

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer will discuss the finding of the research in the third-semester students' writing task. The result of the analysis related to the morphological process of derivational affixes in the writing task by the third-semester students of English Language Education of UMMAT in the academic year 2020/2021. It consists of a conclusion and suggestion.

#### 5.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings elaborated in chapter IV, the writer concluded an interesting morphological process dealing with roots or base, which was when adding a suffix or prefix in the roots or base, it would change the word class. For instances: adopt + *-ion* = adoption. "Adopt" was a root or base word and *-ion* as a suffix. The adoption belongs to derivational affix because the suffix *-ion* changes the class or category of the verb to a noun.

In the third-semester students' writing task, there are affixes used in two types, prefixes and suffixes. There were 6 types of the prefix and 22 types of the suffix. The prefix data appear in different form of prefix, such as *-dis* (2), *in-* (1), *un-* (1), *en-* (1), *re-* (3), *al-*(1). While in the suffix data appear in certain form, such as *-ion/-ation* (21), *-ment* (7), *-er* (4), *-or/-ior* (4), *-ly* (13), *-ry* (1), *-able* (2), *-ive* (2), *-y/ty* (4), *-al/-ial* (11), *-an/-ian* (3), *-ine* (1), *-en* (1), *-ance/-ence* (2), *-ous* (1), *-ic* (1). The total data of prefixes in the writing task by the third-semester students are 9 data, while the total data of suffixes are 78.

Based on the finding and discussion chapter, the researcher found that some derivational affixes can change the class of word or part of speech. In this research, the researcher found that there are four derivational processes, they are *noun marker* ( 45 ), *verb marker* ( 5 ), *adjective marker* ( 22 ), *adverb marker* (15). In the writing task by the third-semester students, the bases or roots of words that had been classified into the part of speech are 24 (adjective), 21 (noun), 42 (verb).

## 5.2 SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusion above, the writer proposes that those might benefit from the result of this study.

### 1. For the students

The writer suggests that the students' should learn morphology. It can improve the students' knowledge of the morphology roles, especially about derivational affixes, and improve their vocabulary.

### 2. For the teachers or lecturers

The writer suggests that the teachers or lecturers apply the derivational affixes by separating the roots and the affixes clearly to the students in mastering vocabulary. This research can be used as a reference to teach language.

### 3. For further researchers

The writer suggests that the other researchers develop this research with the different data sources and better technique. The other researcher can use this research as their reference and previous study in conducting their research.

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## APPENDICES

**Nama : Muhammad Ramadhan**

**Nim: 2019A1B004**

**UAS Academic Writing**

Imagine you are in a traditional market, then Suddenly your belongings or valuables are seized by someone dressed in rags or a group of people you do not know who are equally poor, then you shout "pickpocket" while pointing at the person you suspect to take your belongings. The people around you react quickly, they chase, then unfortunately the pickpocket is caught, without thinking the pickpocket is beaten by the masses until he is battered, after being battered he is only then asked: what was his mistake, why took people's things, and so on. Did the pickpockets' suffering end? Not. Incidentally, near the market, a number of police were conducting patrols so that the perpetrator was spared the possibility of mob rage and loss of life which often befall the perpetrators of this kind of crime, armed with the articles in the Criminal Procedure Code, the police detained the pickpocket on suspicion that he was caught in the act of committing a crime accompanied by evidence still attached to the hand. And, the Police are enforcing the law.

Second illustration. A person named Gayus Tambunan, since 2008 has taken advantage of his position as a tax officer in the handling of tax cases, manipulating a number of taxpayer data (some of which are large companies with political connections) with the motive as much as possible that large corporate tax cases are resolve "custom". with compensation Gayus will get a transfer of money, in the range of billions of rupiah, to his personal account. Gaius, who graduated from D3 STAN, enjoyed the results of his corruption: several luxury cars worth half a billion, houses in elite areas, deposits in several personal accounts amounting to billions of rupiah as well. It did not stop there, Gayus

became an entry point to reveal more about the corruption mode within the Ministry of Finance at that time, considering that from Gayus the gratuity funds flowed to a number of tax officials. Everyone in Indonesia is shocked by this news. Surprisingly, this case was only raised in March 2010, by General Susno Duaji, after becoming a former Head of Criminal Investigation of the Indonesian Police, who is also in charge of handling criminal cases of this kind. Susno blew a whistle (whistle blower) from outside his institution which according to him the Police had contracted the case broker virus, could be proven by the presence of Gayus Tambunan. At the urging of the public the Police acted quickly. It turned out that Gayus had flown to Singapore by manipulating a number of data, and it could be that his departure to Singapore was also with a bribery approach. The wait for the public who was curious about Gayus's face was finally fulfilled, Gayus was arrested by the Anti Mafia Law Task Force, which consists of Mas Ahmad Santosa, Denny Indrayana, et al, at a restaurant in Singapore. Considering that in several cases the escape of corruptors to Singapore is always hampered by extradition agreements that have not been agreed by the two countries. Gayus was successfully brought back to Indonesia with an approach. cooperative, escorted by a number of Police teams, from Singapore Changi airport to Sukarno-Hatta, to then be taken to a special room at the Police office. So where is the "mass beating" as happened in the case of pickpockets above? Instead of being beaten up, Gayus, who became a public enemy in Indonesian society, was actually able to smile in front of the television camera and also created a stir at the public level because someone whose face looked like Gayus wearing a wig could fly to Bali to watch a tennis match even though his position should be behind prison bars. . The smiling expressions of the corruption suspects in front of television cameras also show another more basic thing, namely the loss of the norm value of shame because they have committed theft of state money and seizing the rights of other citizens, if the petty theft perpetrators still cover their faces when carried by them.

**Nama : Dewi Ratih Utami**

**NIM : 2019A1B026**

**Subject : UAS Academic Writing**

**Sem. : 3**

Minister of law and human rights yasonna h. Yasonna claim to be seeing developments with the application of the false death penalty.

"We'll see how this goes. This is still our air," says yasonna in the Jakarta presidential palace complex on Monday (9/12).

Yasoppa says that President joko widodo wants to discuss first if the death penalty is public. According to him, so far no plans have been made for the revised act of the tipikor.

"No, no, there hasn't been a revision. The next time we consider it," he said.

The struggle's politicians called the threat of death for corruption already in the tipikor law.

Still, the threat of the death sentence is to corruption committed under certain circumstances, such as natural disasters.

"It's definitely there, but it's never been used. There was also yesterday on lombok, it's huge. That is all in consideration," he said.

"If it is a natural disaster, but he corrupts rp10 million. There are variables to consider. If he had an rp100 billion natural disaster fund, he'd have had rp25 billion in his hands. That is one third finished with him, yes it is another story," says yasonna add.

Previously, President joko widodo (jokowi) said that the death penalty for criminal corruption could be applied if it was the will of the people.

He called the death penalty for corruption to be accommodated by the 2001 revision of the law no. 20 in 2001 on the 30th amendment to the elimination of the corruption crime (tipikor).

"If people want that way in the scheme of the tipikor criminal law [death penalty] it is submitted," says Jokowi at 57th, Jakarta, Monday (9/12).

"But again it also includes the [will] in the legislative (parliament)," he added.

The death penalty issue is featured on the thievery act. "In the case of criminal corruption as referred to in the text (1), capital punishment can be imposed," states article 2 verse (2) the typhoid act.

In the application of the tipikor law, the 'certain circumstances' under the law are intended to act as an induction to the perpetrators of corruption when the state is in danger according to the law, when a national natural disaster occurs, as a recurrence of a corruption crime, or when the state is in a state of economic and monetary crisis.

My opinions :

=> Not agreed.

1. Because it contradicts with the act, "the right to live" .

Chapter 9 of act no.39 in 1999 on human rights, which explains that everyone has the right to life,

2. The death penalty is a violation .

Chapter 7 the international covenant of civil and political rights on degrading and inhuman practices.

3. God is the best judge .

Allah SWT said: "let my servants who are beyond the bounds of themselves, let you not despair of the mercy of god. In fact, god forgives all SINS, but he is the



merciful and merciful substance. So go back to your Lord and submit yourself to him before the coming of doom and then you can get no more help." (qs az-zumar [39]:53-54)

4. Humans have no right to judge other humans .

"And whoever repents and gives godly charity shall, for a fact, receive his rod." (qs al-furqaan [25]: 71)

5. The death penalty means seizing human rights .

Chapter 28, section 1 of the 1945 constitution, "The right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right to freedom of mind and conscience, the right to religion, the right not to be enslaved, the right to be recognized as a person before the law, and the right not to be exacted on the basis of the law is a human right that cannot be diminished under any circumstances."

6. All deeds have justice in the next world .

Rasulullah SAW said (h.r. ath-tirmidzi; Shahih lighairihi.) : "there were three, two in hell and one in heaven. An incorrectly condemned man, when he knew what was right, he was in hell. A foolish judge destroys human rights and so he is in hell and a judge who is punished rightly so he goes to heaven."

**Nama: Indah Dwi Eriyanti**

**Nim: 2019A1B001**

**Semester 3**

**Final Exam Academic Writing**

**The Ministry of Communication and Informatics of the Republic of Indonesia (Kominfo RI) wants to limit Social Media users to those aged 17 years and over (17+), meaning that teenagers and children are prohibited from using social media**

Indonesia through this RUU (PDP) proposes that the limit is 17 years, under that age there must be consent from the parents. Parents must be involved," said Director General of Informatics Applications, Kominfo, Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan, quoting Antara, Thursday (19/11). The law will require that there be an identification mechanism involving parents when a child under the age of 17 opens a social media account. If this mechanism is implemented, there will be more steps that must be passed when children under the age limit open social media accounts.

This age limit is an adoption of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Personal Data Protection Act in the European Union. The GDPR sets a limit on the age of 16 children can give consent, and are legally recognized, to enter the digital world Under that age, under the GDPR, there must be consent from the parents. According to Samuel, this method is taken so that there is involvement and communication between children and parents before entering the digital space. He is worried that if there is no agreement from the parents about the child opening a social media account, the communication between the child and the parents will be disrupted. "Indeed, this will be difficult, but, if not

so, the relationship between the child and the parents will be cut off because the child makes his own world, the parent is the world himself," said Samuel. The Personal Data Protection Bill contains the rights and obligations of personal data owners, processors or collectors of personal data as well as authorities overseeing the protection of personal data. Regarding the treatment of data belonging to children under 17 years of age, the bill, as stated by Samuel, the data will be classified as specific or sensitive data. Data for children under 17 years of age will be treated the same as biometric data, among others, it is encrypted and cannot be used for marketing purposes. Samuel invites participation from parents to protect personal data, even though there will be rules regarding children's personal data. Samuel suggested that children who are not old enough should not make social media accounts because in the digital space, they will interact with people who are far apart. Social media, such as Facebook, has a minimum age limit of 13 years for opening accounts. When children are old enough to open a social media account, Samuel suggests that the first friends on social media are parents.

For me, Kominfo RI's statement related to the issue of prohibiting the use of Social Media for those under 17 years old is not relevant to the realities of life in the current pandemic, where we are required to use social media as a means of obtaining information both for education and information about events that are happening at this time. So that I do not agree with the statement from the Ministry of Communication and Information. In addition, the reason why I disagree with the Kominfo statement is because in my opinion the restrictions on the use of Social Media are less wise and disproportionate because then it violates the public's right to obtain information openly and also Kominfo should not consider all Social Media users under the age of 17 spreading content or do a negative thing deviation. For me, Social Media users in Indonesia, especially those under age, are plural or diverse. Therefore, Kominfo or the government should not limit Social Media because it considers all underage Social Media users to abuse content. So it can be concluded that the statement issued by Kominfo on the above

topic is not relevant to the situation we are experiencing now because in this era of 4.0 technology is increasingly advanced, it is undeniable that the presence of the internet is increasingly needed in everyday life, especially for teenagers



**Name : Safina**

**Nim : 2019A1B027**

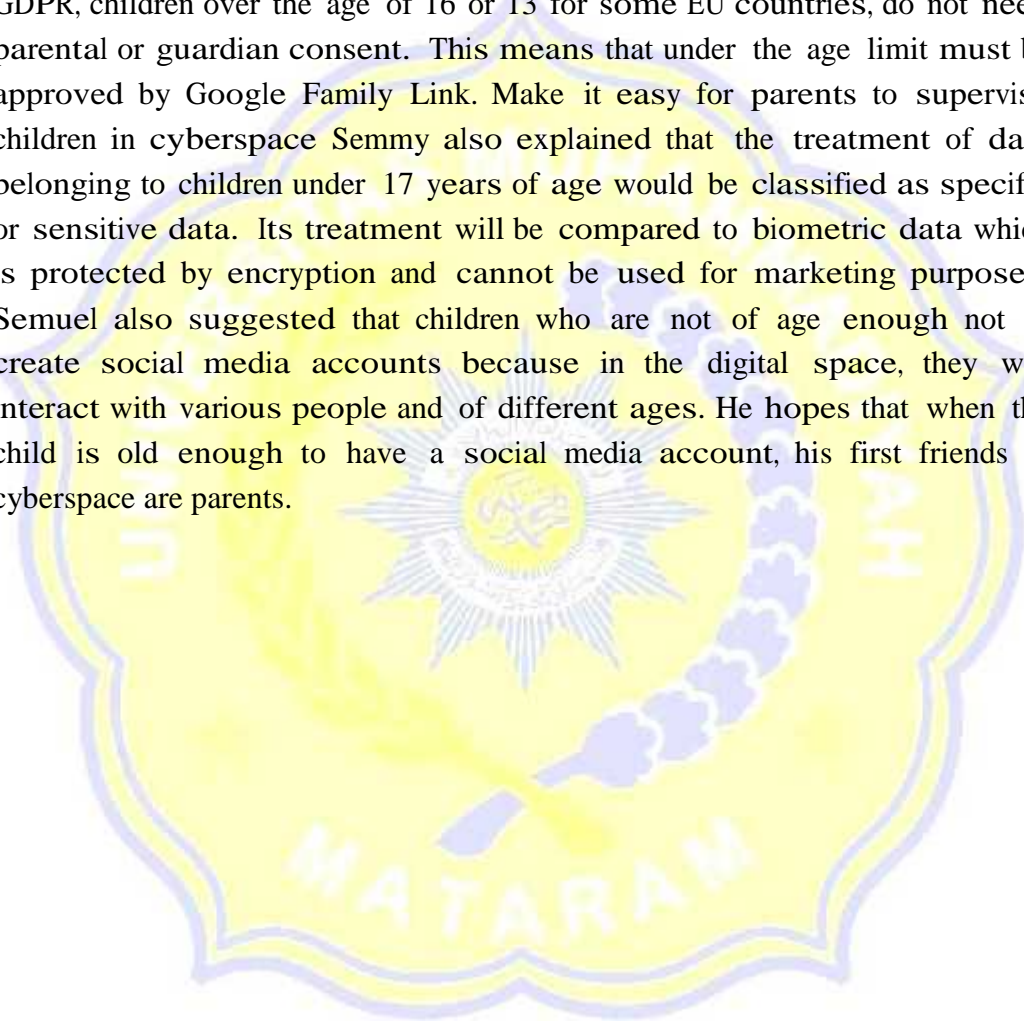
**ARTICEL : Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia (Kominfo RI) wants to restrict the users of social media are those who have been 17 years old over (17+), it means the teenagers and children are banned for using socmed.**

The Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) proposes the rules for the age limit for ownership of social media accounts. The rule will be published in the design of the Private Data Protection Act (PDP Bill), which is currently still being produced by the DPR. "Indonesia through the Bill (PDP) proposed its limit of 17 years, under that age there must be an approval of parents. Parents must be involved," said Director General of Attika Kemenkominfo, Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan in a virtual discussion protecting the digital trail and securing The man who is familiarly called Semmy added, in the PDP Bill will be regulated an identification mechanism involving parents when children under the age of 17 will open social media accounts. Have not received e-KTP or not 17 years, how do you register a SIM card? This proposal received a positive response from the Study Institute and Community Advocacy (ELSAM). According to Deputy Director of ELSAM Research, Wahyudi Djafar, the protection of children's personal data will legally minimize the misuse of future child data.

"Personal data will be attached to children throughout life, especially specific data such as biometric," explained Wahyudi through a telephone connection to Kompas Tekno, Wahyudi added, children considered not to have legal skills to understand the consequences of their personal data processing. So that the supervision of parents or guardians is needed, which is considered more understanding with the consequences of the approval provided, for the processing of child personal data. "When there is a mistake or abuse of data, it will be a problem in the future against the child, because from the start they do not understand what agreement is given to the data control/ platform provider," explained Wahyudi. Also read: If the Personal Data Protection Law enters Prolegnas 2021, the DPR is asked to work faster data processing is not only limited to the use of social media alone, but overall, including the use of other digital platforms

and also processing data carried out by the government, including processing of educational data.

"So this age limit will also apply to all data controllers and personal data processing in all sectors," Wahyudi explained. Regarding the age limit of 17 years, Wahyudi said it would be different in each country. Semmy said the age limit proposed in the PDP Bill adopted the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or the PDP Law in the European Union. It is stated in the GDPR, children over the age of 16 or 13 for some EU countries, do not need parental or guardian consent. This means that under the age limit must be approved by Google Family Link. Make it easy for parents to supervise children in cyberspace Semmy also explained that the treatment of data belonging to children under 17 years of age would be classified as specific or sensitive data. Its treatment will be compared to biometric data which is protected by encryption and cannot be used for marketing purposes. Samuel also suggested that children who are not of age enough not to create social media accounts because in the digital space, they will interact with various people and of different ages. He hopes that when the child is old enough to have a social media account, his first friends in cyberspace are parents.



**Name : Sori Mariati Gara**

**Nim : 2019A1B024**

**Semester : III**

**Subject : academic writing**

**UAS Writing Article**

Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia (Kominfo RI) wants to restrict the users of social media are those who have been 17 years old over (17+), it means the teenagers and children are banned for using socmed.

In Indonesia every children have a phone, because their parents gave them a phone. They can look for any think from the phone, they can study from the phone, and also play game. Most of them use phone for play game or watch movie from youtube. It's only 20% children use the phone for study. In addition to, there is an tik-tok application, we can dance there. And now there are many children who can dance because of tik tok. Of course it can impact to their study. Between 0-2 years of age, children's brains are develop very rapidly, and continue until the age of 21. Several studies have shown that brain development that is exposed to too much technology such as smart phones, the internet, and TV causes children to become less concentrated, experience cognitive and learning disorders, temperamental and lack of self-control.

Socmed can disturb their study which they have to focus on their study but with sosmed they forgot to study. Also socmed can in fact to their mental, if they do something wrong in the socmed of course they can get the bullying. Many times ago, cyberspace was shocked by indecent photos of a couple of minors on social media accounts. Netizens or social media users who were angry with the behavior of the minors expressed their opinions in the photo comment column. However, some of the comments that were raised point to cyber bullying. Cyber bullying is bullying that occurs in cyberspace. Even though it's only done via a

computer connected to the internet or a cell phone, the impact and cruelty of cyber bullying is no less terrible than bullying in the real world.

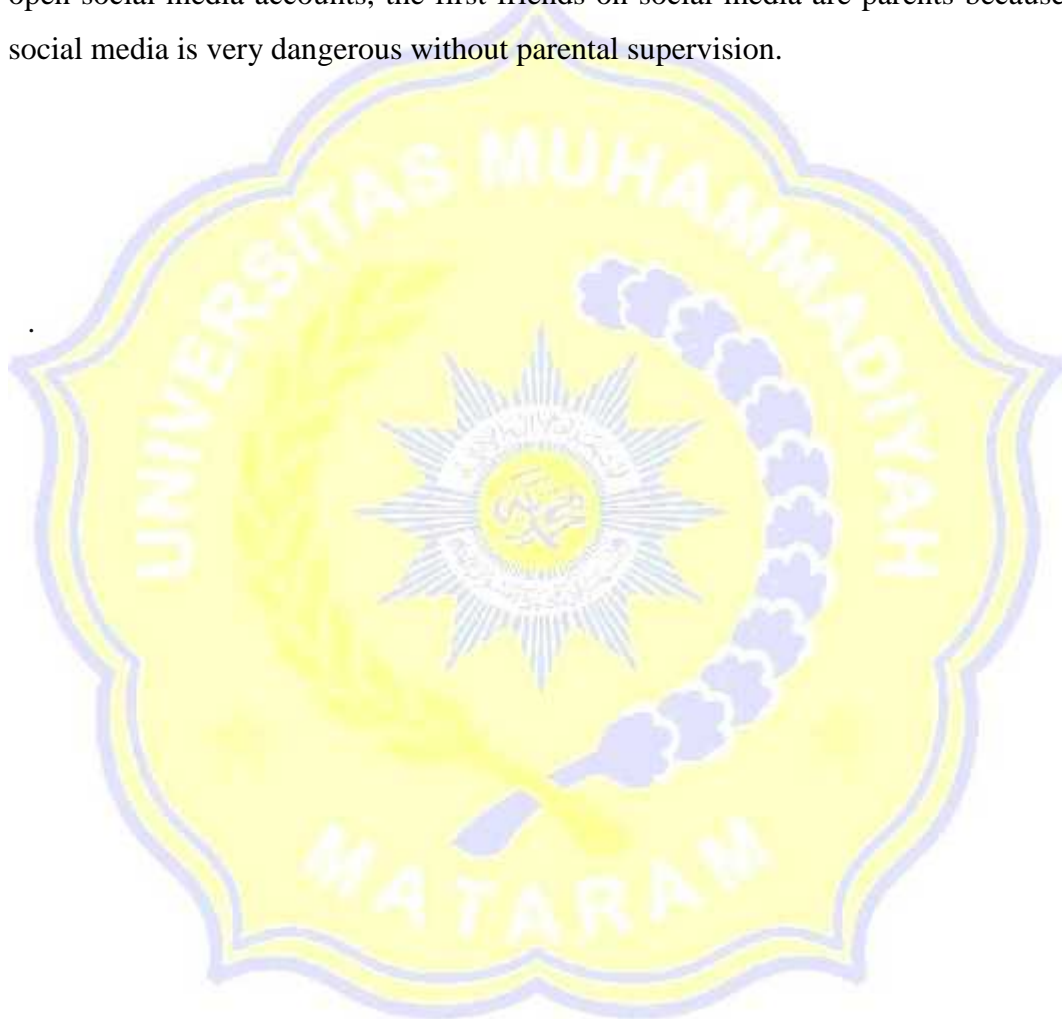
The reason is that cyber bullying will have a serious impact, mental and emotional damage to adolescents in the long term and even trigger suicide. Suicide cases in young people abroad are related to cyber bullying according to Central Disease Control (CDC), United States, is the number three cause of death in aged 15-24 years, with the number of cases reaching up to 4,400 deaths per year. For every one suicide case in a teenager, there are at least 100 suicide attempts. More than 14% are believed to have considered suicidal thoughts and half of them actually attempted suicide. Therefore, Child and Adolescent Psychologists from the Pulih Ika Putri Dewi Foundation emphasized that social media is inappropriate for use by children under 17 years of age . This is because the age of the child is not yet perfect.

I am disagree if the children which is in 12 years old play socmed because they have not need the socmed which they need to study from the guidance their parents, if they play socmed, their study will be disturb. But if the children which is 13-17 years old it's not the problem if they play the socmed, because in this age they are need the socmed to look for friend and also to study from gadget but their parents have to guidance the children. Also the children who is play socmed in this age they have to get permission from their parents.

This age limit is an adoption of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Personal Data Protection Act in the European Union. The GDPR sets a limit on the age of 16 children can give consent, and are legally recognized, to enter the digital world. Under that age, under the GDPR, there must be consent from the parents. This method is taken so that there is involvement and communication between children and parents before entering the digital space. He is worried that if there is no agreement from the parents about the child opening a social media account, the communication between the child and the parents will be annoying.



So, My suggestion is that there should be participation from parents to protect personal data, even though there will be rules regarding children's personal data. And it is also advisable for children who are not of age enough not to have social media accounts because in the digital space, they will interact with people whose age is far apart. Social media, such as Facebook, has a minimum age limit of 13 years for opening accounts. When children have enough age restrictions to open social media accounts, the first friends on social media are parents because social media is very dangerous without parental supervision.



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