

**ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE
(SMS) TEXT SENT BY THE SECOND SEMESTER STUDENTS AT
PASIR PENGARAIAN UNIVERSITY**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berkenaan dengan analisa tipe-tipe beserta proses dari formasi kata didalam pesan singkat (SMS) yang dikirim oleh para remaja melalui telepon genggam mereka. populasi dari penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas tiga sman 2 painan yang terdiri dari empat kelas sebanyak 150 orang siswa. yang menjadi sampel penelitian ini di gunakan random sampling (sampel acak) 20 siswa. data yang di teliti didapat dari pesan singkat termasuk pesan masuk dan pesan keluar yang di salin ulang oleh siswa kedalam kertas.

Dengan menggunakan teori Aronoff (1975) menjelaskan word formation dan metode analisa data oleh Stagebreg dan Oak (2000) dan Zaim (1999), ditemukan frekuensi yang paling banyak muncul adalah tipe clipping, multiple process (17,06%), ketiga, acronym (7,65%). Penelitian ini sangat bermanfaat untuk memahami lebih dalam tentang gaya bahasa dalam pesan singkat (SMS) dan juga memperkaya bahasa.

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

In communication, people need language to express and show what they feel. Language is also needed for socialization in community or in a group of people. According to Langacker (1973), language is everywhere. It permeates thoughts, mediates people relation to others, and even creeps into people's dream. Language is a means of communication that is used to deliver idea or information.

This phenomenon also occurs in telecommunication by mobile phone. A mobile phone is a communications tool that is important for many people. It can be seen that many people use a mobile phone anytime and anywhere because nowadays people can get a mobile phone easily with low cost. Mobile phone is used by many people of all ages from old people to young ones.

In additions, many people can communicate by using mobile phone

through speaking directly or sending short message. Communication by sending message is called Short Message Service (SMS) or text messaging. Short Message Service (SMS) or text messaging is a service for sending short message to a cellular phone (the webopedia, computer dictionary, 2006). People can send short message from one to the other cellular phone. In addition, Short Message Service (SMS) or text messaging is a service available on most digital mobile phone that permit the sending of short message between mobile phones.

Many people use different types of word formation in typing SMS text. Zaim (1999:95) proposes word formation processes in languages, generally compounding, affixation, reduplication, morpheme internal change and suppletion. Moreover, he adds English word formation included derivation, compounding, acronym, back formation, blending, clipping,

coinage, functional shift, morphological misanalysis (false etymology), and proper names. Unfortunately, not all SMS sent by the receiver are understandable. Thus, it leads to misunderstanding.

In reality, people use word formation in typing message. The Student University of Pasir Pengaraian also employs word formation while typing SMS texts. They said that writing SMS text in good way is hard for some reason. First, they consider amount of character in SMS text so they wrote it through shortening the word so sometimes the messages are not understood well. Second, most of them follow trend, so they did deviation of the standard language by abbreviation in many words. That usually follows the trend. The language styles that they used are interesting to be analyzed. Look at the examples below :

1) Mega : I ekil UOY cha, zoc uoy kiab, sinam, nungna dna ratnip igal. I itapmis ms uoy ! I gnugnib hcin...? apa gy surah I nakukal ? I ulam,,, ama irid I iridnes. Iam sorry cha, sata magnacnlek I ini..!

The SMS mean :

I like you cha, coz you baik, manis, anngun and pintar lagi. I simpati sama you ...! I bingung nich.....? apa yg harus I lakukan ? I malu...ama diri I sendiri. Im sorry cha, atas kelncangan I ini ...!

(i like you cha, because you are smart, classiness, sweet and also kind. I take sympathy to you ! i'm confused ..? what should I've done ?! i'm shy to myself. I'm sorry of my cheekines... !)

wendi: Apa si??? maksudnya ???!!
(What does it means ???!!!)

2) Rin, qmi bru sj dr rmah lw...lw kmna ???

(Rin, we were just from your house, where were you ?)

From the above example, the researcher saw differentiation between the two SMS. Firstly, the sender create their own way in typing SMS, it can be seen while the SMS text was replied by the receiver and tell to him/her that he was not understand the SMS mean. All the words almost are not understood by the receiver, it is proven that the sender has his own way to create new word. The sender converses the letter of the word "ekil" to "like", "uoy" to "you" and so on.

Secondly, the sender clipped the word *baru* into *bru*, the word *dari* into *dr* (from), *saja* is clipped into *aja*, etc. The researcher also found the word that replace by another letter and number like *kami*(we) is clipped and replace k with *q* → *qmi*, *kumpul-kumpul* (come together) is clipped into *kumpul2*, there were replace by number 2 for the repeated word.

Considering the example above, the researcher is interested in studying the word formation of language used in SMS texts sent by the fourth students University of Pasir Pengaraian. The researcher tried to find out types and processes of language used in SMS viewed from the word formation theory, if it does not follow the regular word formation, the researcher tried to find its own word formation processes.

SETTING OF THE RESEARCH

Word formation is a part of morphology and many linguists define the word formation differently. While morphology is the sub field of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and relationship among words. There are many words in this world and all of words are related to morphology. Words are

made of smaller units of meaning and combined in particular way forming words. Morphology studies about how the words are formed; morphology is study of morpheme and the rules of arrangement in forming words in different uses and constructions.

One of education purposes is to enriches the development of linguistic field. It also hopes that this study useful for EFL students in understanding and analyzing of word formation. As we know that there are eleven kinds of word formation commonly used by people in life, they are compounding, derivation, invention, echoism, clipping, acronym, blending, back-formation, folk etymology, antonomasia, and reduplication. Many students used some word formation in those eleven formation while creating message (SMS) text.

Dealing with the problem stated above, the writer want to find out the type and process of word formation found in SMS texts sent by the fourth students University of Pasir Pengaraian.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Word Formation

Word formation is a kind of major subfields in morphology. It is concerned with the processes of how existing words are built, and how new words are created. Word formation is a part of morphology and many linguists define the word formation differently. As stated by **Aronoff (1975:1)** states that morphology treats words as signs: that is, not just as forms, but as meaningful forms. It means morphology is concerned with word that dealing with a unified and coherent manner and also a forming word that is meaningful unit which may constitute words or part of word.

Zaim (1999) states morphology is the sub field of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and relationship among words. There are many words in this world and all of words are related to morphology. Then, **Jufrizal (1999:58)** states that morphology is the study of the relevant units to the meaning and the rules governing them, it is the study of morphemes and internal structure of word and word formation. Words are made of smaller units of meaning and combined in particular way forming words. Morphology studies about how the words are formed; morphology is study of morpheme and the rules of arrangement in forming words in different uses and constructions.

In conclusion, word formation is process for creating new words in a language. It means that how words are created that express concepts new to current speaker of the language. The way to create new words that deals with the construction or formation rules of words in certain language. So the readers can get better understanding about what is read.

B. Word Formation Types and Processes

Several linguists have made a number of theories on word formation. The theory that support this research is Indonesian word formation processes classified by **Chaer (1995)**. He classifies word formation such as: "derivative" or derivation, "infiks" (infixes), "komposisi" or compounding, "Konversi" or conversion, "Pemendekan" or clipping. This theory is also supported by **Yule (1996)** in the *study of language* states that where are word formation processes such as; coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending,

clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple processes.

a. Compounding

Compounding is simply the joining of two or more words to form a single word. Compounds are pronounced as one unit, but in writing, some compounds are written with hyphens (*full-time*), separately (*bank account*) and some can be written in a merger (*bittersweet*).

b. Derivation

English has a number of derivational morphemes which use to derive words. There are prefixes (added to the beginning of a stem). Some common suffixes are *-ly*, *-ness*, *-y*, *-er*, *-ity*, *-ation*, *-able*, and *-al*. Such as; *childish* (Adj:child (N) + *-ish* (suff)), *imperfect* (Adj): *im-* (pref) + *perfect* (Adj), *prediction* (N): *predict*(V) + *-ion* (suff). In short, derivation formed by means of affixes – prefixes, infixes and suffixes.

c. Invention

Invention is a process when the new words are totally invented, deliberately or accidentally, to fit some purpose. Usually, words are invented to express new ideas, processes, product, etc. The example of invention of new words is sometimes based on existing words, such as *jell-o* on gel, *kleenex* on clean.

d. Echoism

Echoism is the formation of words of sound that suggests their meaning. The meaning is usually a sound and may also be the creature that produces the sound, such as *click*, *buzz*, *clang* of a bell, *murmur*, etc. In literary studies especially in poetry this process is called 'onomatopoeia'.

e. Clipping

Frequently, the word has shortened without paying attention to the derivational morphology of the

word (or related words). *Exam* has been clipped from *examination*, *drom* from *dormitory*, and either *taxi* or *cab* from *taxi cab* (itself a clipping from *taximeter cabriolet*).

f. Complex clipping

Clipped forms are also used in compounds. One part of the original compound most often remains intact. Examples are: *cablegram* (*cable telegram*), *op art* (*optical art*), *org-man* (*organization man*), *linocut* (*linoleum cut*). Sometimes both halves of compound are clipped as in *navicert* (*navigation certificate*).

g. Acronym

An acronym is a word made up of the initial letters of other words. There are two main types of acronyms, acronyms which are pronounced letter by letter (like BBC /bi:bi:si/ for *British Broadcasting Corporation*) and acronyms which are pronounced as whole words (e.g. NATO for *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*). This process is also called *initialism*, such as; WHO (**W**orld **H**ealth **O**rganization), UNESCO (**U**nited **N**ational **E**ducational, **S**cientific, and **C**ultural **O**rganization).

h. Blending

A blend is a combination of the parts of two words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of another: *smog* from *smoke* and *fog*, and *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*. Blending is very similar with compounding, but it is characterized by taking only parts of words and joining them. Example: *heliport* (**H**elicopter + **a**irport), *eurovision* (**E**uropean + **t**ele**v**ision), *sitcom* (**S**ituation + **C**omedy, *Email* (**E**lectronic **M**ail).

i. Back formation

Back formation makes use of a process called analogy to derive new

words, but in a rather backward manner. For example, the words like *revision* and *revise* and *supervision* and *supervise* was invented. The verb *televise* was back formed on the basis of analogy with *revision* and *revise*.

j. Folk Etymology

It is process of changing word, in part or in whole, to make it more understandable and more like familiar words, though based on an inaccurate view of its origin. The example is the word *let ball* in tennis term, a neophyte understanding *let* as ‘allows’ but long time ago, the word *let* has retained the obsolete meaning of ‘prevented’ in the language of shakespeare.

k. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is the process by wich a number of words which have been based on the proper names of persons some how is conected with such places, activities, etc. For example the word *bikini* (the islands where the atom bomb was tested; presumably gets its meaning from the style of female native costumes encoutered there), *Celcius* from anders celcius, *Nicotine* from jacques nicott, who introduce tobacco into france in 1560, names from history and literature also have given us many common nouns today; a lover for instance, may be called a *Romeo*, a *Don Juan*, or casanova.

l. Reduplication

Reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme (in all of part of a root or stem), usually with a change of vowel or initial consonant. If the entire rot or stem is repeated, the process is **called complete (total) reduplication**, and the new word is considered as a repetitive compound. Total reduplication is fairly frequent in indonesia to form the plural of noun; *ibu-ibu*,

buku-buku, etc. In English, there are also complete reduplication, like in *bey-bey*, *pooh-pooh*, etc. Besides, if only a part of the root or stem is repeated, the process is called **patial reduplication**, like in *flip flop*, *zigza*, *tip-top*, etc.

m. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other language including *alcohol* (Arabic), *boss* (Dutch), *piano* (Italian) and *zebra* (Bantu). Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as can be observed in the Japanese use of *suupaamaaketto* (‘supermarket’) and *rajio* (‘radio’), or Hungarians talking about *sport*, *klub*, and *futbal*, or the French discussing problems of *le stress*, *over a glass of le whisky*, during *le weekend*.

n. Conversion

A change in the function of a word without any reduction is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are ‘category change’ and ‘functional shift’. A number of nouns, such as verbs, as in the following sentences: *He is papering the bedroom walls*; *Have you buttered the toast ?*; *We bottled the home-brew last night*.

These word formation processes stated by different linguists are commonly similar one another related to certain types of the word formation. The process has canged the language to be simpler, shorter and also meaningful.

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The Problem of this study is formulated as the following question, “what and how are the types and the processes of the word formation found

in SMS texts sent by the fourth students University of Pasir Pengaraian?"

Concerning to the previous problem, the objective of the research is to explain the types the processes of word formation of language used in SMS texts sent by the fourth students University of Pasir Pengaraian?"

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This research was carried out though a discriptive qualitative research. It is said as descriptive research because it only describe word formation used by the fourth students University of Pasir Pengaraian concerning the types and processes in using word formation. To collect the data in this study, the writer decided to use observational method it means to collect the data and note taking technique is used as continuing technique.

B. The Specific Objective of the Research

The specific objective of the research of this study is to find out the type and process word formation found in SMS texts sent by the fourth students University of Pasir Pengaraian.

C. Location and Time of the Research

The research is conducted at English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian from August 2013 to March 2014.

D. Population and Sample of the Research

The population of this research includes all of The Fourth semester students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian. There

are 27 students. Suharsimi (1986) states that if the populations homogenous enough, for the population which is less than 100, the sample is taken 50%, but if the population is more than 100, the sample is taken at least 15% of it. In this research, the researcher takes 100% of population for the sample. In this research, the writer takes total sampling. It is mean all of the population is the sample, there are 27 Students.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data for this research, test will be conducted. The techniques of data collection are as follows:

1. The researcher asked permission to the teacher to have time for speaking in front of the class to give intruction about what the student will do.
2. The SMS texts would be written in a piece on paper by each students at home including SMS inbox and outbox.
3. The researcher asked the student to recheck their SMS text on the paper in pair for reliability of the data.
4. The paper would be collected by the reseracher.
5. The researcher read the data and made a list of them and than will classify the word formation based on the process and how they are produced. The classifications were based on Chaer's (1994) theory.
6. The reseracher printed out the data, collect the new expressions and then move to the next step that was reading, bolding and numbering the new expressions that occured in the data. The data which has the same expressions were not included as data which

has the same expressions were not included as data for the second time.

F. The Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher applied distributional methods. The distributional method means that the writer investigates the basic element of language itself (Sudaryanto, 1993). The distributional method uses *deletion, substitution, expansion, interruption, permutation, paraphrase, repetition* techniques. The researcher used this method to analyze all the collected new expressions, derived from thirty SMS texts on the teenagers' mobile phones to identify the type of word formation processes.

To see the frequencies of patterns and distributions of SMS text, the researcher used percentage by using formula suggested by Sudjana (1992). The formula as follows:

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

P = percentage of kinds of word formation process

f = frequency of each kind of word-formation processes

N = the number of kinds of word formation processes

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. The Presentation of the Data Analysis

The result of the research carried out, to the fourth semester students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian were analyzed the types and the processes of the word formation found in SMS texts. It was found three word formation developed in the students' SMS text. Some students did clipping in typing messages. It was indicated by clipped words, they are (1) Back Clipping, (2) Fore Clipping, (3) Middle Clipping, (4) Omitting first vowel, (5) Omitting first and second vowel, (6) Omitting last vowel, (7) Omitting vowels, (8) Omitting vowels and last consonant. Meanwhile, other students did some multiple processes and an acronym.

1. Types of Word Formation in SMS Text

Based on the student's SMS texts, there were three types of word formations found in the student's SMS text, they were clipping, acronym and multiple processes. It can be seen in the following table which is divided into frequency of word formation process (F), numbers of word formation (N), percentage of word formation (P) and some examples of word formation.

Table 1. the Frequency of Word Formation

Type of word formation processes	F	N	P	Examples
Clipping	128	170	75.29%	Prnh, aja, kl, etc.
Acronym	13		7,65%	RS, DVD, etc.
Multiple Processes	29		17,06%	Aq, 2hr, mlm2, b'day, etc.

From the table above, it can be seen that from 171 of word formation in the three subjects, it was found that clipping was the most frequently employed by the students (75,29%), followed by multiple processes

(17,06%), and acronym (7,65%) in students' SMS texts in mobile phone. They were accustomed to use it when they typed the SMS in their mobile phones to communicate each other.

2. Word Formation Processes

a) Clipping

Clipping is a reduction of a word to a shorter form. Based on the data that had been collected, the researcher encountered that clipping occurred in several types. Based on the data that

had been collected, the researcher encountered that the word formation of clipping occurred in several type. There were eight types of word formation of clipping found in the SMS texts. Here they are :

Table 2. Type of Clipping

No	Type of clipping	Frequency	%
1.	Back Clipping	8	6.25
2.	Fore Clipping	15	11.71
3.	Middle Clipping	2	1.07
4.	Omitting first vowel (CL 01)	38	29.69
5.	Omitting first and second vowel (CL 02)	9	7.03
6.	Omitting last vowel (CL 03)	9	7.03
7.	Omitting vowels (CL 04)	44	34.37
8.	Omitting vowel and last consonant (CL 05)	3	2.34
Total		128	100

In this process, the way to clip words is to omit the vowels, makes SMS text to be typed and sent faster. Furthermore, the readers of the SMS texts in the students' SMS texts can be active in memorizing those clipped words to be used. By then, the reader must be very familiar with the clipped words mentioned above.

b) An acronym

An acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the word in a little or phrase and using them as new word. However, to be an acronym the new word must be pronounced as a word. Here the writer found 10 expressions of acronym in students' SMS text. It can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. The Type of Acronym

SMS expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
RS	Rumah Sakit	Hospital
FB	Face Book	Face Book
DVD	Digital Video Disk	Digital Vidio Disk
BBF	Boys Before Flower	Boys Before Flower
PR	Pekerjaan Rumah	Homework
BRI	Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Bank Rakyat Indonesia
CM	Call Me	Call Me
OL	On Line	On Line
SMS	Short Message Service	Short Message Service
HP	Hand Phone	Handphone
SMS	Sumber Minuman Sehat	Sumber Minuman Sehat
PIN	Personal Identification number	Personal Identification Number
SMP	Sekolah Menengah Pertama	Junior High School

c) Multiple Processes

On SMS communication as the data which were analyzed, the writer found some multiple processes. It can

be seen in the following table. There are two types of word formation of multiple processes were found in the SMS texts. Here they are:

Table 4. Type of Multiple Processes

Multiple Processes Variation	F	N	P	Examples
Clipping+replacing letter (MP 01)	24	29	82.76%	Kalw, q, dy, qta, mw, etc.
Clipping+reduplication (MP 02)	5		17.24%	Baek2, siap2, brsih2, etc.

B. The Interpretation of the Data

From the presentation and data analysis, the problem that has been stated in chapter I can be answered, where the fourth semester students' SMS text create many word formation while sent message to others.

Based on these findings, it can be seen that the students employ word formation in SMS text when they communicate from their mobile phones to their friends. In the text on SMS, the students mostly used clipping. Clipping took the first place, we can see that clipping had (75.29%) of all types of word formation processes. The second place was the type of multiple processes (17.06%), and the third place was the type of acronym (7.65%). In the SMS texts, the students used various word formations although some of them were more frequently than others.

Based on the calculation of the data above, it can be concluded that the most frequently use of word formation processes that occur in SMS texts is clipping. In this case the students tended to use word formation in their SMS text because of two reason. First, the students need high-speed in typing what they want to say to others friends through mobile phone. Second, the students mostly used word formation in their typing SMS text because the messages are

limited by size. An SMS message can't exceed 160 characters. Because of the number of characters of SMS are limited, the students tended to use clipping of other word formation types.

CONCLUSION

From research findings in the previous chapter, the researcher can draw some conclusions as stated below.

1. The types of word formation in students' SMS texts firstly were clipping. For example: back clipping, fore-clipping, middle-clipping, omitting first vowel, omitting first and second vowel, omitting last vowel, omitting vowels, and omitting vowels and last consonant. Secondly, were acronym. For example: *FB* (face book), *RS* (rumah sakit), *DVD* (digital video disk), etc. Thirdly, were multiple processes. For example: *qta* (kita/we), *baek2* (baik-baik/fine), *ge* (lagi/more), etc.
2. The processes of word formation found in the students' SMS texts firstly were clipping. For example: the students omitted three letters such as *jid* for *mesjid* (mosque), *iah* for *kuliah* (have e college), *ian* for *bagian*, and omitted vowels of *a* for *bagiannya* (part). Secondly were acronym. For example: *DVD* is a

short from **Digital Video Disk**. Thirdly were multiple processes. For example: **baik2** (baik-baik/good), **bersih2** (bersih-bersih/cleaning). In this form the word was repeated by adding number 2 to make plural form then combined with deletion of the first vowel

3. The word formation which is the most frequently used was clipping especially in omitting first vowel and omitting vowels.

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