

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusions of the present research and the suggestions for upcoming research. This chapter is elaborated into two parts, which are the answers of the research questions in the conclusion part and the suggestions for the future research.

5.1 Conclusions

This research investigates the use of suffix {-i} and {-kan} in the articles of three Indonesian online newspapers, which are Kompas, Republika, and Tempo. The researcher analyzes the bases that are attached by suffix {-i} and {-kan} as well as the grammatical meanings and functions that are shown by the words that have suffix {-i} and {-kan}. This research also investigates the differences between suffix {-i} and {-kan}.

The analysis of the bases showed that there are three kinds of bases that are attached by suffix {-i} and {-kan}, which are verb, adjective, and noun bases. The noun bases often appear to be attached by suffix {-i} and {-kan}. In the case of suffix {-i}, the verb bases come second to be attached, while in the case of suffix {-kan}, the adjective bases come second to be attached.

For the analysis of grammatical meanings, there is a case when the meanings of the word are different from the meanings of the bases, which is called polysemy. Therefore, the analysis of grammatical meanings has to consider the context where the words are put in the sentences. For example, the word *membawakan*, the meaning is not only just ‘to carry (something)’, but also ‘to present’, in this case presenting the event, songs, poems, etc.

In grammatical functions analysis, there are inflectional and derivational affixation. When there is no change in the process of affixation, this is called as inflectional affixation. For example, the word *melupakan*, this is a verb, comes from

the base *lupa*, which is also a verb. Meanwhile, when there is a change in the process of affixation, this is called as derivational affixation. For example, the word *membosankan*, the base *bosan* is an adjective, when suffix {-kan} attaches to the base, the word becomes a verb.

Lastly, it can be concluded that the major difference between suffix {-i} and {-kan} is that suffix {-i} marks the object as location or recipient while suffix {-kan} marks the object as patient in the sentences.

The results can be concluded that the use of suffix {-kan} are more common in the articles of formal documents, in this case Indonesian online newspapers, because many Indonesian bases that come from English, which mostly appear in the formal documents, can be only attached by suffix {-kan}.

5.2 Suggestions

As a corpus-based study, there are two suggestions to be applied for the future research in the same context of study. The first is to broaden the focus of the study. In this case, try to investigate another aspects of the word apart from suffix {-i} and {-kan}, or may be apart from suffixes. Therefore, it can be found that there are some interesting aspects in the analysis of the articles in Indonesian online newspapers.

The second suggestion is to add a tool for analyzing the material of the research. Using *AntConc*, there is a concordance tool to do the analysis, but the researcher has to check manually the words that have suffixes in them. It can be more helpful to add another tool of corpus to do further analysis of the material of the research.