1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

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

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

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

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

in this study there are problems that arise of word formation in texting messages that cause a lot of new language style expression based on the process how they were produced. and as for the problems to be studied because of word formation that violates the rules of written language are categorized in word formation processes

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

There are some style of texting message used by teenagers. Those style become habits for us. They use SMS for communication with their friends via mobile phone. When they communicate through SMS, they apply some styles. Commonly, these styles understood to each others. There are some SMS styles usually understood by teenagers. For example Clipping, Multiple Processes, Borrowing, Acronyms, Miscellaneous and blending.

Example of texting messages:

1. (Why do you sleep on your birthday? Happy birthday! Happy birthday to you. Wake up!)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word Formation process</th>
<th>SMS Expressions</th>
<th>Intended Expressions</th>
<th>Lexical Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>Blending</td>
<td>Ultah</td>
<td>Ulang tahun</td>
<td>Birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>MP (Borrowing, Clipping)</td>
<td>B’day</td>
<td>Ulang tahun</td>
<td>Birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>Borrowing from English</td>
<td>To</td>
<td>Kepada</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: MP : Multiple Processes

The words *ulang tahun* (birthday) are blended into the word *ultah*. The processes of blending is the first part of the word *ulang* with the first part of the word *tahun* blended as in *ultah*, from *ulang* dan *tahun*. 
(I’ve been in front of your house. I’m waiting outside).

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td>Dpn</td>
<td>Depan</td>
<td>Future, in front of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Depan*, which means end is clipped into *dpn*. The letter *e* and *a* are omitted.

(Not yet, I am still in Aceh. Yeah, I bring nice food, do you want? if you want I’ll save it for you. why I was not given?)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td>Blm</td>
<td>Belum</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Javaness</td>
<td>Nyampek</td>
<td>Sampai</td>
<td>Arrive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Belum, which means not yet is clipped into blm. The letter e and u are omitted.

Nyampek expression is borrowed from Javanese dialect, it means arrive or until. First of all, nyampe expression come from sampai (translated from Indonesia language).

Reasons the author chooses this title is to identify word formation processes in that violates the rules of written language that are categorized in word formation processes. See the development of a new style in texting message. Researching style in texting messages only used by certain circles (teens)

1.2 Problem of the Study

In this study, the writer is interested in investigating word formations that occur in texting message. The problem of the study is word-formations that are used to form new expressions in texting message through mobile phone.

For the investigation, as guidelines, the problem of the study is formulated as follows:
1) What kinds of word formation are found in texting message?
2) Which word formation is frequently used in texting message?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Objectives of study are to find out the:
1) Kinds of word formation that are found in texting message are borrowing, blending, clipping, acronym, miscellaneous and multiple processes.
2) Word formation that is frequently used in texting message is clipping and borrowing expressions.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on morphological processes in texting message by 30 respondens namely friends of writer, the use of word formation processes through, the interaction is text from the writer’s mobile phone which are sent by the writer friends. The scope of the subject matters are the main aspect borrowing, blending, clipping, acronyms, miscellaneous, and multiple processes.
1.5 Significance of the Study

This study hopefully will give contribution to the knowledge of morphology, namely word formation processes in creating new expressions through texting message. Later on, the writer hopes that this study will contribute more knowledge to common people to get more understanding about the extension of morphology and further studies concerning word formation processes. By having more understanding about word formation processes, the writer hopes that the readers will be aware of any new expressions used in texting message.