CHAPTER V

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To carry out a study on this topic, the writer gets some conclusions. There are some kinds of Indonesian loan words from foreign languages, especially English. They are classified into five groups. They are summarized as follows.

5.1. Words that are borrowed by the Indonesian language as the originals

These kinds of words are borrowed from English. It is called direct loan or calque. Therefore, the form and the meaning of the structure are relatively the same.

5.2. Words that are borrowed with some modification

In this case, the Indonesian language borrows the loan words. However, they have been modified by the Indonesian affixes. The affixes are in the form of prefix, infix, and suffix.
5.3. **Words that are changed into stem**

The words that have been borrowed have morphological process in the form of derivation affixes. However, they are accepted as the stems in the Indonesian language.

5.4. **Words that are semantically retained**

The words that are borrowed but still have the same meaning in the application on the Indonesian language. They are retaining the meaning.

5.5. **Words that are semantically changed**

These words are classified into two:

1. The words that have expanded the meaning in the Indonesian language.
2. The words that have restricted meaning in the Indonesian language.

5.6. **Suggestion**

Beside some conclusion, the writer also has some suggestions that are related to this study. These are the following suggestions.

1. **Suggestion for language planners**

Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Indonesia, as a language planners, should make direction, rules, guidance, or attitudes, toward the adapted free and bound morphemes, especially that which concerns to the borrowed words.
2. Suggestion for language users

Language users, especially the members of academic society at Widya Mandala Catholic University, both students of English and non-English departments, should be aware of the usage of the Indonesian language concerning to the fast growing adoption in language development, because according to August Pott in Sampson (1980:17),

"A language is in a constant state of change throughout its life: like every organic object (organische Naturgegenstand), it has its periods of gestation and maturation, times of accelerated and of slackened growth, its prime, decay and gradual extinction..."

3. Suggestion for the course dealing with theory of morphology

A study of morphological processes in the Indonesian language should touch upon the phenomena. It should provide the theory related to the Indonesian loan words that are adopted from English language, especially in morphological process.
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