

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing all of the data in Karonese affixation some conclusion can be drawn as the follows:

1. There are some types in Karo language : Prefix, infix, suffix and confix
2. The function of affixation :
 - derivational : it will change the meaning after attached by affix
 - inflectional : it will never change the meaning after attached by affix .
3. The grammatical meanings
 - a. Process : /sada/ {er-} inserted it become /ersada/ means 'gathered' here {er-} as process.
 - b. Activity : /juma / {er-} inserted it become /erjuma/ means 'farming here {er-} as activity.
4. There are four types of affixation in karo language , the total occurences of prefixes is occurs 51 (48%), infixes occurs 3 (2%) , Suffix occurs 43 (30%) , confix occurs 22 (12%) from the percentage , the most dominant type of affixation in Karo language is prefix with total occurences 51 (48%).

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the following suggestions are offered :

1. It is suggested to readers of this thesis that it is important to know about affixation in English and Karo and How they differentiated and similiarited of using the term of verb .
2. Learners should pay attention on the use of morpheme as clear as possible because it will increase the collection of their vocabularies .
3. For English Departement Students, this would very helpful to make this study as references for problem solving of the difference and similiarities of English and Karo affixation.
4. This study also can be used for additional reference for those who want to make further studies in this field by choosing another source data or maybe make a research on spoken language .

