

## Abbreviation in Indonesian Language

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### **A. Introduction**

Language is a communication means which is used in everyday life. The language will certainly develop in line with the development of the thinking of language users. Because humans use words and sentences as a form of language, in line with that, words and sentences will continue to develop. In Indonesian, words are formed using several types of word formation. In this regard, Chaer (2008:235) states that acronymization and abbreviation are forms of words in Indonesian, apart from affixation, reduplication, composition, conversion and absorption. Chaer further stated that affixation, reduplication, and composition are truly grammatical mechanisms, while conversion, absorption, and acronymization are not entirely grammatical problems because the processes are not easily regulated. In addition, the productivity of all three is lower when compared to affixation, reduplication, and composition.

In daily life, people tend to do fast, practically and easily. Various methods were used for this purpose. This kind of thing happens in almost all aspects of life, including language. Ordinary people, public figures, politicians and journalists, for example, often create abbreviations and acronyms for specific purposes. Javanese people, for example, are very familiar with acronym form like *ginasthel* which is a combination of two words made short *legi* (gi) 'sweet', *panas* (nas) 'hot', and *kenthel* (thel) 'thick' to mention the tea which is a part of the dish whether it is sweet, hot, or thick. The drink *teh ginastel* is very popular in the Javanese societies, especially in Jogjakarta and Surakarta.

*Comro* a typical Sundanese food which is made of grated cassava and in which there is *oncom* inside of it and then it is fried, which is actually the food is named *oncom di jero* that means "oncom inside".

Abbreviation in Indonesian language occurs even before the term “Indonesian” language is formed in the today style. This happens because it is economical, easy, dan practical for the communication purpose. These abbreviations are used SD (sekolah dasar-elementary school), SMP(sekolah menengah pertama-junior high school) SMA (sekolah menengah atas-senior high school) KB (keluarga berencana – family plan) SIM (Surat izin mengemudi-driving license), etc. However, abbreviation words work effectively if all parts of Indonesia use the words that are originated from Indonesian language, but if it is from the local languages, there can be difficult for people.

Broadly, many Indonesians use the word acronym and abbreviation interchangeably and only the academic society know the difference. Abbreviation is highly used in many fields including military, sports, economics, and arts. This phenomenon does not take place in the Indonesian language only but also in other languages in which this phenomenon gives good and bad

sides. The good side is the increase of the new words that enrich vocabulary and make people use the words easier. The bad side is (1) the abbreviation that is is gard to form like Jl dan Jln (short for jalan that means street) bp dan bpk (short for bapak that means sir ); (2) abbreviation that causes ambiguity like UPT that can be meant unit pelaksana teknis or unit pengelola teknis; and (3) acronym that does not have information about the full meaning.

Many things can be studied from this linguistic phenomenon which comes out arbitrarily.; that is an abbreviation has inconsistent form of acronym like what happens to the pejorative forms like the abbreviation of (KUHP: kasih uang habis perkara pejoratively meaning “giving money so the problem in ;aw is finished that is made of Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana The Book of criminal law);and the shift meaning of an abbreviation. The productivity is very high in making abbreviation that even made by young generation like when the abbreviation of ( PDKT which is the short form of Pendekatan meaning approaching). The short

form is a process of abbreviation in which in its development the short form is in the process of creating a new morphological thing like knock out (k.o) that becomes a verb in Indonesian language like meng-KO and di-KO this also occurs in acronym process.

In this article, Kridalaksana states that the word abbreviation refers to short form, acronym, word fragmentation, contraction, and alphabet symbol that become the objects of this article while Notosusanto (1979) and Badudu (1983) classify abbreviation into short form and acronym. In the process of abbreviation, lexeme or the combination of lexeme becomes complex in which the input of the lexeme or the combination of lexeme and its output is the complex word which can be in the form of abbreviation like that can be found on affixation and reduplication.

In the "official" Indonesian dictionary Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (1996:945) the short form is equal with abbreviation that is 1) the result of shortening like yth., dsb., and hlm., 2) abbreviation; summary.

In the guideline book Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah, Center for Language Guidance and Development (1997:70), it is stated abbreviation is a is a form in which the writing is shortened. There are three ways to determine an abbreviation, namely

- 1) Term whose written form consists of one or more letters, but whose spoken form corresponds to the form of the complete term, for example cm which is pronounced centimeter; sentimeter;
- 2) Term whose written form consists of one or more letters, but whose spoken letters by letters, like DPT (diklorodifenilri kloroetana) which is pronounced d.p.t;
- 3) Term which is formed by stripping off its element, like ekspres coming from express train.

The bad side of acrony is mentioned by Iman Jahrudin in a newspaper Pikiran Rakyat dated 18th November 2008 in the event of terkait the 9th Congress of Indonesian Language. In the congress, Priyanto stated that the use of acronym is widely imprudent. Besides that,

Jahrudin quoted Roy Suryo, an telematics expert who said that during the texting of short messages *gue* in shortened in *g*, meaning *I* in vernacular Indonesian. *enggak* with *gak*, *makan siang* as *maksi*, and *sama siapa* in *samsi*. He said that this short form will ruin Indonesian language.

Chaer (2008:236—239) states that there are still no certain rules used in forming abbreviations. However, from the data collected there are abbreviation patterns, namely taking the first letters (phonemes) of the words that form the concept, for example SMA (High School). The abbreviation patterns also stated by Tasai are as follows.

(1) Abbreviations consisting of capital letters, which are used as patterns for these abbreviations are the initial letters of words. Abbreviations like this are abbreviations that are commonly used, both in Indonesian and in foreign languages. In this type of abbreviation, dots are not used, for example KKN (real work college student) and PT (limited company).

(2) Abbreviations consisting of lowercase letters. The abbreviation

comes from the initial letters of the word. When forming it, a period must be used between the abbreviations, for example a.n. and u.p.

(3) Abbreviations consisting of small letters formed from the initial letters of the words that form them. This abbreviation consists of three lowercase letters and has a period at the end of the abbreviation, for example, etc. and etc.

(4) Abbreviations for undergraduate degrees and greetings. This abbreviation is a special abbreviation that can consist of initial letters and also acronyms, such as the fifth pattern. What is different is that this pattern is followed by dots, for example S.H. and M. Hum.

(5) Patterns of abbreviations related to chemical symbols, measurements, measurements and quantities. This pattern abbreviation is not permitted using dots, for example Rp, cm, and kg. (6) "Short form" is a formation made by stripping off the following syllables, most of which are words originating from foreign languages. In this case, no points are needed, for example lab, memo and café (Tasai, 1998).

There was another research (Kulsum dkk., 2009) that acronym is used more lately. In many ways it is formed in the form number 1 in which it is made of the first of the first letters. The use of abbreviation that is made from the initial letters is more formal than the acronym, while more acronyms are used in nonformal form. However, there are inconsistency in making this short forms. Research on the topic of acronyms has been carried out by several people, including Darheni (2000) entitled "Use of Indonesian Abbreviations and Acronyms in Print Media: Viewed in Terms of Form and Meaning". Darheni observed the diversity of forms of abbreviations in printed mass media and his findings were (1) the process of creating abbreviations, (2) the results of acronym formation, and (3) acronyms for abbreviations.

A review of the patterns of abbreviations and acronyms in Indonesian was also carried out by Rudianto (1996) by taking a sample of the *Republika* General Daily. The same thing was done by Alanudin (2003) entitled "Forms of Indonesian Abbreviations in Mini

Advertisements" (case study of Kompas Mini Advertisements dated 1-31 August 2002). The important finding is that there are abbreviations in the mini advertisements which have several meanings or meaning that is different from the general meaning that is already known in society.

Another article is "Highlighting Abbreviations: Abbreviations and Acronyms" written by Mulyati (2009) by observing patterns of acronym formation and acronym phenomena in Indonesian. In closing, it is revealed that (1) the pattern of acronyms in Indonesian does not have consistent rules, (2) the explosion of acronyms forces planners and language standardizers to always be observant and responsive in dealing with this problem, at least periodically reviewing dictionaries and codifying patterns. new patterns, (3) the explosion of acronyms also affects those who want to learn Indonesian, (4) many are difficult to understand, except by certain groups so that Indonesian has become a "dialect", and (5) many acronyms are used interchangeably overlap.

## **B. Research Method**

The method used in this research is a descriptive method, namely a method based on existing facts or phenomena that are empirically lived by its users. Thus, the results obtained are in the form of a detailed and in-depth description of the language as it is (Sudaryanto, 1988:62). Based on this description, descriptive methods are used to present the results of research findings in the form of systematic and factual descriptions of abbreviations based on the data collected. Sudaryanto's opinion is in accordance with what was stated by Djajasudarma (1993:8) that the use of descriptive methods aims to create a systematic and accurate picture of the data, characteristics and relationships of the phenomena being studied. Research data was taken from a corpus created by the Language Development and Development Agency.

## **C. Discussion**

Abbreviation is the result of abbreviation. Word abbreviation is

the process of shortening words by summarizing one or more words into one or several letters and the pronunciation is spelled or pronounced letter by letter according to the sound of the letter. In the Indonesian Dictionary the term abbreviation is equated with abbreviation, namely 1) the result of abbreviating (shortening) yth., etc., and pp., 2) abbreviation; summary.

In this article, abbreviations are differentiated from acronyms in terms of form and pronunciation. Abbreviations are formed with letters (generally consonants) and are pronounced by spelling, for example UKM and BUMN, while acronyms are pronounced like words, for example IKIP (Institute of Teacher Training and Education). In the General Guidelines for the Formation of Terms it is stated that an abbreviation is a shortened form, for example DPT (Dichlorodiphenyltri chloroethane) which is pronounced d.p.t.

If it is studied at the various data in the corpus, people can study several ways to form abbreviations, as shown in the description below.

Abbreviation can be formed from two letters:

GR gedé rasa (over self confidence)

DD dana desa ( village areal operational money)

TA tahun anggaran (fiscal year)

PD percaya diri and perang dunia ( self confident and world war)

NB nutrient both and nilai budaya ( cultural value)

Abbreviation made of three letters:

With one reference

BRI Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Indonesian People Bank)

BKR barisan keamanan rakyat (People Save Guardians)

BLU badan layanan umum ( General Service Body)

BKD badan kepegawaian daerah (Area Civil Servant Body)

FIB fakultas ilmu budaya (Cultural Study Department)

With two references:

UPT Unit Pengelola Teknis; Unit Pelaksana Teknis

FEB Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis; Forum Ekselen BUMN

LKD Layanan Keuangan Digital; Latihan Kader Dakwah

BTN Bank Tabungan Negara

ATM Anjungan Tunai Mandiri; Automated Teller Machine

Abbreviation with three or four references:

PKK Partai Pekerja Kurdi; Partai Pekerja Kurdistan; pemberdayaan dan kesejahteraan keluarga

PMI Palang Merah Indonesia; Partai Masyumi Indonesia; Pekerja Migran Indonesia

KTM kartu tanda mahasiswa; kartu terpadu mandiri; Kereta Terpadu Melayu; Kebun Tebu Mas.

Abbreviation which is made of four letters:

BRTI Badan Regulasi Telekomunikasi Indonesia

BMKG Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika

KPPN kantor pelayanan pajak negara

PLTN	pembangkit listrik tenaga nuklir	Abbreviation made of a combination between letters and numbers:	
RKUD	rekening kas umum daerah	P4TKIPS	Pusat Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Pendidikan dan Tenaga Kependidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial
NKRI	Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia	P2KGS	Program Pemetaan dan Penguatan Kompetensi Guru Surabaya
TKBI	Tes Kemampuan Bahasa Inggris	O2 SN	Olimpiade Olahraga Siswa Nasional
TKBA	Tes Kemampuan Belajar Advance	LP2KHA	Lembaga Pengembangan Pendidikan Kemahasiswaan dan Habungan Alumni
UKBI	Uji Kemahiran Berbahasa Indonesia	PD3I	penyakit menular dapat dicegah dengan imunisasi
PLTA	pembangkit listrik tenaga air	Abbreviation without conjunction:	
RSUD	rumah sakit umum daerah	FKIP	Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pengetahuan
RKUN	rekening kas umum negara	TIT	Teknologi Informasi dan Telematika
Abbreviation that is made of five or six letters:		FISIP	Fakutas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik
RPJMN	rencana pembangunan jangka menengah nasional	BMKG	Badan Meteroraogi Klimatologi dan Geofisika
RPJMD	rencana pembangunan jangka menengah daerah	FEB	Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis
PPNPN	pegawai pemerintah non-pegawai negeri		
SNMPTN	seleksi nasional perguruan tinggi negeri		
SBMPTN	seleksi bersama masuk perguruan tinggi negeri		



Abbreviation made of abbreviations combined with word:

MEA Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN

AMD ABRI Masuk Desa.

#### D. Conclusion

From the data and the analysis, it can be concluded that:

1. From its form, abbreviation can be found in many forms and its process.
2. From its pattern, there is a pattern that is consistent while the others are not.
3. From its function, abbreviation has some functions that is to use reduce the ling words and make the word easier smaller to pronounce , avoid boredom, coin word and humors.

Abbreviation and acronym are topics that are very interesting to be discussed because there are still some aspects that are still not studied further.

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