments can be used in pantun if pepantun enrich the coherence of words in each stanza. The parents of Malay should establish the good tradition and culture to their children in order to keep and maintain it such as arguing with pantun.

(3) The Malay people can contribute more reasons of why (pepantun) the person who utter pantun decrease in number and any other aspects of maintaining this culture, nowadays the tradition of pantun is almost lost because the habit of bebalas pantun is seldom be used by the second and third generation.