# CHAPTER V
# CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION
# AND SUGGESTION

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The final Chapter contains three parts. The first part is called conclusion, in which all the main points that have been discussed in the previous chapters are briefly presented. The second part is the implication of the current study and the third part is suggestions to people who deal with lexicographic research.

## 5.1. Conclusion

From all the main points that have been discussed in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that out of the six patterns of borrowing only three types are used by IT people. Among those parts, the total borrowing has been popularly used by IT people and it is 3.38% of the total words or 76.55% of total IT words. Early survey on 27 respondents and followed by final survey on 20 respondents of IT students at ITS showed that more than 50% of the people are more familiar with English term, although more than 80% of them recognize that Indonesian terms are used in IT. According to the questionnaire, the reason for this is because IT people are more familiar with English words and the English words are more easily to understand as the language has been used as an international language.

The second most likely word to use is partial borrowing where it is used by 0.98% of the total words or 22.07% of the IT words and the total modification of load words is

0.06% of the total words or 1.38% of the IT words. The remaining three types of borrowing are not available. According to the survey, the reason for this is because people discover that it is difficult to translate the terms into Indonesian and about 80% of the people prefer not to use the Indonesian terms.

Almost all of the English borrowed words (98.6%) were spelled based on the EYD rules and the remaining (about 1.4%) violates or not spelled based on the rules of EYD.

## 5.2. Implication

The current study is expected to contribute more knowledge theoretically to the students of the English Department who are interested in loan words. The students may acquire input regarding theories of loan words, pattern of borrowing, reasons for borrowing, bilingualism, and the description of the change in the parts of speech of the borrowed words.

Society and IT people in general can put the findings of the current research into a practical use of English loan words correctly. It is expected that the society, particularly the IT people, are able to spell all the English loan words in their writing in accordance with the rules of EYD.

For EFL teachers, the current study is expected to provide theoretical inputs for teaching loan words, such as definitions of loan words, patterns of borrowing, reasons for borrowing, the class-changed of borrowed words and so on. Furthermore, for Indonesian teachers, the findings of the current research can be input theoretically to teach

Indonesian vocabularies deriving from English words including how to spell and pronounce the words correctly.

At the end of the day, the study is expected to be a stepping stone for the lexicography researchers to do research in the future using better scopes, instruments, parameters, data sources and data analysis.

## 5.3. Suggestion

Some of the English IT loan words investigated in the study were found to violate the rules of EYD. The writer of the thesis suggests the IT people should obey the rules of EYD in spelling the English borrowed words in their Indonesian formal writings such as seminar abstract. Therefore, the readers of IT articles or abstracts can avoid making mistakes in spelling those English loan words when adopted into Indonesian words or terms.

It is suggested to EFL teachers and students, that every subject has its own jargon such as jargon for IT. Hence, the EFL teachers can explain practical inputs in teaching ESP writing, loan words, and the development of loan words in relation to linguistics, particularly the use of loan words, such as definitions of loan words, patterns of borrowing and reasons for borrowing.

Further research on borrowed words is recommended and if collaborated with other similar work, this can help the formation of new dictionary of IT based on the current glossary produced by the Ministry of National Education and involve not only the IT people but also linguist of Indonesian and English to give broader and better perspective in this lexicography development.

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