CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study and the suggestions for future study on affixation topic. The conclusions of the study are presented in section 5.1 while the suggestions for future study on code-switching are presented in section

5.1.1 Conclusion

This section presents the conclusions drawn from the findings and the discussions presented in chapter four of the study including the kinds of prefixes that are attached to mixed complex word shaped by English Base, the grammatical meanings of the prefixes found in the selected tweets, and the morphophonemic rules have occurred in the in the English-Indonesian mixed complex word found in Twitter selected tweets.

In terms of kinds of prefixes, there are two kinds of Indonesian affixes that attached to mixed complex word found in Twitter selected tweets namely p*refix-non-simulfix* and *prefix-simulfix*. *Prefix-non-simulfix* comes up as the most frequent affix that attached to English base (78.46%). Meanwhile, *prefix-simulfix* is the least frequent prefixes (48,72%). Based on the data, *prefix-non-simulfix* has 8 kinds prefixes such as {di-}, {ke-}, {ter-}, {men-}, {me-}, {ber-}, {menge-}, {se-} and {be-}. Prefix {di-} is the most frequent *prefix-non-simulfix* while prefix {be-} comes up as the least frequent *prefix-non-simulfix*. The findings show that *prefix-simulfix* has 4 kinds prefixes, namely, {nge-}, {ng-}, {ny-}, and {n-}. The most frequent *prefix-simulfix* is {nge-}(57.2%) while the least frequent is {n-}(1.32%).

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Meanwhile, in line with the grammatical meanings of the prefixes, each prefix has its own grammatical meaning. *Prefix-non-simulfix* has 9 meanings such as action/to do base, passive base, deliberate action of base, most of base, able to do something related to the base, has been done something related to the base, having base, in a condition, and as base. Meanwhile, *prefix-simulfix* has 6 grammatical meanings such as action/to do base, feeling like base, has the characteristic as base, go to / aim, making of base and becoming base. Regarding the morphophonemic rules which have been occurred in the prefixes found, there are several rules obtained in the Twitter selected tweets. *Prefix-non-simulfix* has 6 morphophonemic rules. Meanwhile, *prefix-simulfix* has 4 morphophonemic rules.

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that *Bahasa Indonesia* is damaged by the effects of globalization. It can be seen that the users of Twitter use informal language and invent new words and rules without considering how to use *Bahasa Indonesia* properly. The paper is intended to persuade the reader to be more worried about using *Bahasa Indonesia* properly with anyone, anywhere, at anytime. Indonesian people should preserve their nationalism by using *Bahasa Indonesia* properly.

5.2   Suggestion

Future study on affixation is conducted in complex words that are mixed Indonesian affixes with other languages. It is intended to observe that Indonesian prefixes are able to attach to many languages. Regarding the theoretical framework, it would be better for future studies on affixation consider to apply more suitable and appropriate theoretical framework to analyze affixation phenomenon. The suggestions are proposed by relying on the findings and discussions of the study.