CHAPTER V

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study and suggestion for future study.

5.1 Conclusion

From the analysis, it can be conducted that the processes of affixation which are realized in the Using dialect are similar to those process in Javanese. The analysis reveals that the processes of affixation which are realized in the Using dialect are similar to Javanese. The result both the study reveals that the affixation processes occur in both the Using dialect and Javanese include six types of affixes; prefix, simulfix, infix, suffix, confix and affix combination. Those five of six types of affixation (prefix, simulfix, suffix, confix and affix combination) are realized through morphophonemic process, changes of phoneme, addition, deletion and assimilation. However, it is found that there are differences in using the same affixes in the Using dialect and Javanese. The differences are the use of different allomorph of simulfix \{n\-}. In the Using dialect, simulfix \{n\-} become allomorph \{nge\-} when it is attached to the bases which are initiated by classes of phoneme belong to alveolar trill consonant, and alveolar plosive consonant (two syllables) through morphophonemic process. It is different from Javanese in which simulfix \{n\-} becomes \{ng\-} when it is attached to the bases which are initiated by classes of phoneme belong to alveolar approximant consonant. An example of this would be the base \textit{lali} in the Using dialect becomes \textit{ngelali}, but in Javanese becomes \textit{nglali}. 
5.2 Suggestion

This research could be applied for further study in the same field. There are some suggestions that might be helpful for those who want to conduct the research within this field:

1. The writer should be able to other theory of affixation. Using the other variant of theory is recommended for its improvement for the knowledge in the field of morphology.

2. In relation to certain traditional language, the writer should understand the traditional language sufficiently. The sufficient knowledge of certain traditional language is required in order to obtain more knowledge and for more reliable findings.