# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter illustrates the findings of the study, displays the answer to the research questions in Chapter I and gives suggestions to other researchers who are interested in filling the gaps of this topic.

## 5.1 Conclusions

Twenty two data have been analyzed in Chapter IV. The data were retrieved from Online Oxford English Dictionary on 2 April 2015. The twenty two data are classified according to the process. Four of the data are classified as new words formed using affixation process. Another four are new words formed using compounding process while seven of the data are new words formed using shortenings process (three initialism, one acronym, and three clipping), two new words are formed using borrowing process, one using inventing process, two using conversion or functional shift process, and the remaining two are formed using blending process. According to the explanation, here are the tables shown the phenomena:

5.1.1 Table of the word formation processes.

| Word Formation Process | Number of The data |
|---|---|
| Affixation Process | 4 |
| Compounding Process | 4 |
| Borrowing Process | 2 |
| Inventing Process | 1 |
| Conversion or Functional Shift Process | 2 |
| Blending Process | 2 |
| Shortenings Process | |
| Clipping | 3 |
| Initialism | 3 |
| Acronym | 1 |
| Total Data | 22 |

Adding to analyze the process of word formation morphologically, the data are also analyzed semantically by seeking the meaning properties of each morpheme using NSM (Natural Semantic Metalanguage) approach. In twenty two data, two data have changed their meaning, then five data have additional meaning, next seven data have constriction meaning, and eight data remain have unchanged.

5.1.2 Table of meaning

| Status | Number of the data |
|---|---|
| Changed in their meaning | 2 |
| Additional meaning | 5 |
| Constriction meaning | 7 |
| Unchanged | 8 |
| Total | 22 |

After that, the data are analyzed etymologically by seeking the origin of the word. With this approach, each morpheme from the data can be known where and when it came from. Based on the analyzed in Chapter IV, it can be concluded the data are originated from French, Old French, Anglo French, Middle French, Proto-

Germanic, Germanic, Greek, Dutch, Old Frisian, Old Nurse, Spanish, Italian, Latin, and Medieval Latin.

5.1.3 Table of the origin of the words

| Languages | Number of the data |
|---|---|
| French | 1 |
| Old French | 6 |
| Anglo Norman French | 1 |
| Middle French | 1 |
| Proto-Germanic | 6 |
| West Germanic | 1 |
| Germanic | 10 |
| Greek | 4 |
| Middle Dutch | 2 |
| Dutch | 7 |
| Old Frisian | 4 |
| West Frisian | 1 |
| Old Norse | 3 |
| Spanish | 1 |
| Italian | 1 |
| Latin | 4 |
| Medieval Latin | 1 |
| Total | 54 |

## 5.2 Suggestions

This research is expected to deliver new knowledge to readers about word formation. Despite the initial intention to look into the initial appearance, actor coining the new words, and reason for the need for the new word, this research has not been able to thoroughly study and explain those elements. Hence, there is an opportunity for other researchers to perform further studies on the said elements.