CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This study analyzed the morphological structure of the Anakalang language with a focus on the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes. Based on a descriptive qualitative approach, the findings reveal that the Anakalang language possesses rich morphological features, reflecting a complex and systematic linguistic structure.

Two primary derivational morphemes were identified: the prefixes *b'a-* and *pa-*. The prefix *b'a-* functions as a temporal nominalizer, transforming nouns or adjectives into nouns that express time or states (*b'awalla* 'waking time'). The prefix *pa-* derives concrete nouns from verbs, referring to the result or object of an action (e.g., *paangu* from *angu* 'to eat', meaning '*food*'). These findings support the theories of derivational morphology by Kolanchery (2015) and Fromkin et al. (2014), which state that derivational morphemes are used to form new lexemes and may change the grammatical category of the root word.

Six inflectional morphemes were identified, consisting of three prefixes (*na-, d'a-, ta-*) and three suffixes (*-d'a, -taka, -na*), each serving distinct grammatical functions: na-: marks definiteness or referential clarity (nakauki 'that monkey'), *d'a-:* indicates plurality and definiteness (*daahu* 'dogs'), *ta-*: expresses spatial or locative meaning (*tahed'ang* 'on the shelf'), *-d'a*: marks third-person plural subject (*haingid'a* 'they are one'), *-taka*: serves as an intensifier (*pelitaka* 'really take'), *-na*: denotes third-person singular possession (*katikuna* 'his/her

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head').

These findings align with the theory of inflectional morphemes by Fromkin et al. (2014) and Yule (2017), who emphasize that inflectional morphemes do not change the lexical category but instead add grammatical information such as number, possession, location, or intensity.

Theoretically, the results reinforce the distinction between derivational and inflectional morphology as outlined by Aronoff & Fudeman (2011), where derivational morphemes create new meanings or grammatical categories, while inflectional morphemes modify grammatical features without altering the word's core meaning or class.

Beyond its theoretical contribution, this research plays a significant role in the documentation and preservation of a regional language and provides valuable empirical data in the field of morphological linguistics. It also illustrates that the Anakalang language follows a rich agglutinative morphological system, a feature commonly found in Austronesian languages.

The research contributes not only to descriptive linguistics and morphological theory but also offers valuable data for the preservation and revitalization of the Anakalang language. By systematizing the language's morphological patterns, this study provides a foundation for further linguistic inquiry and applied pedagogical development.