

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents conclusions and recommendations based on the findings and analysis of the research on Affixation and its functions in the Tana Righu dialect.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research on affixation studies of the *Tana Righu* dialect of the people in *Lokory*, *Tana Righu* District, West Sumba Regency. The research used in this thesis is qualitative. This form of research was chosen because the researcher wants to observe the process, function, and meaning in affixation of the *Tana Righu* language in *Lokory*, *Tana Righu* District, West Sumba Regency. Qualitative research is a series of activities or processes to gather information, from the normal conditions in the life of an object, linked to solving a problem, both from theoretical and practical perspectives. The writer can conclude that the findings in this research are as follows:

1. The Tana Righu language is more dominated by clitics.
2. Prefixes in the *Tana Righu* language in *Lokory* consist of three (3) prefixes or affixes, namely, the anticausative prefix *ma-*, the causative prefix *pa-* and the reciprocal prefix *pa-*. Each gets an affixation process in front of the base form or the beginning of the base word.

3. In terms of grammatical function/meaning, the first *pa-* prefix carries a causative function, the second *pa-* prefix carries a reciprocal function and the prefix carries an anticausative function.
4. In terms of its impact on word categories, the causative prefix *pa-* is a derivational affix, the reciprocal prefix *pa-* is an inflectional affix, and the anticausative prefix *ma-* is an inflectional affix
5. Morphology-based morphology theory can explain well how the prefixation process of the causative prefix *pa-*, the reciprocal prefix *pa-* and the anticausative prefix *ma-*.

## 5.2 Suggestions

The study in this thesis is preliminary, so there are still many aspects that have not received attention. In other words, this research is expected to serve as an entry point for the study of affixation in the *Tana Righu* language. In the *Tana Righu* language, there are many interesting affixation issues to investigate, especially how prefixes relate to and impact the *Tana Righu* language.

In addition, another intriguing aspect to explore further is the function and role of clitics in this language, which is very rich; it needs to be explored further because it plays an important role in understanding the grammar of the *Tana Righu* language.

Also, future researchers are expected to look further into the affixes found in the *Tana Righu* language in *Lokory*. In this study, the affixes discovered by the author are prefixes. Meanwhile, infixes, suffixes, and circumfixes/konfixes were

not find. Therefore, the author suggests that future researchers follow up on the results of this study to explore more thoroughly the types of affixes and the process of affixation in the *Tana Righu* language in *Lokory*.