

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

After analyzed the process of verb formation in Angkola language through affixes, it can be conclude that:

1. There were three types of affixes found of verb formation in Angkola language, namely. 1). Prefix (114 occurrence) 2). Suffix (40 occurrences) 3). Confix ( 29 occurrences)
2. The most dominant types of affixes occurred in verb formation of Angkola language was prefix, with 5 types of prefix, namely. [di-], [ma-], [mar-], [tar], and [maN-], suffix with 3 types of suffix, namely. [-kon], [-i], [-hon], and confix with 3 types of confix [maN-i], [maN-kon] and [mar-an], and also found two types of morphophonemic in Angkola language, namely. 1. Phonological alteration (assimilation), and 2. Phonological deletion (omission).
3. There were four grammatical meanings found in verb formation of Angkola language through affixes, namely. 1. Activity, 2. Condition, 3. Command and 4. Process

## B. Suggestions

In order to maintain the local language especially Angkolanese, the researcher gave some suggestions for the following:

1. The young generation of Angkola needs to maintain this language by using it among the Angkola people and even learn about it, and it's suggested to parents to use Angkola language in daily communication as well as in their houses, so that the children of them easier to learn the language.
2. To other researcher to conduct a more depth research on this topic, and used the finding of this research as additional references.
3. The local education department of Indonesia includes Angkola language in school curriculum, start from elementary school especially in Angkola district North Padang Lawas, Padang Lawas, South Tapanuli and Sosa, North Sumatera