The analysis confirms the general findings of the authors dealing with the process of clippings. The
trends which the thesis confirms are: Back-clipping is the most frequent type of clipping, the other
types are rare. Clippings are mostly created from nouns. Plain clippings are mostly mono- or
disyllabic and they mostly respect the syllable divisions in the base. This means that plain clippings
are mostly created from the first syllable of the base. Clippings are mostly colloquial/informal.
What the thesis adds is the precise expression of the proportions of the individual features
and also the identification of the different motivation behind the creation of embellished clippings.
In other words, the analysis shows that embellished clippings differ from plain clippings not only
on formal grounds, i.e. the presence of the suffix, but also in other features: embellished clippings
have more often an adjectival base, they are more often stylistically marked, more often slang, more
often regionally specific and less often specific for a subject field. This shows that embellished
clippings are trendy, created to attract attention, part of the substandard language and that the ingroup
status is even intensified in embellished clippings. Medial clipping, as a minor type of
clipping is established alongside back-clipping, foreclipping and ambiclipping. The thesis also
contributes to the treatment of the process by identifying and classifying the graphical changes that
accompany the process of clipping. Two groups of changes appear in the sample: (1) graphical
changes that preserve the pronunciation, i.e. the pronunciation of the clipping is the same as the
pronunciation of the residue in the original, (2) graphical changes that alter the pronunciation of the
clipping with respect to the pronunciation of the residue in the original. The first group
predominates and forms roughly four fifth of graphical changes.