Chapter 4

Findings and Discussions

This chapter presents the findings and discussions, where the writer will present the findings and their discussions. This chapter is the most important and significant part of the whole study, because all the research questions are answered through the findings and discussions.

4.1 Types of word-formation processes that appear on SMS text.

The writer has found the mostly used word-formation process and other processes and the writer showed the grade of word-formation processes on table 2.

Table 2

The whole SMS text

Type of Word-formation processes	Examples	N	N%
Clipping	Mrk, wjh, trus, lat	80	52,9%
Multiple processes	COF, Klo, met	33	21,85%
Borrowing	For, sip, translate	33	21,85%
Acronyms	RS	2	1,32%
Miscellaneous	+,2	2	1,32%
Blending	Ultah	1	0,66%
Coinage	-	-	-
Compounding	-	-	-
Back-formation	-	-	-

Conversion	-	-	-
Derivation	-	-	-
TOTAL		151	100%

4.1.2. Discussion

To discuss the finding above, the writer classifies into 6 parts. She discusses 6 types of word-formation processes that appear in the thirty SMS texts on the writer's mobile phone. The type of word-formation processes that will be discussed are borrowing, blending, clipping, acronyms, derivation, miscellaneous and multiple processes, which means a combination of two or more types of word-formation processes.

4.1.2.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is taking over words form 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.

Table 3

Borrowing

New SMS Expression	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning	Borrowing from Javanese dialect	Borrowing from Jakarta dialect	Borrowing from English
Sip	Sip	good	v		
Yak apa	Yak apa	how	v		
Wis	Wis	already	v		
Mari	Mari	finish	v		
Ngamuk	Ngamuk	Be angry	v		
Gantian	Gantian	Turn, shift	v		
Piye	Piye	how	v		
Nyampek	Nyampek	arrive	v		
Ojo	Ojo	not	v		
Bikin	Bikin	make		v	
For	For	for			v
All	All	all			v
Have fun	Have fun	Have fun			v
Happy	Happy	Happy			v
Year	Year	Year			v

Hope	Hope	Hope			v
Best	Best	best			v
Miss	miss	miss			v
Morning	morning	morning			v
To	To	kepada			v
Birthday	birthday	birthday			v
Daddy	Daddy	daddy			v
God	Tuhan	God			v
Grace	grace	grace			v
Overtone	overtone	overtone			v
My	my	my			v
Dear	dear	dear			v
Sister	sister	sister			v
A lot	A lot	A lot			v
I	I	I			v
Thesis	thesis	skripsi			v
Translate	translate	translate			v
Transfer	Transfer	transfer			v
TOTAL			9	1	23

The writer has found 33 expressions of borrowing, 9 expressions are borrowed from Javanese dialect, one expression is borrowed from Jakarta dialect, 23 expressions are borrowed from English. The explanation is presented in the finding :

- "Ce thx for all ya. *Sip* ce kadomu bermanfaat…" (from SMS text no.2) is translated into " Sis, thanks for all. It's good, sis. Your gift is useful…".

  Sip expression is borrowed from Javanese dialect which means good. If Javanese people want to say "it's a 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".

- "…biar *gak* masuk angin…" (from SMS no.3) is translated into "…that you are not sick…".

  Gak expression is borrowed from Javanese dialect which means not.

- "…km *yak apa*?…" (from SMS no.5) is translated into "How are you?". *Yak apa* expression is borrowed from Javanese dialect and used when they want to know the condition of the hearer.

- "…skripsine *wis* mari?…" is translated into "Has your thesis already been finished?" (from SMS text no.5). *Wis* expression is borrowed from Javanese dialect which means has already.

- "…skripsine wis *mari*?…" is translated into "Has your thesis already been finished?" (from SMS text no.5). *Mari* expression is borrowed from Javanese dialect which means finish. Even though in Indonesian language, there is *mari* expression but the meaning of *mari* expression in Indonesian is an encourage word to ask people to do something.

- "…C, ojo *ngamuk* ama aku…" (from SMS no.7) is translated into "Sis, don't be angry!…". *Ngamuk* expression which means be angry is borrowed from Javanese dialect.

- "Hua…ok, *piye* padahal km mau aku suruh…." (from SMS text no.11) is translated into "Hua…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 how the hearer condition is or what manners that they can use to solve problem, like the expression on the SMS no.11, the sender asks her friend to help her but her friend can not help her so *piye* expression shows that the sender is confused and needs help.

- *Nyampe* expression is borrowed from Javanese dialect. On the SMS text "…Blm ini lg *nyampe* Lawang…" is translated into "Not yet, I am still in Lawang…". *Nyampe* expression means arrive or until. First of all, *nyampe* expression comes from *sampai* (translated from Indonesian language). Then, *sampai* expression is influenced by Javanese dialect to become *nyampe* expression.

- On the SMS text "…*Ojo* lupa minum obate.." is translated into "…Don't forget to drink your medicine…". *Ojo* expression which means not is borrowed from Java nese dialect.

  The users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication usually use Javanese dialect because the writer takes the data of SMS text in East Java so that most of the users of SMS text use Javanese dialect in writing SMS text as their second language after Indonesian language.

- On the SMS text, "… I lg *bikin* tugas skrg km lg apa skrg?…" is translated into "… I am doing my homework and what do you do?…". *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 teenager stories or TV or media which usually use Jakarta dialect as their daily language like in Cinta SMU or Gadis magazine, et cetera.

- 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) and 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 that Indonesian words. For example: the users will write *saya* (in Indonesian language) replaced by the word of *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 te xt.

4.1.2.2. 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.

Table 4
Blending

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* and *tahun*.

4.1.2.3 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) and *keb* (kebaktian). Then, there is the clipping process of the first syllables of a word, for example *met* (selamat) and *ma* (sama). Finally, the clipping process which is not as frequent as the other type is omitting the middle part of the expressions.

Table 5

Clipping types

New SMS Expression	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning	CL 01	CL 02	CL 03	CL 04	CL 05	CL 06	CL 07
Aja	Saja	only, just	v						
Nti	Nanti	later	v						
Isa	Bisa	can	v						
Udah	Sudah	finish	v						
Ma	Sama	with	v						
Masi	Masih	still, yet		v					
Lat	Latihan	training		v					
Ak	Aku	I		v					
Pul	Pulang	go home		v					
Keb	Kebaktian	ceremony		v					
Uk	Ukuran	measure		v					
nanya	Menanyakan	ask			v				
Tau	Tahu	know				v			
Liat	Lihat	see				v			
Trus	Terus	to be continue				v			
Bgm	Bagimana	how					v		
Tgl	Tanggal	date						v	
Dmlg	Di malang	in Malang						v	
skrg	sekarang	now						v	
Dtg	datang	come						v	
Sby	Surabaya	Surabaya city						v	
Utk	Untuk	for						v	
Lgsg	Langsung	Immediately						v	
Brgkt	Berangkat	go						v	
Mgg	Minggu	Sunday						v	
Jgn	Jangan	not						v	
Blkg	Belakang	backside						v	
Sdh	Sudah	end							v
Spy	Supaya	in order that							v
Blk	Balik	return to							v
Kpn	Kapan	when							v
Td	Tadi	a while ago							v
Grj	Gereja	church							v
Dpn	Depan	future, in							v

Lg	Lagi, sedang	front while							v
Km	Kamu	you							v
br	Baru	just now							v
sbk	Sibuk	busy							v
Hr	Hari	day							v
Dlm	Dalam	in							v
Jd	Jadi	finally							v
Thn	Tahun	year							v
Bg	Bagi	for							v
Tp	Tapi	but							v
Kpd	Kepada	at or to							v
Tdk	Tidak	not							v
Wkt	Waktu	time							v
Cnth	Contoh	example							v
Smp	Sampai	until							v
Mnt	Minta	ask							v
Tlg	Tolong	help							v
Mlm	Malam	night							v
Dr	Dari	from							v
Bltr	Blitar	Blitar city							v
Bw	Bawa	carry on							v
Jg	Juga	also							v
Jmbr	Jember	Jember city							v
Blm	Belum	not yet							v
Cb	Coba	try							v
Lp	Lupa	forget							v
Jg	Jaga	maintain							v
Bsk	Besok	tommorow							v
Mbl	Mobil	car							v
Acr	Acara	ceremony							v
Tgs	Tugas	job							v
Cbng	Cabang	link							v
Tkt	Takut	afraid							v
Kmrn	Kemarin	yesterday							v
Knp	Kenapa	why							v
Cpt	Cepat	early							v
Pst	Pasti	definite							v
Mkn	Makan	eat							v
Cr	Cari	seek out							v
Skt	Sakit	sick							v
Dmn	Dimana	where							v
Bhn	Bahan	source							v
Brp	Berapa	how many							v
Wjh	Wajah	face							v
Mrk	Mereka	them							v
Ksh	Kasih, beri	give							v
	TOTAL		**5**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**11**	**53**

Note:

CL 01 : Clipping of the first syllable/s

CL 02 : Clipping of the end syllable/s

CL 03 : Clipping the first syllable and the end syllable

CL 04 : Clipping the middle part of the word

CL 05 : Clipping of the end 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 .

- *Saja* (only, just) is clipped into *aja* expression.

  Aja can be put in the first type of clipping because the letter *s* in *saja* expression is omitted.

- *Nanti* is clipped into *nti*. The process of clipping of *nanti* into *nti* is the letter *n* and the vowel *a* are omitted.

- *Isa* is clipping type in which the letter *b* is omitted. Therefore, *bisa* is clipped into *isa*.

- *Sudah* is clipped into *udah*. The process of clipping *sudah* to become into *udah* is the omission of the letter *s*.

- *Sama* is clipped into *ma*. The process of clipping is the omission of the letter *s* and the vowel *a*, then *sama* becomes *ma* which means with someone.

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

- For instance: *kebaktian* → *keb* (ceremony in the church), *kebaktian* is clipped into *keb* and the letters placed after the letter *b* are omitted.

- Second example, *latihan* (training, exercising)→ *lat*, *latihan* is clipped into *lat* and the letters *I ,h , a, n* placed after the letter *t* are omitted.

- Third example : *pulang* (go home)→ *pul*.
  The syllables after *l* are omitted, that are *a,n*, and *g*.

- Fourth example : *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.

- For example: *menanyakan* (to ask) → *nanya*, the first syllables *m* and *e* and the end sylla bles *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.

- The example are *tahu* (know) → *tau*, the middle letter *h* is omitted and *tahu* changed 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 the 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 form. Second, the users wrote three expressions as the users pronounced each expressions.

The fifth type is clipping occuring 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.
- *di malang* ,which means in Malang is clipped into *dmlg* . The process of clipping is the omission of the vowels *i* and *a* and the letters *n*.
- *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.*
- *datang*, which means come is clipped into *dtg* . The vowel *a* and the letter *n* are omitted.

- *Langsung* , which means immediately is clipped into *lgsg.* The vowels *a* and *u*, and the letter *n* are omitted.

- *Berangkat,* which means go is clipped into *brgkt*. The vowels *e* and *a* , and the letter *n* are omitted.

- *Minggu* , which means Sunday is clipped into *mgg.* The vowels *i* and *u*, and the letter *n* are omitted.

- *Jangan*, which means not is clipped into *jgn*. The vowel *a* and the letter *n* is placed before the letter *g* are omitted.

- *Belakang,* which means backside is clipped into *blkg* . The vowels *a* and *e*, and the letter *n* are omitted.

The special preference that we can see in the nine examples in the sixth type of clipping is the letter *n* placed before the letter *g* which is combined will have the voice [éng] is always omitted.

- *Surabaya*, which means Surabaya city is clipped into *sby*. The omission are the vowels *u* and *a*, and the letter *r.*

- *Untuk,* which means *for* is clipped into *utk* . The vowel *u* placed before the letter *k* and *n* are omitted.

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.

Therefore, there are seven kinds of clipping: clipping the first syllable/s, clipping of the end syllable/s, clipping of the first syllable/s and the end syllable/s, clipping the middle part of the word, clipping the end syllable and omitting the vowel representation, omitting the middle of the syllable and the vowel representation and omitting the vowel representation.

The most popular type of clipping is omitting vowel representation, it takes 53 expressions in SMS (Short Message Service) texts. The second type of clipping is omitting the middle part of syllable/s and vowel representation. It occurs 11 expressions in SMS texts. The third type of clipping is clipping the end of syllable/s. It takes 6 expressions in SMS texts. The fourth type of clipping is clipping of the first syllable/s. It occurs 5 expressions in SMS texts. The fifth type of clipping is clipping the middle part of the word. It occurs 3 expressions in SMS texts. Finally, there are two type of clipping, which occur one expression for each type. There are clipping of the first syllables and the end syllables and clipping the end syllables and omitting vowel representation.

4.1.2.4. Acronyms

Table 6
Acronyms

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
RS	Rumah Sakit	Hospital
M	Meter	Meter

The word **Rumah Sakit** which means hospital usually is shorted into **RS. Meter**, which means measure unit into **M**. For example : "…Trus kl plafon uk 1*m* x 1*m* rangka kayune brp c…" (from SMS text no.28) means "If the measure of ceiling is 1 meter x 1 meter, how many wood will be used?".

4.1.2.5 Miscellaneous

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* (1996) is a certain process of forming new expressions by using certain numbers, symbols and letters to represent words, which are pronounced alike.

Table 7
Miscellaneous

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
2	Juga	Too
+	Tambah	plus

Miscellaneous type is the new type that the writer finds 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 expressions sound alike.

Example:

- Too → 2

    /tu:/

- Plus → +

    /pl? s/

4.2.1.6 Multiple processes

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

4.2.1.6a. 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 analysed, the writer finds 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.

Table 8
Multiple Processes
(Clipping and Borrowing)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
Ce	Cie	older sister
C	Kakak perempuan	older sister
B' day	Birthday	Birthday
Ur	Kata milik bentuk ke III	your
Bgt	banget	very

- The expression *ce* seems to have a common writing in SMS text via the process of first 'borrowing' *cie* (from Chinese) and then 'clipping' that borrowed form. The process of clipping omits the middle part of the word, *cie* (kakak perempuan / older sister) → *ce*.

- The expression *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 parts of the word, *birthday* (ulang tahun) → *b'day*.

The second type of multiple processes (clipping and borrowing).

- The expression *ur* has a common writing in SMS text via the process of first 'borrowing' *your* (from English) and then 'clipping' that borrowed form. The process of clipping omits the first parts of the word, *your* (kata milik orang ke 3) → *ur*.

- The expression *c* has a common writing in SMS text via the process of first 'borrowing' *cie* (from Chinese) and then 'clipping that borrowed form. The process of clipping omits the end of parts of the word, *cie* (kakak perempuan / older sister) → *c*.

- The expression *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*.

4.1.2.6b. Multiple processes (Derivation and Clipping)

Table 9
Multiple processes
(Derivation and Clipping)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
Pgwnya	Pegawainya	that employee
Prsktn	Persekutuan	fellowship
Rb' an	Ribuan	Thousands
Brnya	Barunya	her new
Mrcg	Merancang	design
Terkrm	Terkirim	be sent
Kbri	Kabari	inform

- The first step of creating of the expression **pgwnya** is 'derivation'. The expression *pgwnya* comes from the expression *pegawainya* which means that employee.

  The formation of the expression *pegawainya* :

  Root of a word + Indonesian suffix

  Pegawai   + nya → pegawainya

  Second, the expression *pegawainya* is clipped. The process of clipping omits the vowel representation of the first part of the expression *pegawai*, the omission of the vowels *e,a,* and *i.*

  The process of creation of the expression *pegawainya* → *pgwnya:*

Expression	Clipped	The ommision of vowels of the expression *pegawai* : the vowels *e,a,I*
Pegawainya	→	pgwnya

- The first step of creating the expression **prsktn** is 'derivation'. The expression *prsktn* comes from the expression *persekutuan* which means fellowship.

  The formation of the expression *persekutuan* :

  Indonesian prefix + Root of a word + Indonesian suffix

  Per   + Sekutu   + an   → persekutuan

  Second, the expression *persekutuan* is clipped. The process of clipping omits the vowel representation of the first part of the expression *persekutuan*, the omission of the vowels *e,u,* and *a.*

  The process of creating of the expression *persekutuan* → *prsktn:*

Expression	Clipped	The ommision of vowels of the expression *persekutuan*: the vowels *e,u,a*
persekutuan	→	prsktn

- The first step of creating of 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 creating of the expression **ribuan**→ **rb'an:**

  Expression Clipped   The omission of vowels

            of the expression **ribu** : the vowels *i,u*

  Ribuan   →   rb'an

- The first step of creating of the expression **brnya** is 'derivation'. The expression **brnya** comes from the expression **barunya** (new)*.*

  The formation of the expression **barunya** :

    Root of a word + Indonesian suffix

    Baru   + nya   → barunya

  Second, the expression **barunya** is clipped. The process of clipping omits the vowel representation of the first part of the expression **baru**, the omission of the vowels *a,* and *u.*

  The process of creating of the expression **barunya** → **brnya:**

    Expression Clipped   The ommision of vowels

              of the expression **baru** : the vowels *a,u*

    Barunya   →   brnya

- The first step of creating of the expression **mrcg** is 'derivation'. The expression **mrcg** comes from the expression **merancang** (design)*.*

  The formation of the expression **merancang** :

    Indonesian prefix + Root of a word

    Me   + rancang → merancang

Second, the expression *merancang* is clipped. The process of clipping omits the vowel representation of the first part of the expression *merancang*, the omission of the vowels *e,* and *a* and the omission of the consonants *n.*

The process of creating the expression *merancang* → *mrcg:*

Expression	Clipped	The omission of vowels
		of the expression *merancang* : the vowels *e,a* and the consonant *n*
Merancang	→	mrcg

- The first step of creating the expression *terkrm* is 'derivation'. The expression *terkrm* comes from the expression *terkirim* (be sent).

  The formation of the expression *terkirim* :

  Indonesian prefix + Root of a word

  Ter + kirim → terkirim

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

  The process of creating of the expression *terkirim* → *terkrm:*

Expression	Clipped	The omission of vowels
		of the expression *kirim* : the vowels *i*
Terkirim	→	terkrm

- The first step of creating the expression *kbri* is 'derivation'. The expression *kbri* comes from the expression *kabari* which means inform.

  The formation of the expression *kabari* :

  Root of a word + Indonesian suffix

  Kabar + I → kabari

  Second, the expression *kabari* is clipped. The process of clipping omits the vowel representation of the first part of the expression *kabar*, the omission of the vowels *a.*

  The process of creating of the expression *kabari* → *kbri:*

Expression	Clipped	The omission of vowels
		of the expression *kabar* : the vowels *a*

Kabari → kbri

4.1.2.6c. Multiple processes (Borrowing and Blending)

Table 10
Multiple processes
(Borrowing and Blending)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
Howaya	Apa kabar?	How are you
Teker	Hati-hati	Take care
Nu	Baru	new
Gud	Bagus, selamat	good

- The first process of creating the expression *howaya* is borrowed from English. The expression *how are you* is pronounced /hau a:(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 *teker* is borrowed from English. The expression *take care* is pronounced /te k ke /. The second process is the expression *take care* blended into *teker* . The users of SMS communication choose to write the expression *teker* than writing the expression *take care* because the writing of the expression *teker* is shorter than the expression *take care.* Second reason, the writing of the expression *teker* has the same sound with the expression *take care* when we pronounce the expression *take care.*

- The first process of creating the expression *nu* is borrowed from English. The second process, letters *ew* in the expression *new* is blended into *nu* as the sound alike if we pronounced the expression *new* = /nu:/ . The expression *nu* means having exists for only a short time; recently begun, made, built, etc.

- 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* = /gud/. The expression *gud* means better or useful or suitable (for a particular situation) such as good day, good morning, etc.

4.1.2.6d.Multiple processes (Miscellaneous and Borrowing)

Table 11
Multiple processes
(Borrowing and Miscellaneous)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
U	Kamu	You
D	The	the
4	Untuk	For
N	Dan	And
B4	Sebelumnya	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

    /ð/

- For → 4

    /fɔ:(r)/

- And → N

    /en/

- Before → B4

    /bI'fɔ:(r)/

All the terms borrowed from English language.

4.1.2.6e. Multiple processes (Acronym, Derivation and Borrowing)

Table 12
Multiple processes
(Derivation, Acronym and Borrowing)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
TA' ne	Tugas Akhirnya	that thesis

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

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*.

4.1.2.6f. Multiple processes (Acronyms ,Miscellaneous and Borrowing)

Table 13
Multiple processes
(Borrowing ,Acronyms, and Miscellaneous)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
MU	Rindu kamu	Miss you
TQ	Terima kasih	Thank you
GBU	Tuhan Memberkatimu	God Bless You

The expression *MU* which means Miss You is borrowed from English that is pronounced as /em 'ju:/. Then, the letter of *U* in the acronym *MU* is miscellaneous because the expression *MU* uses the certain letters which sound alike *U* → /ju:/ not MY (Miss You) → /em 'waɪ/. The similarity of the same sound between the expression *You* /ju:/ and the letter *U* /ju:/ makes the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication choose to use the expression *MU* than the expression *MY*. The users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication used to pronounce *MU* because it is simply reminded and pronounced than the expression *MY*.

The expression **TQ** (Thank You) is borrowed from English that is pronounced as / ?   kju:/ . Then, the letter of **Q** in the acronym **TQ** is miscellaneous because the expression **TQ** uses the certain letters sound alike **Q** → /kju:/ You has the same sound with Q in the word thank you, not **TY** (Thank You) → /?   waI/. The expression **TQ** is used than the term **TY** because the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication can remind and pronounce the term **TQ** easily.

The expresssion **GBU** which means God Bless You is borrowed from English that is pronounced as /d i: bi: ju:/. Then, the letter of **U** in the acronym **GBU** is miscellaneous because the expression **GBU** uses the certain letters which sound alike **U** → /ju:/ not **GBY** (God Bless You) → /d i: bi: waI/. The similarity of the same sound between the expression **You** /ju:/ and the letter **U** /ju:/ makes the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication choose to use the expression **GBU** than the expression **GBY**. The users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication used to pronounce **GBU** because it is simply reminded and pronounced than the expression **GBY**.

4.1.2.6g. Multiple processes (Clipping and Blending)

Table 14
Multiple processes
(Clipping and Blending)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
Klo	Kalau	if

The first step of creating the expression **klo** is clipping. The type of clipping is clipped the vowel representation *a*.

Kalau (if) → klau

The second step of creating the expression **klo** is blending. The end vowels of the expression *kalau* is blended becomes *o* as Indonesian people pronounced *kalau* /kl /.

Kalau (if) → klo

4.1.2.6h. Multiple processes (Borrowing and Clipping)

Table 15
Multiple processes
(Borrowing and Clipping)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
Met	Selamat	Safe, good

The first step of word formation of the expression *met* is borrowed from Javanese dialect.

Indonesian → Javanese

Selamat (safe, good) → Selamet (safe, good)

The second step, the expression *selamet* is clipped at the first part of the word, the vowels *e,a* and the consonants *s,l.*

*Sela*met (safe, good) → met

4.1.2.6j. Multiple processes (Borrowing and Acronym)

Table 16
Multiple processes
(Borrowing and Acronym)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
JC	Jesus Christ	Jesus Christ
J	Jesus	Jesus
COF	City of Faith	City of Faith
SMS	Short Message Service	Short Message Service

- The first step of creating the expression *JC* is borrowed from English. Then, the second step is an acronym and the abbreviation of the term *JC* is Jesus Christ.
- The first step of creating the expression *J* is borrowed from English. Then, the second step is an acronym and the abbreviation of the expression *J* is Jesus.
- The first step of creating the expression *COF* is borrowed from English Then, the second step is an acronym and the abbreviation of the expression *COF* is City of Faith.

- The first step of creating the expression *SMS* is borrowed from English. Then, the second step is an acronym and the abbreviation of the term *SMS* is Short Message Service.

4.1.2.6k. Multiple processes (Acronym and Miscellaneous)

Table 17
Multiple processes
(Acronym and Miscellaneous)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
U/	Untuk	For

The expression *U/* which means Untuk (For) is an acronym and the symbol / is miscellaneous.

4.1.2.6l. Multiple processes (Borrowing and Clipping)

Table 18
Multiple processes
(Borrowing, Clipping and Blending)

SMS Expressions	Intended Meaning	Lexical Meaning
Thx	Terima kasih	thanks

The expression *thx* has a common writing in SMS (Short Message Service) text via the first process of 'borrowing' → *thanks* comes from English. Second process is clipping. The expression *thanks* is clipped, omits the middle parts of the expression, omits the vowel *a* and the consonant *n.*

Process of clipping:

Clipping

Th*an*ks   →   Thks

Third step is blending. The consonants *ks* at the expression *thks* is blended into *x*.

Process of blending:

Blending

Th*ks*   →   Thx

4.2. The predominant type

To answer the last question of the problem, concerning the predominant type of word-formation processes that are used on SMS (Short Message Service), the writer calculates it by the frequency. The table of frequency of word-formation processes can be seen in the table 2.

In the text on SMS (Short Message Service), the predominant type that is mostly used by the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication is clipping. Clipping takes the largest part, we can see clipping has 52,9 % of all types of word-formation processes.

The second place is the type of multiple processes and borrowing. The writer finds 21,85% of the SMS expressions, which go through the process of multiple processes.

The third place is the type of acronym and miscellaneous. The type of acronym and miscellaneous take 1,32% of the whole type. The last type is blending. It takes only 0,66%.

After analysing the word-formation processes on SMS (Short Message Service), she finds that the predominant type of word-formation processes that the users of SMS communication used 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.

On SMS (Short Message Service) text, the users of SMS communication mostly used the clipping of the omission of the vowel representation. For example: in *waktu* (time) is clipped into *wkt, tahun* (year) is clipped into *thn* and so on. The other characters of this type is the omission of the end of the word, for example in the expression *latihan* (training/exercising) is clipped into *lat*. The end of the word *latihan* is clipped because the readers can know what is the end of the word of *lat.*

As the use of SMS (Short Message Service) communication can move fast to send and receive the message. The users of SMS communication usually type the message in mobile phone using SMS communication. Knowing the characteristics of SMS communication has only limited screen, may contain three or more lines, which may be one of the reason why the users of SMS communication usually use the expressions of clipping and borrowing.

4.3 Interpretation

There may be three reasons why the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication use expressions borrowed from English in writing the SMS text because some English expressions are shorter than Indonesian expressions. For example: the users will write *saya* (in Indonesian language) replaced by the word of *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, many users of SMS communication are students of English department so they often use English in writing SMS text. Third, English has become a second language and most Indonesian people has used English expressions in writing messages in SMS text.

The reasons why the users of SMS (Short Message Service) communication choose to write *tahu→tau, lihat→liat* and *terus→trus* and use the type of clipping than others word-formation processes because the space of SMS (Short Message Service) screen is limited so the users write the shorter expressions than writing in complete letters. Second, the users wrote three expressions as the users pronounced each expressions. For example, when Indonesian people pronounced *tahu* expression, the letter *h* is not pronounced. It will be different, when Indonesian people want to pronounce *tahu* which means a speciality of Indonesian food, Indonesian people will pronounce *tahu* expression in complete letters or the letter *h* is also pronounced.

The writer also gives+ an exception if there are words "Kembang kumbang kambing kembung". These words cannot be clipped into "kmbng kmbng kmbng kmbng" or we cannot use the seventh type of clipping which omits all vowel representation in these words because the reader would not understand what the sender's mean. Then, the sender must write completely as "Kembang kumbang kambing kembung".