

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### 5.1 Conclusion

This study was aimed at investigating the Indonesian affixes acquisition by a five year old of Batak Toba child. How the Indonesian affixes represented and the reason of using of using affixes by the child.

With reference to research findings conclusions are drawn as the following:

1. There are three types of Indonesian Affixes acquired by a five year old Batak Toba Child, namely prefixes (*ber-*, *di-*, *me-*, *ter-*, *ke-*), suffixes(*-kan*, *-an*, *-i*) and circumfixes (*ke-an*,*ber-an*).
2. The way five year old Batak Toba child acquired the Indonesian affixes in Bahasa Indonesia was from the environment such as from family members, neighborhood and cartoon film. It was also found that there were some differences in the way child acquired the Indonesian affixes in Bahasa Indonesia and from the child's song.

### 5.2 Suggestions

This study has analyzed the types of Indonesian affixes used by a five year old Batak Toba child in Bahasa Indonesia. In relation to the conclusion above, suggestions are staged as the following.

1. It is suggested that the students of English Department should have a good knowledge in affixes to do further research about same topic concerning affixes acquisition of a five year old Batak Toba child with

larger numbers of subjects. Perhaps, there will be found many different things.

2. This study will be relevant used by the parents or teacher to improve and trigger casual conversation to children since this Indonesian affixes acquisition is the most meaningful study in language. Social interaction can be a good environment in helping child to increase their competences in communication. One of the competences is using daily conversation. That's why, it is expected to build a good interaction with child by uttering daily conversation so that the child is accustom to the ways and later be proficient in their daily conversation particularly with adult and professional ones.