

Conference Paper

Word Formation in Text Messaging

Mazlah Aini Siregar, Siti Khairani Ritonga, and M. Rouzhi Aristha Nasution

Universitas Sumatera Utara (USU), Medan, Indonesia

ORCID:

Mazlah Aini Siregar: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7788-5140>

Abstract

This study is concerned with morphological processes. The objective of the study was to analyze the word formation process used in text messaging using descriptive methods. The researcher analysed the collected expressions, which were derived from thirty SMS texts on the researcher's mobile phone, to identify the types of word formation processes which cannot be found in an Indonesian dictionary. There were 148 expressions found in the text messaging. There were six aspects of word formation process, namely clipping (52%), borrowing (22%), multiple process (20%), acronym (3%), miscellany (2%) and blending (1%). Therefore, clipping was the most dominant type used in text messaging.

Keywords: Word Formation, Morphological Process, Text messaging

Corresponding Author:

Mazlah Aini Siregar

mazlaini.9030@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

This study deals with morphology. In other words, the study is concerned with the process of word formation such as borrowing, blending, clipping, acronym, miscellany, and multiple processes. Nida (1949:1) says that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words.

Morphology has word formation processes, and language users may also make new words by means of word creation (or word manufacturing). The following types can be distinguished like acronyms, blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, back formation, truncation, contraction, borrowing and miscellany.

In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define: a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form. Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, although words can be formed from multi-word phrases.

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Multiple processes in George Yule's theory (1996) is about word formation processes, the first creation of particular words in multiple processes is clipping and borrowing. Clipping is the element of reduction. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. Then, borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages.

In this study there are problems that arise of word formation in text messaging that cause a lot of new language style expression based on the process how they are produced. The problems to be studied of word formation are those that violates the rules of written language categorized in word formation processes.

Text messaging, is the act of typing and sending a brief, electronic message between two or more mobile phones or fixed or portable devices over a phone network. The term originally is referred to messages sent using the Short Message Service (SMS); it has grown to include messages containing image, video, and sound content (known as MMS messages. The sender of a message text is known as a texter).

There are some styles of text messaging used by teenagers. Those style become habits for us. They use SMS for communication with their friends via mobile phones. When they communicate through SMS, they apply some styles. Commonly, these styles are understood by each others. There are some SMS styles usually understood by teenagers such as Clipping, Multiple Processes, Borrowing, Acronyms, Miscellany and blending.

Reasons for the authors to choose this title is to identify word formation processes that violate the rules of written language that are categorized in word formation processes.

2. Literature Review

Roberts (1980:19) says that morphology is the study of word structure. The claim that words have structure might come as a surprise because normally speakers think of words as indivisible units of meaning. This is probably due to the fact that many words are morphologically simple. For example, the, fierce, desk, eat boot, at, fee, mosquito, etc, cannot be segmented (i.e. divided up) into smaller units that are meaningful. It is impossible to say what the –quito part of mosquito or the –erce part of fierce means.

Parera (1988:25) says that the forms in Indonesian language sound similar, but not of similar meanings. These forms are called homophones and homograph. so, homonyms and homograph forms are morphemes. Then Jannedy (1991:134) says that a morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit that has a meaning or grammatical function. Roberts (1980:41) adds that a root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached

to it. It is the part that is always present, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestations of a lexeme. For example, *walk* is a root and it appears in the set of word forms that instantiate the lexeme *walk* such as *walk*, *walks*, *walking* and *walked*. Many words contain a root standing on its. Roots which are capable of standing it. Independently are called **free morphemes**.

Free morpheme is noun, adjective, verb, preposition or adverb. Such morphemes carry most of the 'semantic contents' of utterances, loosely defined to cover nations like referring to individuals (the nouns: John and mother), attributing properties (the adjectives: kind and clever), describing actions, process or states (the verbs: hit, write and rest), expressing relations (the preposition: in, on, under) and describing circumstances like manner (kindly).

Many other free morphemes are **function words**. These differ from lexical morphemes in that while the lexical morphemes carry most of the 'semantic content'; the function words mainly (but not exclusively) signal grammatical information or logical relations in a sentence. Typical function words include the following:

Function words

articles: a, the

demonstratives: this, that, these, those

pronouns: I, you, we, they, them; my, your, his, hers; who, whom, which, whose, etc.

conjunctions: and, yet, if, but, however, or, etc.

Yule (1996:51-55) says that there are lots of new words or new expressions in our daily activities today. Also, there are new evolutions of new words or new uses of old terms as reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way of language which is shaped by the needs of users.

One of the processes of word formation is called derivation (*derivatif*). Word formation through derivation usually creates new words for example the word to eat (*makan*) can become food (*makanan*) or to play (*main*) can become game (*permainan*). For examples: friend – friendship, leader – leadership. Derivational suffix *-ship* is used to change a concrete noun base into an abstract noun (meaning 'state condition').

Inggriani (2008:1) says that word formation processes is a process of word formation. The purpose of this study to identify the formation of words that violates the rules of written language categorized in Word Formation Processes. In the process of data collection techniques the writers use observational methods to record-matching data analyzed by the method; in this case Word Formation Processes is a determinant. The

theory used to analyze the data is a theory advanced by Yule (1996) on the process of word word formation.

Furthermore, the data are also presented by formal methods (using tables) and informal (using words). In word formation processes category there are 9 process changes, such as Clipping, Compounding, Coinage, Conversion, Blending, Back formation, borrowing, Acronym, Derivation and analysis of the results shows that in this study, there are processes of the first type of 3 (Clipping expressions) as much as 20 %, then from the study it is also found that the formation of words do not fit into the categories based on the theory of the context sentence of Yule (1996), which later named author (Pronounced alike expressions) of 26%, and the fourth type (Blending expressions) only 13% of emergence. For the category of Word Formation Processes the analysis, there are no Compounding, Coinage, Conversion, Back formation, Borrowing, and Derivation roles in language chat.

Nasikah (2005:1) says that word formation is a branch of linguistics that studies about the process of constructing new words from existing materials. There are many ways of constructing new words like compounding, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, and derivation. In this study, the writers investigate the word formation processes on the terms used in Microsoft Word 2000 and their functions. The writers are interested in discussing this because Computer technology is one of primary needs of life that has a stronger existence in each sector of human life. Without having basic knowledge of English grammar and vocabulary, people will not understand English terms on computer and cannot operate it well.

Wahidin (2010:2) says that Short Message Service (SMS) is a component of text telephone communication services, web, or mobile communication system, using standard communications protocols that allow the exchange of short text messages between fixed line or mobile device.

3. Research Method

The writer uses the descriptive method in conducting the research. This research is going to determine the nature of how a new expression is created, in this case, the specific situation is dealing with the new expression written in text messaging. The aim of descriptive study in this study is to tell what the word formation processes are used in text messaging but it would rather seek information about the word formation processes used in text messaging. The subject of this research is thirty respondents namely friends of writers. The writers analyze the word formation processes used in

text messaging as the instrument for collecting the data. The writers use the types of word formation processes and multiple processes miscellany based on Yule (1996:51).

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. The Process of Borrowing

Borrowing is taking over words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages including: *alcohol* (Arabic), *boss* (Dutch), and so on.

A special type of borrowing is described as loan translation or calque. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowed language.

The writers have found 33 expressions of borrowing, 11 borrowed expressions from Javanese dialect, one borrowed expression from Jakarta dialect, 21 borrowed expressions from English. The explanations are presented in the discussion:

- “.jangan **ngamuk** ma aku..” (from SMS no.15) is translated into “don’t be angry with me..” **Ngamuk** expression which means be angry is borrowed from Javanese dialect.
- “Kak thx for all ya. **Sip** kak kadomu bermanfaat” (from SMS text no. 18) is translated into “Sis, thanks for all. It’s good things”, they will say “**Sip** barange”. **Sip** expression also has the same meaning in Javanese dialect with **apik** expression. If Javanese people want to say, “It’s very good”, they will say “Apik tenan”.
- “Ok **piye** padahal km mau aku suruh.. ” (from SMS text no. 23) is translated into “Ok, How can I handle it while I ask you...” **Piye** expression which means “how is” is borrowed from Javanese dialect. Javanese people usually use this expression when they want to ask the hearer’s condition or what manners they can use to solve problem, like the expression on the SMS no.23, the sender asks her friend to help her but her friend cannot help her so **piye** expression shows that the sender is confused and needs help.
- On the SMS text “...bsk kita **bikin** kue nya...” (from SMS no. 10) is translated into “...tomorrow we make the cake..” **Bikin** expression which means make is borrowed from Jakarta dialect. The users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication also use Jakarta dialect in writing their SMS text because the influence of teenagers’ stories or TV or media which usually use Jakarta dialect as their daily language like in *Cinta SMU* or *Gadis Magazine*, et cetera.

New SMS Expression	Intended Expression	Lexical Meaning	Borrowing from Javanese dialect	Borrowing from Jakarta dialect	Borrowing from English
<i>Sip</i>	<i>Baik</i>	<i>Good</i>	√		
<i>Yak apa</i>	<i>Bagaimana</i>	<i>How</i>	√		
<i>Wis</i>	<i>Sudah</i>	<i>Already</i>	√		
<i>Mari</i>	<i>Selesai</i>	<i>Finish</i>	√		
<i>Ngamuk</i>	<i>Marah</i>	<i>Be angry</i>	√		
<i>Gantian</i>	<i>Giliran</i>	<i>Turn, shift</i>	√		
<i>Piye</i>	<i>Bagaimana</i>	<i>How</i>	√		
<i>Nyampek</i>	<i>Sampai</i>	<i>Arrive</i>	√		
<i>Ojo</i>	<i>Jangan</i>	<i>Not</i>	√		
<i>Bobok</i>	<i>Tidur</i>	<i>Sleep</i>	√		
<i>Gak</i>	<i>Tidak</i>	<i>Not</i>	√		
<i>Bikin</i>	<i>Buat</i>	<i>Make</i>		√	
<i>For</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>For</i>			√
<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>			√
<i>Have fun</i>	<i>Have fun</i>	<i>Have fun</i>			√
<i>Happy</i>	<i>Happy</i>	<i>Happy</i>			√
<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>			√
<i>Hope</i>	<i>Hope</i>	<i>Hope</i>			√
<i>Best</i>	<i>Best</i>	<i>Best</i>			√
<i>Miss</i>	<i>Miss</i>	<i>Miss</i>			√
<i>Morning</i>	<i>Morning</i>	<i>Morning</i>			√
<i>To</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>To</i>			√
<i>Birthday</i>	<i>Birthday</i>	<i>Birthday</i>			√
<i>God</i>	<i>God</i>	<i>God</i>			√
<i>Grace</i>	<i>Grace</i>	<i>Grace</i>			√
<i>My</i>	<i>My</i>	<i>My</i>			√
<i>Dear</i>	<i>Dear</i>	<i>Dear</i>			√
<i>Sister</i>	<i>Sister</i>	<i>Sister</i>			√
<i>A lot</i>	<i>A lot</i>	<i>A lot</i>			√
<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>			√
<i>Thesis</i>	<i>Thesis</i>	<i>Thesis</i>			√
<i>Translate</i>	<i>Translate</i>	<i>Translate</i>			√
<i>Transfer</i>	<i>Transfer</i>	<i>Transfer</i>			√
TOTAL			11	1	21

- Also, there are many expressions borrowed from English, like **for** means **untuk** (in Indonesian translation), **happy** means **senang** (in Indonesian translation), **have fun** means **bersenang-senang** (in Indonesian translation), et cetera.

There are two reasons why the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication use English in writing the SMS text because some English words are shorter than Indonesian words. For example: the users will write **saya** (in Indonesian language) replaced by the word **I** [ai] (in English) because the writing of word **saya** is longer than the word of **I** (saya). Then, the users of SMS communication will choose to write **I** than **saya**. Second, most users of SMS communication are students of English department so they often use English in Writing SMS text.

4.2. The Process of Blending

Blending is the combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word.

SMS Expression	Intended Expression	Lexical Meaning
Ultah	Ulang Tahun	Birthday

The words **ulang tahun** (birthday) are blended into the word **ultah**. The processes of blending is the first part of the word **ulang** with the first part of the word **tahun** blended as in **ultah**, from **ulang** dan **tahun**.

4.3. The Process of Clipping

Clipping is when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. Clipping process has many kinds of ways to form the new expressions. Some expressions are clipped only in the end syllable, for instance **uk** (*ukuran*). Then, there is the clipping process of the first syllables of a word, for example **met** (*selamat*) and **ma** (*sama*), the clipping process which is not as frequent as the other type is omitting the middle part of the expressions.

New SMS Expression	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning	CL 01	CL 02	CL 03	CL 04	CL 05	CL 06	CL 07
Nti	Nanti	Later	√						
Udah	Sudah	Finish	√						
Aja	Saja	Only, just	√						

New SMS Expression	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning	CL 01	CL 02	CL 03	CL 04	CL 05	CL 06	CL 07
Ma	Sama	With	√						
Masi	Masih	Still, yet		√					
Lat	Latihan	Training		√					
Ak	Aku	I		√					
Pul	Pulang	Go home		√					
Uk	Ukuran	Measure		√					
Nanya	Menanyakan	Ask			√				
Tau	Tahu	Know				√			
Liat	Lihat	See				√			
Trus	Terus	To continue				√			
Bndg	Bandung	Bandung City				√			
Jkt	Jakarta	Jakarta City				√			
Sby	Surabaya	Surabaya City				√			
Bgm	Bagaimana	How					√		
Tgl	Tanggal	Date						√	
Skrng	Sekarang	Now						√	
Dtg	Datang	Come						√	
Utk	Untuk	For						√	
Lgsg	Langsung	Immediately						√	
Brgkt	Berangkat	Go						√	
Mgg	Minggu	Sunday						√	
Jgn	Jangan	Not						√	
Blkg	Belakang	Backside						√	
Sdh	Sudah	Already							√
Bs	Bisa	Can							√
Dmlg	Di Malang	In City							√
Spy	Supaya	In order that							√
Blk	Balik	Return to							√
Kpn	Kapan	When							√
Td	Tadi	A while ago							√
Dpn	Depan	Future, in							√
Lg	Lagi	While							√
Km	Kamu	You							√
Br	Baru	Just now							√
Sbk	Sibuk	Busy							√

New SMS Expression	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning	CL 01	CL 02	CL 03	CL 04	CL 05	CL 06	CL 07
<i>Hr</i>	<i>Hari</i>	<i>Day</i>							√
<i>Dlm</i>	<i>Dalam</i>	<i>In</i>							√
<i>Jd</i>	<i>Jadi</i>	<i>Finally</i>							√
<i>Thn</i>	<i>Tahun</i>	<i>Year</i>							√
<i>Bg</i>	<i>Bagi</i>	<i>For</i>							√
<i>Tp</i>	<i>Tapi</i>	<i>But</i>							√
<i>Kpd</i>	<i>Kepada</i>	<i>At or to</i>							√
<i>Tdk</i>	<i>Tidak</i>	<i>Not</i>							√
<i>Wkt</i>	<i>Waktu</i>	<i>Time</i>							√
<i>Cnth</i>	<i>Contoh</i>	<i>Example</i>							√
<i>Smp</i>	<i>Sampai</i>	<i>Until</i>							√
<i>Mnt</i>	<i>Minta</i>	<i>Ask</i>							√
<i>Tlg</i>	<i>Tolong</i>	<i>Help</i>							√
<i>Mlm</i>	<i>Malam</i>	<i>Night</i>							√
<i>Dr</i>	<i>Dari</i>	<i>From</i>							√
<i>Bw</i>	<i>Bawa</i>	<i>Carry on</i>							√
<i>Blm</i>	<i>Belum</i>	<i>Not yet</i>							√
<i>Cb</i>	<i>Coba</i>	<i>Try</i>							√
<i>Lp</i>	<i>Lupa</i>	<i>Forget</i>							√
<i>Jg</i>	<i>Jaga</i>	<i>Maintain</i>							√
<i>Bsk</i>	<i>Besok</i>	<i>Tomorrow</i>							√
<i>Mbl</i>	<i>Mobil</i>	<i>Car</i>							√
<i>Acr</i>	<i>Acara</i>	<i>Ceremony</i>							√
<i>Tgs</i>	<i>Tugas</i>	<i>Job</i>							√
<i>Cbng</i>	<i>Cabang</i>	<i>Link</i>							√
<i>Tkt</i>	<i>Takut</i>	<i>Afraid</i>							√
<i>Kmrn</i>	<i>Kemarin</i>	<i>Yesterday</i>							√
<i>Knp</i>	<i>Kenapa</i>	<i>Why</i>							√
<i>Cpt</i>	<i>Cepat</i>	<i>Early</i>							√
<i>Pst</i>	<i>Pasti</i>	<i>Definite</i>							√
<i>Mkn</i>	<i>Makan</i>	<i>Eat</i>							√
<i>Cr</i>	<i>Cari</i>	<i>Seek out</i>							√
<i>Skt</i>	<i>Sakit</i>	<i>Sick</i>							√
<i>Dmn</i>	<i>Dimana</i>	<i>Where</i>							√
<i>Bhn</i>	<i>Bahan</i>	<i>Material</i>							√

New SMS Expression	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning	CL 01	CL 02	CL 03	CL 04	CL 05	CL 06	CL 07
<i>Brp</i>	<i>Berapa</i>	<i>How many</i>							√
<i>Wjh</i>	<i>Wajah</i>	<i>Face</i>							√
<i>Mrk</i>	<i>Mereka</i>	<i>Them</i>							√
<i>Ksh</i>	<i>Kasih</i>	<i>Give</i>							√
Total			4	5	1	6	1	9	51

Note:

CL 01: Clipping of the first syllable/s

CL 02: Clipping of the end syllable/s

CL 03: Clipping of the first syllable and the end syllable

CL 04: Clipping the middle part of the word

CL 05: Clipping of the end first syllable and omitting the vowel representation

CL 06: Omitting the middle of the syllable and the vowel representation

CL 07: Omitting the vowel representation

The first type of clipping occurs in the first syllables of a word.

- **Nanti** is clipped into **nti**. The process of clipping of **nanti** into **nti** is the letter **n** and the vowel **a** are omitted.
- **Sudah** is clipped into **udah**. The process of clipping **sudah** to become into **udah** is the omission of the letter **s**.

The second type of clipping in the end syllables of a word.

- **Latihan** (training, exercising) → **lat, latihan** is clipped into **lat** and the letters **l, h, a, n** placed after the letter **t** are omitted.
- **Ukuran** (measure) → **uk**, The omission of syllables are **u, r, a** and **n**.

The third type of clipping occurs in the first syllable and the end syllable.

- **Menanyakan** (to ask) → **nanya**, the first syllable **m** and **e** and the end syllables **k, a,** and **n** are omitted and the type of the word **nanya** still a verb as in **menanyakan**.

The fourth type of clipping omits the middle part of the word

- **Tahu** (know) → **tau**, the middle letter **h** is omitted and **tahu** change becomes into **tau**.
- **Lihat** which means see is clipped into **liat** and the letter **h** is omitted.

- **Terus** which means continue is replaced into **trus**, the word **trus** omits the middle letter is the letter **e**.

The reasons why users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication choose to write **tahu** → **tau**, **lihat** → **liat** and **terus** → **trus** because the space of SMS (Short Message Service) screen is limited so the users write the shorter expressions than writing in complete.

The fifth type is clipping occurring in the end syllables and omitting the vowels representation.

- **Bagaimana** which means how is clipped into **bgm**, this type omits the vowels **a** and **i** and the end of syllables of the word is clipped.

The sixth type of clipping is omitting the middle of syllable of a word and the vowel representation. We see in the following examples:

- **Tanggal** (Date) → **tgl**, the vowel **a** is omitted and the middle syllables of this word **n** and **g** also omitted.
- **Sekarang**, which means now, is clipped into **skrg**. The process of clipping of **sekarang** is the omission of the vowels **e** and **a**, and the letter **n**.

The seventh type of clipping that omits the vowel representation is the most popular type of clipping that the sender of SMS text use. It is the omission of the vowel representation.

- **Sudah**, which means end is clipped into **sdh**. The letter **u** and **a** are omitted.
- **Cabang**, which means line is clipped into **cbng**. The letter **a** is omitted.

The seventh type of clipping is the popular type used by the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication because they just omit all vowel representation in these words and it takes 51 expressions in SMS (Short Message Service) texts.

4.4. The Process of Acronyms

The word **Rumah Sakit** which means hospital usually is shortened into **RS. Meter**, which means measure unit into **M**. For example: “...trus uk 2 **m** brp?” (from SMS no. 4) means “How much is 2 meters?”.

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
RS	Rumah Sakit	Hospital
M	Meter	Meter
CV	Curriculum Vitae	Curriculum Vitae
EO	Event Organizer	Event Organizer

4.5. The Process of Miscellany

Another process of forming new words besides the common type of word formation processes according to George Yule’s theory in his book “Study of Language” is a certain process of forming new expressions by using certain numbers, symbols and letters to represent words, which are pronounced alike.

SMS Expression	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
2	<i>Juga</i>	Too
+	<i>Tambah</i>	Plus
4	<i>Untuk</i>	For

Miscellaneous type is the new type that the writers find in the text of SMS (Short Message Service). To make the expressions simpler, the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication start to create and use the new way in forming new SMS expressions. It is by using the certain numbers and letters to stand for some expression sound alike.

Example:

- Too → 2 /tu:/
- Plus → + /plʌs/
- For → 4 /fə(r)/

4.6. The Process of Multiple processes

We have concentrated on each of these word formation processes in isolation, then it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word.

4.6.1. Multiple processes (Clipping and Borrowing)

The explanation in George Yule’s theory about word formation processes says that it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a

particular word. On SMS communication as the data which are analyzed, the writers find some multiple processes. The first creation of particular words in multiple processes is clipping and borrowing. Clipping is the element of reduction. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. Then, borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages.

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
B'day	Birthday	Birthday
Bgt	<i>Banget</i>	Very

- The expressions **b'day** seems to have a common writing in SMS text via the process of first 'borrowing' **birthday** (from English) and then 'clipping' that borrowed form. The process of clipping omits the middle part of the word, **birthday** (ulang tahun) → **b'day**.
- The expressions **bgt** has a common writing in SMS text via the process of first 'borrowing' **banget** (from Javanese) and then 'clipping' that borrowed form. The process of clipping omits the vowel representation, **banget** (sangat/very) → **bgt**. The omission of the letters **a** and **e**.

4.6.2. Multiple Processes (Derivation and Clipping)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
Rb'an	<i>Ribuan</i>	Thousands

- The first step of creating the expression **rb'an** is 'derivation'. The expression **rb'an** comes from the expression **ribuan**.

The formation of the expression **ribuan**: Root of a word +Indonesian suffix

Ribu + an → ribuan

Second, the expression **ribuan** is clipped. The process of clipping omits the vowel representation of the first part of the expression **ribu**, the omission of the vowels **i**, and

u. The process of creation of the expression **ribuan** → **rb'an**:

Expression Clipped The omission of vowels of the expression **ribu**: the vowels **i**, **u**

Ribuan → rb'an

SMS Expression	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
Howaya	<i>Apa kabar?</i>	How are you
Gud	<i>Bagus, selamat</i>	Good

4.6.3. Multiple Processes (Borrowing and Blending)

- The first process of creating the expression **howaya** is borrowed from English. The expression **how are you** is pronounced /haʊ ə(r) ju:/. The second process is blending. The expression **are you** is blended into **aya**. Then, the expression **how are you** blended into **howaya**.
- The first process of creating the expression **gud** is borrowed from English. The second process is the letters of double **oo** in the expression **good** blended into **gud** as the sound alike if we pronounced the expression **good** /gʊd/. The expression gud means better or useful or suitable (for a particular situation) such as good day, good morning, etc.

4.6.4. Multiple Processes (Miscellany and Borrowing)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
U	<i>Kamu</i>	You
D	The	The
N	<i>Dan</i>	And
B4	<i>Sebelumya</i>	Before

Miscellaneous type is the new type to create simpler expressions. It is by using the certain numbers, letters and symbols to stand for some expressions which sound alike. Examples:

- You → U /ju:/
- The → d /d̃ə:/
- And → N /ən/
- Before → B4 /br̃f̃ə: (r)/

All the terms borrowed from English language.

4.6.5. Multiple Processes (Acronym, Derivation and Borrowing)

The first step of creating of the expression **TA'ne** which means that is derivation.

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
TA'ne	<i>Tugas Akhir nya</i>	That thesis

In Indonesian formation:

Word + Indonesian suffix [-nya]

Tugas akhir + *nya* → *Tugas Akhirnya*

In Javanese formation:

Word + Javanese suffix [-e]

Tugas akhir + *e* → *Tugas Akhire*

The second step of creating the expression **TA'ne** is acronym.

Word Acronym

Tugas Akhir → *TA*

The third step is borrowing from Javanese suffix [-ne].

Acronym + Javanese suffix [-ne]

TA + *ne* → *TA 'ne*

The Javanese suffix [-e] in the expression **Tugas Akhire** changes into the expression **TA'ne**. The change of the suffix [-e] into the suffix [-ne] is caused by the acronym of the expression **TA** (Tugas Akhir) ended by the vowel **a**, so the Javanese suffix [-ne] is added in the expression **TA + ne** → **TA'ne**.

4.7. Discussion

The writers have found the mostly used word formation process and other processes and show the grade of word formation processes in the table below.

Type of Word Formation Processes	Examples	N	N%
Clipping	<i>Bw, dtg, sdh, msi, lat</i>	77	52 %
Multiple processes	<i>Gud, B'day, MU, TQ</i>	30	20 %
Borrowing	Happy, Year, Hope	33	22 %
Acronyms	<i>RS, CV, M, EO</i>	4	3 %
Miscellaneous	2, 4, +	3	2 %
Blending	<i>Ultah</i>	1	1 %
Total		148	100 %

To discuss the findings above, the writers classify the processes into 6 parts, 6 types of word formation processes that appear in the thirty SMS texts on writer's mobile phone. The types of word formation discussed are borrowing, blending, clipping, acronyms,

derivations, miscellany and multiple processes, which mean a combination of two or more types of word formation processes.

After analyzing the word formation processes on SMS (Short Message Service), the writers find that the predominant type of word formation processes that the users of SMS communication use is clipping. Clipping is easier to be understood because it omits only some letters of the word. The multiple process is the second predominant type of word formation processes that are used by the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication.

The writers also give an exception if there are words "*Kembang kumbang kambing kembang*". These words cannot be clipped into "*kmbg kmbg kmbg kmbg*" or we cannot use the seventh type of clipping which omits all vowel representation in these words because the readers would not understand what the sender means. Then, the sender must write completely as "*Kembang kumbang kambing kembang*".

5. Conclusion

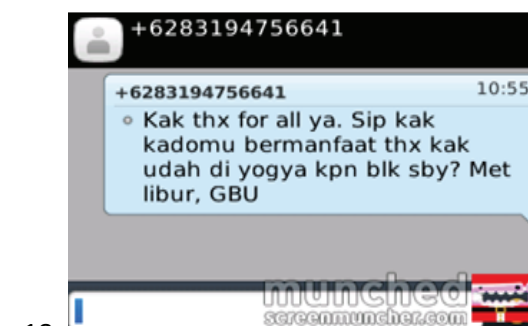
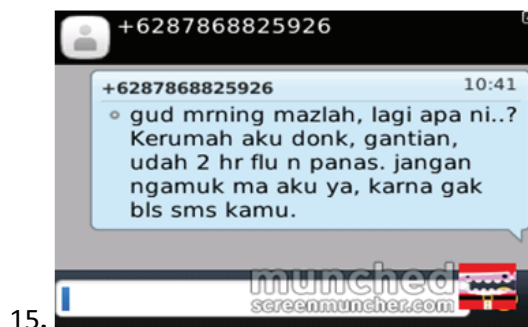
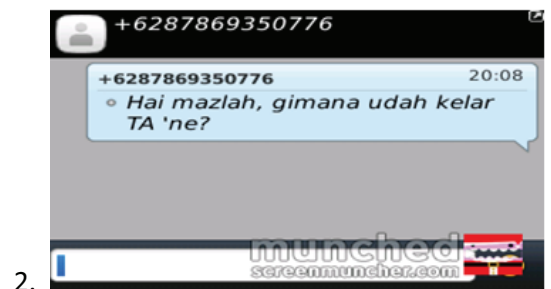
After analyzing the data, some conclusions are drawn as follows:

Short message service (SMS) styles are usually used by people to communicate or share information to their friends. They share it via mobile phone. They unfold and apply new styles so that they may have the same understanding among one and another. The more they send messages, the more they apply different styles, as there are six styles of SMS.

The writers conclude that there are 77 (52%) clipping expressions, 30 multiple processes, 33 borrowing expressions, 4 acronym expressions, 3 miscellaneous expressions, and 1 blending expression. The percent of SMS communication used in multiple processes is 20% and borrowing 22%; the total percent of word formation process in acronym is 3% and miscellany is 2% and blending produces 1 expression (1%).

Out of all word formations that are used in text messaging, clipping is frequently used process in text messaging.

Appendices



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