

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The last chapter of this study delivers conclusions and suggestions of the research. The conclusions are made based on the result of the findings and discussions. Then, the suggestions are provided for further research in order to fulfill the demand of language study.

5.1. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the writer draws some conclusions as follow: firstly, there are 12 categories of word formation processes occurred in the messages. The processes are *clipping*, *multiple processes*, *borrowing*, *acronym*, *affixes*, *onomatopoeia*, *reduplication*, *blending*, *derivation*, *compounding*, *backformation* and the unacquainted terms as miscellaneous. Secondly, the most frequently used word-formation in SMS is *clipping* with 50.50% occurrences. Meanwhile, the other formations stand less frequently than clipping (20%). Thirdly, there are 37 words out of 571 terms noted as the accommodated word-formations in *KBBI* (2005). The most frequently word formation process is made from borrowing process. This process has 13 terms noted in *KBBI* (2005), while *clipping* has 6 terms obtained there. Furthermore, the other terms such as *acronyms*, *affixes*, and *derivation* are less than five terms noted in the dictionary entry.

The occurrences of word-formations are likely influenced by the context of situation that affects the SMS users to choose the language in their messages. This context of situation also reveals that the participants and several topics presented in the messages are influencing in personal communication and in informal context.

The findings indicate that there were several reasons why the SMS users created these word-formations. The first is the effect of context of situation that made the SMS users choose their words and language in SMS. The second reason is the limitation of character space in the SMS page which requested the users to use the word formation processes. Finally, the third reason is the need to be economical in using the SMS and the words thrifty in the messages.

Besides, this research also supports the previous studies that investigated the occurrence of word formation processes in communication media. People use the word formation processes based on their needs of terms in various topics in a lot of communication instruments; such as: SMS, magazine, movies and book.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on the limitation of this study, some suggestions can be offered for further research related to the word-formation processes.

Firstly, in order to do the research in the same phenomenon, it would be better for the researcher to have more articles and references about text messages or SMS. It is needed because those can give updated information about Short Message Service. Secondly, besides SMS, the study of word formations can be done in other media

because word-formations are oftenly used in many media communications such as; newspaper or published articles, banners, chatting and website articles in the internet, and other fields, which are relevant to the texting. Thirdly, word formation processes is not only found in the daily communication but also in other context of communication such as; military, politics, economic, and law procedures. In addition, those can be localized for further research.

Overall, this research can be a resource for many researchers which dealing with word formation processes.

