

ANALYSIS OF TEENAGER'S SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE STYLE

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the invention of technology especially mobile phone leads society beyond transformation of technology and its devices. The transformation can be seen clearly in whole communication aspects. By using mobile phone, people are able to communicate and utilize their language limitless. The features which is found in mobile phone such as voice call, video call, Media Message Service (MMS), and Short Message Service (SMS). These features can make people are able to communicate anytime and anywhere. A SMS service, one of mobile phone's features, is limited by the number of characters. By this reason, this paper is going to bring a clear description about several styles of SMS. This limits forces many people to be creative in arranging their ideas in the form of sentences in SMS. They, then clip the sentences, mix letters with numbers, put symbols and so forth in order to overcome character's limit problem. This kind of creativity leads them to invent a new language style known as SMS language. Unfortunately, since there is no convention about how to write SMS, every people tends to invent their own style in writing SMS. As a result, various styles of writing SMS are found. This phenomenon becomes interesting to be learnt based on linguistic approached.

Keywords: *Short messages service, mobile phone*

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern period nowadays, language is very important for human life. Language means the way of people to communicate. Without language, people cannot communicate with each other. Besides that, people can convey their ideas and opinion through language. People have a right of language and elements to be designed such as vocabulary, structure, and many others on it. The most part of language is not focus only on communication but also the primary method that can be done the things together.

Particularly, English is a language which is used in many nation of the world. Many people called English as an International language. English can make relation with another people around the world. They want to learn English in order to increase their ability in language skills and to develop their country. They are able to communicate with each other by using technology communication especially telephone cellular.

Communication is conveying into one people to others. One of technology communication is a mobile phone.

Technology communication is luxury devices in human life style. People use a mobile phone because it is easier to communicate and get information. Mobile phone can use for communication, there are part of a unique accessories in mobile phone such as call log, phone book, music, internet, messages, my files, organizer, camera, FM Radio, application, alarms, and settings. But, in this case, the teenagers usually used a message to send a short messages service known as SMS.

Short message service (SMS) is a technology that enables to send and receive of message between mobile phone. Thus, short message service is more practical, cheaper, and easier rather than calling. Sending a short message service, off course limited for amount of characters, so teenagers have to shorten the text message, it make teenagers easier to write a message. Teenagers can send a text message more than 50 short message service per day. Most of teenagers can create their own style in written a text message and it became habitually and characteristic to send a text message. The styles of written message by teenagers are very uniquely of this various styles found on

it. Besides that, the writer wants to analyze about the style of written message.

Due to the title "Analysis of Teenager's short message service style" there are some problems to be discussed. Those problems are, what are short message service (SMS) styles usually used by teenagers, and what are the reason probably they use short message service style?

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. The Definition of Morphology

Linguistic descriptions of language are often divided into number of categories. Each of these categories has its own principles, concepts, and objects of study. For this paper, there is language description into the study structures one of them is morphology.

According to Carstairs-McCharty (2002:24) "The area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationship between involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology, from Greek word morphē "form, shape" and morphemes can be thought of as the minimal units of morphology." It means that a grammar which related with structure of words and morphemes is called morphology, word morphē from Greek that is "form, shape" and morphemes and it include morphology. Morphology supported by many writers on morphology try to draw a hard-and-fast distinction between "productive" and "unproductive" process, and then announce that they are concerned only with "productive" ones.

Booij (2005:19) stated that "the sub discipline of linguistic that deals with such patterns is called morphology. The existence of such patterns also implies that word may have an internal constituent structure". It means that a linguistic which is deal with pattern and sub discipline called morphology, and pattern of a word may have an internal constituent structure.

While Briton (2000:33) said that "the second component of language is morphology. Morphology is the study of the structure or form of words in a particular language and their classification". It means that language is morphology which is from Greek, morph become "form". Study of structure and form word in language is called morphology.

From all theories above that it can be concluded that structure of word or pattern to technical of language called morphology. Morphology has word creation (or word manufacturing). The following types can be distinguished like acronym, blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, back formation, truncation, and contraction.

2.1.1 Acronym

Several definitions of abbreviation deal with acronym a new word or create word could be presented here.

Booij (2005:35) stated that "combination of initial letters of a word sequence is called acronym. For example, NATO stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, UP for Young Urban Organization. It means that a word which is combined become initial letters called acronym.

Lieber (2009:66) said that "in acronym, the new word is pronounced as a word, rather than as a series of letter. For example, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome gives us AIDS, pronounced (*eidz*). It means a word which is pronounced become series of letter. For example

According to Aarts and McMahon (2006:510), "An acronym is an initial which is pronounced according to ordinary grapheme-phoneme conversion rules. For example, AIDS → *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*, BASIC → *Basic All-purposes Symbolic Instruction*, EFTPOS → *Electronic Funds Transfer at Point Sale*, LASER → *Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation*, SALT → *Strategic Arms Limitation Talks*, SCUBA → *Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus*, TESOL → *Teaching of English to Speaker of Other Languages*, UNESCO → *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*.

From those theories above can be taken as conclusion that acronym initially capitalized of a word and pronounced as a word.

2.1.2 Blending

According to Arabi (2008:14), "another category of abbreviations in which the first syllables of two or three words are combined and pronounced as an ordinary word, such as *codec* → *coder-decoder*, *modem* → *modulator-demodulator*, *inmarsat* → *international maritime satellite organization*. Other forms of blending are made of the first syllable of

the first word and the last syllable of the second word, such as *netiquette* → *network-etiquette*, *webinar* → *web-based seminar*. It means that a word of abbreviation become an ordinary word by combined the first syllables of two or three words.

Booij (2005:41) stated “blending is quite popular as a mean of creating new English words. Try to come up with some meaning for the following recent blends, such as: followed, graffiti, metro sexual, nicotine, and padlock”. It means that blending is very popular with creating new English words. This comes out some meaning like fallowed, graffiti, metro sexual, nicotine, and padlock. Blending is combination of the first part of one word with the second part of another.

Briton quotes (2000:120), “a blend involves two processes of word formation, compounding and clipping. Two free words are combined and blended, usually by clipping of the end of the first word and the beginning of the second word although sometimes one or other morphemes is left intact. Blends are sometimes called “portmanteau” words. It means that blending as process a word formation overwhelms compounding and clipping. Two words combined and blended, it usually the end of the first word and the beginning of the second word and sometimes interact. Other blends called “portmanteau”.

From all the theories above, blending deals with word formation through combining part of words to create a new word.

2.1.3 Clipping

Brinton (2000:121-122), “a clipping is the result of deliberately dropping part of a word, usually either the end or the beginning, or less often both, while retaining the same meaning and same word class. For instance, *mimeo* → *mimeograph*, *fax* → *facsimile*, *burger* → *hamburger*, *flu* → *influenza*, *fridge* → *refrigerator*. It means that, clipping is usually dropping part of word either the end or the beginning, or the less. It has same meaning and some word class.

Arabi (2008:14) said that “a category of abbreviation in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combined, for instance *bldg* → *building*, *mux* → *multiplexer*. It means that abbreviation words which letters or sounds of a word which is omitted a word and combined.

Lieber (2009:66) stated that “clipping is a mean of creating new words already existing words, For example, we have *infocreated* from *information*, *blog* created from *web blog*, or *fridge* created for *refrigerator*”. It means that clipping is creating a new word which is existing word.

From those theories above, that abbreviation of some words or sounds which is omitted the real meaning called by clipping.

2.1.4 Coinage

Smith (2009:19), “closed-class words cannot be joined by readily by new coinages; they form a restricted set of forms which is play an important cohesive rolls in discourse. They are sometimes known as “grammar words”, a rather confusing description which will be generally avoided here”. It means that a closed-class word is not easy joined by new coinages, and forms a restricted with play important in discourse and known as grammar word which is description avoided here.

Lieber says (2009:211), “a word that is made up from whole cloth rather than by affixation, compounding, conversion, blending, reduplication, or other processes”. It means that coinage as a process a word formation rather than affiliation, compounding, conversion, blending, reduplication, and other process.

From all theories above it can be concluded that made up a new word with closed-class words, a process called by coinage.

2.1.5 Compounding

Smith (2009:184), “a process of lexical morphology, where by derived forms are produced by placing two free morphemes together.” It means that a process word-formation which is derived form and produced by two free morphemes.

Booij (2005: 90), “compounding is the most frequently used way of making new lexemes”. It means that compounding have other name that is composition which consists of combination of two words, and has a binary structure.

From two theories of compounding above it can be taken the gist that compounding deals with word formation with consists of the combination of two words.

2.1.6 Back Formation

According to Booij (2005:55), “a prototypical case of paradigmatic word-formation is back formation in which the direction of derivation is inverted: less complex word is derived from the more complex word by omitting something. For instance, *sculpt*→*sculptor*, *babysit*→*baby sister*. It means that derived word formation the less complex word is derived from the more complex in which omitting a word.

According to Lieber (2009:198) “a morphological process in which a word is formed by subtracting a piece, usually an affix, from a word which is or appears to be complex. In English, for example, the verb *peddle* was created by back formation from *peddler* (originally spelled *speddler*)”. It means that process a word is formed by subtracting a piece usually an affix in which to be complex.

While Brinton (2000:120) “In back formation speakers derive a morphologically simple word from a form which they analyze, on the basis of derivational and inflectional patterns existing in English, as a morphologically complex word”. It means that morphologically is a simple word which a form they analyze, based on derivational and inflectional pattern and it as complex word.

Those definitions can be concluded that word formed in derived from complex words by omitted something.

2.1.7 Truncation

Booij (2005:36), “truncation relates to the formation of personal name which have an affective load and faction as hypocoristic. In many cases, the stressed syllable of the full form is the core of the truncated name, which consists of one or two syllable”. It means that formation of personal names, and has an effective load and faction as hypocoristic. The stressed syllable which is consists of one or two syllable.

Arabi (2008:14) added ‘a category of abbreviation in which a word is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable, such as *phone*→*telephone*, *amp*→*amplifier*, *fig*→*figure*. It means that those abbreviations of word are shortened by omitting the first or the last syllable.

From all theories above Booij and Arabi expressed that us truncation is a simply word in which omitted several words and consists of one or two syllable.

2.1.8 Contractions

Arabi stated (2008:15), “a category of abbreviation in which the first and last letters of a word is selected, such as *Mr*→*Mister*, *Dr*→*Doctor*”. It means that category is selected of abbreviation from the first and the last letter of a word.

Aarts and McMahon (2006:533) said that “...contractions such as I’m, we’ll and she’s as reductions of the corresponding strong forms I am, we will, and she is or she has”. It means that contractions have parallel inventories of strong and weak auxiliaries.

So, Arabi, Aarts and McMahon expressed that a word formation which becomes abbreviation one or two words.

2.3 Definition of Short Message Service (SMS)

According to Hillebrand (2010:28), “the short message service as a very special type of messaging implemented as an integral part of the signaling systems, was proposed in GSM as the only new service that did not already exist in public networks”. It means that SMS is very special messaging communicates through mobile phone with an integral part of signaling system which comes up in GSM as a new service and exist in public network.

Labordere and Jonack (2004:14), said that “short message service is a very clever and economical resource that was designed back in the 1980s when GSM specifications were taken from CNET (the research center of France Telecom) and redeveloped as worldwide standard. It means that economical resource which designed back.

From all the theories above that Hillebrand and Jonack expressed that short message service is the new mobile communication system whereas easier, cheaper, and practical using SMS text messaging to write point to point or mobile terminated. Short message service is designed to be sent between mobile phone.

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

The method which used in preparing this paper is a library research. In order to get the materials, the writer read several books related to the analysis, and taken the data of it, and other printed book sources that give relevant information. All books which are

used to complete the sections of this article are listed in the bibliography.

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Short Message Service (SMS) Styles

There are some short message service (SMS) styles usually used by teenagers. Those styles become habits for teenager's life. Most of teenagers used short message service (SMS) for communication with their friends via mobile phone. When teenagers communicate via short message service (SMS), teenagers apply some styles. There are some its styles usually understood by teenagers. For example, acronyms, blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, back formation, truncation, and contraction.

There are some examples of short message service here agreement with those styles. The data of short message service styles supported by data short message service of teenager's sms and also by styles obtained from friends short message service. Those styles to be presented here are teenagers short message service style the writers found and also its styles in my friends inbox messages of course with previous permission. In analysis later the words of abbreviation here will bold and italic so that more clear and easier to understand the short message service styles. The styles will be cover acronyms, blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, back formation, truncation, and contraction.

A. Acronyms

There are eight examples of abbreviation deal with acronyms to be analysed here.

1. **Sms:** BTW wht r u doing now?
Description: *BTW* here included to acronyms because the theory said that

combination or initial letters of a word sequence called acronyms. So, the initial letters by the way is BTW.

2. **Sms:** I got d' stuck OTW, but I believethat he wait me.

Description: *OTW* here included to acronyms because the theory said that combination of initial letters of a word sequence called acronyms. So, the initial letters on the way is OTW.

3. **Sms:** Morning, have a gud day GBU frens.

Description: *GBU* here included to acronyms because the theory said that combination of initial letters of a word sequence called acronyms. So, the initial letters God Bless You is GBU.

4. **Sms:** U mine me, me mine u, can't life without u, ILU so mac.

Description: *ILU* here included to acronyms because the theory said that combination of initial letters of a word sequence called acronyms. So, the initial letters I love you is ILU.

5. **Sms:** OMG, it's a bad day.

Description: *OMG* here included to acronyms because the theory said that combination of initial letters of a word sequence called acronyms, So, the initial letters oh my god is OMG.

6. **Sms:** What a hell, that stupid act makes me did more and more stupid acts

to cover it. Haahahaha LOL. What a stupid day, and what a stupid me! Hahahahaha (again) *LOL*.

Description: *LOL* here included to acronyms because the theory said that combination of initial letters of a word sequence called acronyms. So, the initial letters laughing out loud is LOL.

7. **Sms:** Happy b'day...happyb'day to u WYATB girl.

Description: *WYATB* here included to acronyms because the theory said

that combination of initial letters of a word sequence called acronyms. So, the initial letters wish u all the best is WYATB. Exactly, this short message service (SMS) included to acronyms.

8. **Sms:** IMU. Long time no c u.
Description: *IMU* here included to acronyms because the theory said that combination of initial letters of a word sequence called acronyms. So, the initial letters I miss you is IMU.

B. Blending

There are five examples of abbreviation deal with blending to be presented here.

1. **Sms:** I have modem, I use speedy modem, I think it's faster than other modem, it's from Telkom, and sometimes it needs time to connect to the internet but I think it's enough for me. There are 3 wires on that modem black, yellow, and grey. It has different function, by the way I like using this kind of modems.
Description: *Modem* here included to blending because the theory expressed that another category of abbreviations in which the first syllables of two or three words are combine and pronounced as an ordinary word called blending. So, modem is combining and pronounced as an ordinary word that is modulator-demodulator.
2. **Sms:** Guys, at BSI any hotspot area, so you can browse. At Detos too any wi-fi zone, so we can browse, just bring your netbook or blackberry.

Description: *Wi-fi* here included to blending because the theory said that another category of abbreviations in which the first syllables of two or three words are combine and pronounced as an ordinary word called blending. So, *Wi-fi* is combine

and pronounced as an ordinary word that is wireless-fidelity,

3. **Sms:** I already finish read the Oxbridge dictionary.

Description: *Oxbridge* here included to blending because the theory stated that another category of abbreviations in which the first syllables of two or three words are combine and pronounced as an ordinary word called blending. So, *Oxbridge* is combine and pronounced as an ordinary word that is Oxford-Cambridge,

4. **Sms:** That *infotainment* tells us about facts of celebrities.

Description: *Infotainment* here included to blending because the theory explained that another category of abbreviations in which the first syllables of two or three words are combine and pronounced as an ordinary word called blending. So, *infotainment* is combining and pronounced as an ordinary word that is information-entertainment..

5. **Sms:** She often talks by American slanguage with her friend.

Description: *Slanguage* here included to blending because the theory said that another category of abbreviations in which the first syllables of two or three words are combine and pronounced as an ordinary word called blending. So, *slanguage* is combine and pronounced as an ordinary word that is slang-language.

C. Clipping

There are eleven example of abbreviation deal with clipping to be presented here.

1. **Sms:** I luv u so much.
Description: *Luv* and *u* here included to clipping because the theory explained that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, Luv and u the shortening or reducing long words that is love and you.

2. **Sms** : Honey, have u washed ur face b4 sleeping?
Description: *U*, *ur* and *b4* here included to clipping because the theory said that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, U, ur and b4 the shortening or reducing long words that is you, your and before.

3. **Sms:** Dad pick me at 7 o'clock. Thnx b4.
Description: *Thnx* *b4* here included to clipping because the theory expressed that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, thnx b4 the shortening or reducing long words that is thanks before.

4. **Sms** : thnk, he's not a pick pockt like u say bfore.
Description: *Thnk*, *pock*, *u* and *bfore* here included to clipping because the theory stated that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, Thnk, pock, u and bfore the shortening or reducing long words that is Think, pocket, you and before

5. **Sms** : Ur my best frenz.
Description: *U r* and *frenz* here included to clipping because the theory explained that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, U r and frenz the shortening or reducing long words that is you are and friends.

6. **Sms** : How do I feel? How do I say? I dunno.
Description: *Dunno* here included to clipping because the theory stated that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, dunno the shortening or reducing long words that is don't know,.

7. **Sms** : Morning, have a gud day GBU frens.
Description: *Gud* and *frens* here included to clipping because the theory expressed that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, gud and frens the shortening or reducing long words that is Good and friends.

8. **Sms:** I'll be arrive at station at usual place. Cu 2morrow.
Description: *C u 2morrow* here included to clipping because the theory said that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, c u 2morrow the shortening or reducing long words that is see you tomorrow

9. **Sms:** Thx for today my friend. Hve a nice

dreams and gud nite.

Description:*Thx, hve* and *gud nite* here included to clipping because the theory explained that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, Thx, hve and gud nite the shortening or reducing long words that is thanks, have and good night.

10. **Sms:**U mine me, me mine u, can't life
without u, ILU so mac,

Description:*U* and *mac* here included to clipping because the theory stated that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, U and mac the shortening or reducing long words that is you and much.

11. **Sms:**OMG, my keyboard is broken. I don't finish type my assignment. Wat I do?

Description:*Wat* here included to clipping because the theory said that a category of abbreviations in which some of the letters or sounds of a word are omitted on the key letters are combine called clipping. So, Wat the shortening or reducing long words that is what.

D. Coinage

There are two example of abbreviation

deal with coinage to be presented here.

1. **Sms:**I ate sandwich this morning.
Description:*Sandwich* here included to coinage because the theory said that closed-class words cannot be joined readily by new coinages they

form a restricted set of forms which play important cohesive roles in discourse. They are sometimes known as 'grammar words', a rather confusing description which will be generally avoided here called coinage. So, sandwich creation of a totally new word. included to coinage.

2. **Sms:**The weather in Jakarta about 38 degrees Celsius.

Description:Celsius here included to coinage because the theory said that closed-class words cannot be joined readily by new coinages; they form a restricted set of forms which play important cohesive roles in discourse. They are sometimes known as 'grammar words', a rather confusing description which will be generally avoided here called coinage. So, Celsius creation of a totally new word.

E. Compounding

There are five examples of abbreviation deal with compounding to be presented here.

1. **Sms:**I'll not do my hom wrk tmrrow.

Description:*Hom wrk* here included to compounding because the theory said that a process of lexical morphology (word-formation), where by derived forms are produced by placing two free morphemes together called compounding. So, hom wrk is placing two free morphemes that is home-work.

2. **Sms:** I thnk, he's not a pick pocklike u say bfore.

Description:*Pick pock* here included to compounding because the theory explained that a process of lexical morphology (word-formation), where by derived forms are produced

by placing two free morphemes together called compounding. So, pick pock is placing two free morphemes that is pick-pocket.

3. **Sms:**Guys, at BSI any hotspot area, so you can browse. At Detos too any wi-fi zone, so we can browse, just bring your netbook or blackberry.

Description:*Netbook* here included to compounding because the theory stated that a process of lexical morphology (word-formation), where by derived forms are produced by placing two free morphemes together called compounding. So, net book is placing two free morphemes that is net-book.

4. **Sms:**OMG, my keyboard is broken. I don't finish type my assignment. WatI do?

Description:*Keyboard* here included to compounding because the theory expressed that a process of lexical morphology (word-formation), where by derived tones are produced by placing two free morphemes together called compounding. So, Keyboard is placing two free morphemes that is key-board.

5. **Sms:**They usually sell the Drugs in black market.

Description:*Black market* here included to compounding because the theory stated that a prototypical case of paradigmatic word-formation is back formation in which the direction of derivation is inverted: the less complex word in derived from the more complex word by omitting something called compounding. So, black market is word formed in derived from complex words by omitted something that is black-market.

F. Back Formation

There are four examples of abbreviation deal with back formation to be presented here.

1. **Sms:**Guys, can you edit my profile?

Description:*Edit* here included to back formation because the theory expressed that a prototypical case of paradigmatic word-formation is back formation in which the direction of derivation is inverted: the less complex word in derived from the more complex word by omitting something called back formation. So, edit is word formed in derived from complex words by omitted something that is editor.

2. **Sms:**I cannot typewrite now, bcausel
so
hazy.

Description:*Typewrite* here included to back formation because the theory said that a prototypical case of paradigmatic word-formation is back formation in which the direction of derivation is inverted: the less complex word in derived from the more complex word by omitting something called back formation. So, typewrite is word formed in derived from complex words by omitted something that is typewriter.

3. **Sms:**Scientists make something to automate robot.

Description:*Automate* here included to back formation because the theory explained that a prototypical case of paradigmatic word-formation is back formation in which the direction of derivation is inverted: the less complex word in derived from the more complex word by omitting something called back formation. So, automate is word formed in derived from complex words by omitted something that is automation.

4. **Sms** :She televise her new products.
Description:*Televise* here included to back formation because the theory stated that a prototypical case of paradigmatic word-formation is back formation in which the direction of derivation is inverted: the less complex word is derived from the more complex word by omitting something called back formation. So, televise is word formed in derived from complex words by omitted something that is television..

G. Truncation

There are seven examples of abbreviation deal with truncation to be presented here.

1. **Sms**:R. A Kartini is my favourite Indonesia fig.

Description: **Fig** here include to truncation because the theory expressed that a category of abbreviations in which a word is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable called truncation. So, fig is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable that is figure.

2. **Sms** : I'm sorry. When you called ea by phone, I was sleeping.

Description:*Phone* here include to truncation because the theory said that a category of abbreviations in which a word is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable called truncation. So, phone is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable that is telephone.

3. **Sms** :Her child is 12 years old.
Description:*Child* here include to truncation because the theory stated that a category of abbreviations in which a word is simply shortened by

cutting off the first or last syllable called truncation, So, child is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable that is children.

4. **Sms** :Are u kidd?
Description: *Kidd* here include to truncation because the theory explained that a category of abbreviations in which a word is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable called truncation. So, kidd is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable that is kidding.
5. **Sms** :Hi my bro...what r u doing right now?

Description:*Bro* here include to truncation because the theory said that a category of abbreviations in which a word is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable called truncation. So, bro is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable that is brother. Exactly, this short message service (SMS) included to truncation. This message is obtained from the distributed questionnaire.

6. **Sms**: Sist, r u free tomorrow morning? I want 2 ask u 2 join with me 2 havebrunch at 10.30 a.m. at our favorite café. Would u sist?

Description:*Sist* here include to truncation because the theory expressed that a category of abbreviations in which a word is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable called truncation, So, sist is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable that is sister.

7. **Sms** :I had left to office before my grandma come.

Description: *Grandma* here include to truncation because the theory expressed that a category of abbreviations in which a word is

simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable called truncation. So, grandma is simply shortened by cutting off the first or last syllable that is grandmother.

H. Contraction

There are eight examples of abbreviation deal with contraction to be presented here.

1. **Sms:** I'll be arrive at station at usual place, c u 2morrow.

Description: *I'll* include to contraction because the theory expressed that a category of abbreviations in which the first and last letters of a word is selected called contraction. So, I'll is weak auxiliaries that is I will..

2. **Sms:** U mine me, me mine u, can't life without u, ILU so mac.

Description: *Can't* here include to contraction because the theory said that a category of abbreviations in which the first and last letters of a word is selected called contraction. So, can't is weak auxiliaries that is cannot.

3. **Sms :** I thnk, he's not a pick pockt like u say bfore.

Description: *He's* here including to contraction because the theory stated that a category of abbreviations in which the first and last letters of a word is selected called contraction. So, he's is weak auxiliaries that is he is.

4. **Sms :**Mr. Ali has bought a Hoover yesterday noon.

Description: *Mr* here including to contraction because the theory explained that a category of abbreviations in which the first and

last letters of a word is selected called contraction. So, Mr. is a weak auxiliary that is Mister.

5. **Sms:** OMG, my keyboard is broken. I don't finish tipe my assignment. WatI do?

Description: *Don't* here including to contraction because the theory expressed that a category of abbreviations in which the first and last letters of a word is selected called contraction. So, don't is a weak auxiliary that is do not.

6. **Sms :**Hi.... What's ur name?

Description: *What's* here including to contraction because the theory said that a category of abbreviations in which the first and last letters of a word is selected called contraction. So, what's a weak auxiliary that is what is. Exactly, this

7. **Sms :**I'm sorry; I didn't catch your number. Who is this? (Unknown number)

Description: *I'm* and *didn't* there including to contraction because the theory stated that a category of abbreviations in which the first and last letters of a word is selected called contraction. So, I'm and didn't a weak auxiliary that is I am and did not.

8. **Sms :**It's ok Novi. No problem.

Description: *It's* here including to contraction because the theory said that a category of abbreviations in which the first and last letters of a word is selected called contraction. So, it's a weak auxiliary that is it is.

I. Finding

After analyzing short message service (SMS) styles as presented before, the writer found some different styles on every message. This difference is overwhelms in words included

acronyms, blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, back formation, truncation, and contraction. Here, several examples with different styles to every message.

1. **Sms:**U mine me, me mine u, can't life without u, ILU so mac.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, can't include contraction, u and mac include clipping, ILU include acronyms.

2. **Sms:**OMG, my keyboard is broken. I don't finish type my assignment. What I do?

Description: There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, OMG include acronyms, keyboard include compounding, don't include contraction and wat include clipping.

3. **Sms:** BTW, wht r u doing now?

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, BTW include acronyms, wht r u include clipping.

4. **Sms:** I'll not do my hom wrk tmrrow.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, include contraction, hom wrk include compounding and tmrrow include clipping.

5. **Sms:**Sist, do u free tomorrow morning? I want 2 ask u 2 join with me 2 havebrunch

at 10.30 a.m. at our favorite café. Would u sist?

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, sist include truncation, u and 2 include clipping,

brunch include blending and a.m. include acronyms.

6. **Sms:**Morning, have a gud day GBU frens.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, gud and frens include clipping, GBU include acronyms.

7. **Sms:**Happy b'day...happy b'day to u WYATB girl.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, b'day and u include clipping, WYATB include acronyms.

8. **Sms:**IMU. Long time no c u.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, IMU include acronyms, u and c include clipping.

9. **Sms:**I have modem, I use speedy modem,

I think it's faster than other modem, it's from Telkom, and sometimes it needs time to connect to the Internet but I think it's enough for me. There are 3 wires on that modem black, yellow, n grey. It has different function, by the way I like using this kind a modem.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, modem include blending, it's include contraction, BTW include acronyms.

10. **Sms:**Guys, in BSI there is hotspot area, so you can browse. And also in Detos there iswi-fi zone, so we can browse, just bring your net book or blackberry.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, BSI includes acronyms, wi-fi include blending and netbook include compounding.

11. **Sms:**I'll be arriving at station at usual place. Cu 2morrow.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. Forexample, I'll include contraction and c u 2morrow include clipping.

12. **Sms:**I thnk, he's not a pick pockt like u say bfore.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, he's include contraction, pick pockt include compounding, thnk, u and bfore include clipping.

13. **Sms:**I cannot typewrite now, bcause I so buzy.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, cannot include contraction, typewrite include back formation, bcause and buzy include clipping.

14. **Sms:** Are u kidd?

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, a include clipping and kidd include truncation.

15. **Sms:**R.A Kartini is my favrite Indonesian fig.

Description:There are some short message service (SMS) styles in this message. For example, favrite include clipping, and fig include truncation.

3.3. Miscellaneous

Several miscellaneous short message service (SMS) styles usually find by short

message service (SMS) via mobile phone presented here.

1. Beiby, beb from baby
2. C from see
3. Luv, luph, lope, lov3 from love
4. Hpy b'day,ppy b'day, happy b'day from happy birthday
5. Dunno from don't know
6. Wht, wat from what
7. R, re, ar from are
8. Tmrrow, 2morrow from tomorrow
9. Frens, frenz from friends
10. Thx, thnx, thankz, thxs from thanks
11. Bcoz, bcause, cz from because
12. Gud from good
13. Bfore, b4 from before
14. To from 2
15. N from and
16. U from you
17. Ur, yr, from your
18. For from 4
19. D' from the
20. Thanquw from thank you

V. CONCLUSION

Referring to what have been discussed in the previous chapter, it is reasonable to present such as conclusion. Short message service styles are usually used by teenagers to communicate or share any information they got to their friends. They share it via cell-phone. They unfold and apply new styles so that they may have the same understanding each other. The more they send messages, the more they apply different styles. As there are eight styles of SMS, clipping poses as the most style often used by teenagers, followed by acronyms, and the least is coinage.

It could be presented in details here, that there are 11 short message services with clipping, 9 for acronyms, 8 for contraction, 7 for truncation, 5 for blending, 5 for compounding, 4 for back formation, and 2 for coinage.

There is also another finding about SMS style called as variants. It refers to a lexical word, but it could be presented in many forms. As referred to data obtained, it is classified into clipping, but not for other SMS styles.

Teenagers have their own reason for applying SMS while they communicate with their friends and someone else. Teenagers

more prefer to choose short message to communicate because it is cheaper, easier, and more effective, and not spending much money. Teenagers commonly communicate more than 50 short message per day. It may also be influenced by the provision of free SMS from provider. There are several provider which is give free SMS with special requirements such as sending 2 short messages will get 50 free short messages. It will make teenagers possible to choose short message to communicate with someone else. They apply all kinds os short messages services styles uniquely like clipping, acronyms, contraction, blending, coinage, compunding, back formation, and trunction.

Suggestion

There are several several can be taken related to this dicussion as following:

1. Before choosing the topic to be conctucted in your reasearch, you must be acquainted enough with information about the topic so that you will not confuse what you have chosen.
2. If you want to analyze on the obtained data, it would be better if you prepare for needed materials to complete it scuh as relevant references, literary reviews, and others supporting materials. It will help you to conduct the analysis.
3. Finding some examples on short message service styles may also be helpful to make you be more familiar to the topic plan to be discussed.
4. Enriching your data may also be gained by asking your friend' SMS. By doing this, you may know more about the SMS styles applied recently among teenagers.
5. Technology is vastly developed, and the use of SMS to communicate will be more flourish especially among teeneagers, so the syles of SMS may be richer. So, further discussion on this topic is widely opened.

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