

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The kinds of affixation in the Tengger language is the problem of study in this research. The results of data analysis from affixation in the Tengger language can be concluded that:

1. There are 10 kinds of prefixes are found in the Tengger language, namely {di-}, {N-}, {kə-}, {neʔ-}, {me-}, {digə-}, {ka-}, {pi-}, {paN-}, and {taʔ-}. Prefixes {m-}, {ŋ-}, {n-}, {ɲ-} are the allomorph of {-N}
2. There are two infixes are found from the results of data analysis, namely {-əɫ-}, and {-əɱ-}.
3. There are seven suffixes are found in the Tengger language, namely, {-an}, {-nan}, {-e}, {-ne}, {-a}, {-ən}, {-ana}. Suffix {-an} and {-nan} are the allomorph of {-an}. Suffix {-e} and {-ne} are the allomorph of suffix {-ne}

5.2 Suggestion

For students majoring in English, especially those who like to research regional languages, it is recommended to understand and study the importance of the influence of word affixes because it can increase knowledge about vocabulary and its meaning. For students who also want to conduct regional language research, especially Tengger language in the field of morphology, it is recommended:

1. It is recommended for students to deepen their knowledge of morphology, especially English Language Education students, because morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies word forms.
2. It is recommended that anyone who researches affixations can use other regional languages to add references to regional languages; this is also a form of preserving regional languages in this modern era.
3. For those who want to research this field, you can study morphology more deeply because it can increase your language knowledge. Language research not only examines language in written form but also verbally. In general, students learn vocabulary in written form.

