## **CHAPTER V**

## CONCLUSION

Noun is a lexical category which is defined in terms of how its members combine with other grammatical kinds of expressions. Noun itself may be in the form of derivands. Derived nouns are the nouns derived from other words through some formation processes, namely compounding, derivation, coinage, echoism, blending, clipping, acronymy, back formation, borrowing, antonomasia, reduplication, and conversion. This research discusses English derived nouns in terms of their function and formation.

There are 109 sentences which contain derived nouns within them. The data analysis shows that the derived nouns functioning as subject are 35 (29.16%), as direct object are 25 (20.83%), as object of preposition are 38 (31.67%), as subjective complement are 11 (9.16%), and as modifier are 11 (9.16%). In fact, no English derived nouns in *TIME* magazine of 2006 function as indirect object and objective complement.

Meanwhile, the English derived nouns undergoing compounding are 31 (25.83%), derivation are 46 (38.33%), clipping are 4 (3.33%), antonomasia are 2 (1.66%), reduplication are 1 (0.83%), borrowing are 8 (6.66%), acronymy are 11 (9.16%), and conversion are 17 (14.16%). Really, no English derived nouns in the magazine undergo blending, coinage, back formation, and echoism.

It can be said that the function mostly served by the English derived nouns in *TIME* magazine of 2006 is object of preposition. Likewise, the formation process mostly undergone by the English derived nouns in the magazine is derivation.

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