

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

By referring to the analysis in chapter IV, the writer found 101 *Suroboyonan* lexemes in *ludruk* conversations. The writer analyzed 45 (44.55%) *Suroboyonan* lexemes semantically. First, the lexemes are classified into two parts; those are analyzing lexemes semantically (lexical relation, denotative and connotative meaning) and analyzing lexemes morphologically.

After classifying lexemes, the writer analyzed 45 *Suroboyonan* lexemes semantically. The writer classified 40 *Suroboyonan* lexemes into three parts, lexical relation, denotative and connotative meaning. The writer only found 10 (22.22%) *Suroboyonan* lexemes which are included in homonymy meaning. Furthermore, every lexeme had a denotative meaning while from 45 lexemes there are 30 (66.66%) *Suroboyonan* vocabularies. In addition, there are five (11.11%) vocabularies which are included in connotative meaning. Then, the writer analyzed those *Suroboyonan* lexemes completely with example of the use of *Suroboyonan* vocabularies. Then the *Suroboyonan* lexemes were analyzed morphologically. The writer found 67 (66.33%) *Suroboyonan* lexemes formed by word formation process. There are 34 (33.66%) *Suroboyonan* lexemes which cannot be analyzed in word formation process. Most *Suroboyonan* lexemes are contained in derivation with affixation process, 22 (32.83%). Then, there are 20 (29.85%) *Suroboyonan* lexemes which are included in reduplication process. In the shortening process, there are 17 (25,47%) *Suroboyonan* lexemes which consist of two parts, contraction and abbreviation. Last, there are 4 (5.97%) *Suroboyonan* lexemes in compounding process, 3 (4.48%)

Suroboyonan lexemes in Truncation process, and 1 (1.49%) *Suroboyonan*lexemes in borrowing process.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer assumes that there are many other parts from lexeme that still can be analyzed in Indonesia, and by doing so the writer hopes that readers would be able to better understand regional arts in Indonesia. In this research, the writer analyzed the *Suroboyonan* lexemes used in *ludruk* conversation semantically and morphologically. By referring this research, the writer hopes that the readers will analyze further about lexeme used in a regional art, for example phonological analysis lexeme. Why regional art? because in this globalization era, young generations have largely forgotten their regional or traditional art, because of the modern influence. This is why the writer hopes that there are readers who want to analysis further.