

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter describes the conclusion and suggestion regarding the research entitled “A Morphological Analysis of New-Words English Found During the COVID-19 Pandemic”. Based on the findings of the data and discussion of the research results, the conclusion and suggestion of this research are as follows:

A. Conclusion

1. The researcher concludes that the covid-19 pandemic has brought about many new words and phrases that are previously not part of our everyday vocabulary. These words are related to the corona itself, medical terms, isolation or quarantine, social interaction, remote work, and online learning. There were 64 words collected during COVID-19 Pandemic. In addition, only 25 words were included in dictionaries 39 words were still not included in the dictionaries yet and are found in online articles.
2. There are 8 word-formation process types for analyzing the new English words. It consists of acronym, affixation, blending, borrowing, clipping, coinage (coining), compounding, and multiple Process. (1) Acronym has 6 new words. (2) Affixation has 2 new words. (3) Blending has 13 new words. (4) Borrowing has 3 new

words. (5) Clipping has 4 new words. (6) Coinage has 2 new words. (7) Compounding has 13 new words. (8) Multiple process has 13 new words.

3. The most word-formation type appeared in this research is the multiple process which consists 21 words (32,81%). The second one is blending and compounding consisted 13 words (20,31%). The third one is acronym consisted 9 words (9,38%). The fourth one is clipping consisted 4 words (6,25%). The fifth one is borrowing consisted 3 words (4,47%). And the last one is affixation and coinage consisted 2 words (3,13%).

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, some suggestions that can be used as material for consideration and at the same time as material for the description of the closing of this research are:

1. Every time new words will emerge, just like during the pandemic. With the increase of vocabulary in English, it needs to be studied more so that the research about neologism can be developed further.
2. For educational institutions or teachers, it is hoped that the results of this study will be used as input to enrich information about word formation process knowledge.

3. The researcher aims to assist upcoming Researcher in gaining a deeper understanding of the types and processes of word formation utilized in other sources such as social media, news, and social interactions. These references could prove useful in analyzing similar research and producing superior research outcomes.