



## THE VARIATION OF INDONESIAN ACRONYM FORMATION ON THE NEWSPAPERS IN NORTH SUMATERA

Susy Deliani<sup>1)</sup>; Sutikno<sup>2)</sup>; Sahril<sup>3)</sup>

Affiliation: 1), 2) University Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah, 3) Balai Bahasa, North Sumatera

Email: 1) susi\_deliani@umnaw.ac.id; 2) sutikno@umnaw.id; 3) oksahrilmelayu@gmail.com

Corresponding Author Email: susi\_deliani@umnaw.ac.id

### Abstract

*This research contributes to the development of acronym formations in Indonesian that are in accordance with the patterns of acronym formation in newspapers in North Sumatra. The purpose of this study is to contribute to the acronym formation that are obedient to the pattern of acronym formations in Indonesian and how to overcome or find solutions to the problem of non-conformity in the process of acronym formations in Indonesian. This study uses the Research And Development Method (R & D). The research procedure is descriptive in nature with the steps as follow: 1) Potentials and problems: R & D departs from the problem of inconsistencies in the acronym formations in Indonesian, this is a potential and a problem. 2) Gathering Information: researchers collect information from various dailies published in North Sumatra and hold FGDs with Indonesian lecturers and teachers. The results show that there are acronym formations that do not adhere to the principles of Indonesian. The observation conducted by the researcher shows that daily events that occur in society contribute to the birth of these kinds of acronyms. Acronyms that do not obey the principles will lead to irregular Indonesian vocabulary and do not meet the requirements of a good language. The formulations of the problems in this research are: 1. What are the forms of acronyms that do not comply with the principles of newspapers in North Sumatra. 2. How are the forms of acronyms that do not comply with the principles of Acronym Formation in Indonesian. The results of this study found that several acronym formation processes in Indonesian are not aligned with the pattern of acronym formations in Indonesian.*

**Keywords:** *acronym, principle-abiding, acronym pattern, acronym formation*

### 1 Introduction

Excellent Basic Research of Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah University supports and is in line with the strategic plan research of the Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah University itself, especially in language excellence in order to support Indonesian Language as National Language and Unitary Language which is intellectual and dignified. One of the important issues of this study is to maintain Indonesian Language vocabulary in accordance with the provisions that adhere to the principles and its order in avoiding vocabulary that will affect the Indonesian language. Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah University excellent basic research will collect the acronyms that exist in various newspapers in North Sumatra, inventory the forms which do not adhere to the principles, classifying and finding forms that is in accordance with the rules for forming acronyms observations and everyday observations of the researcher from events that occur in society in various dailies that produce acronyms.

The acronym which will later become the vocabulary of the Indonesian language needs attention about its formation. The formation of acronyms in accordance with Indonesian language principles must fulfill two requirements, they are: 1) correspond to the Indonesian language word formation pattern and 2) correspond to the sound/ phonotactic pattern of Indonesian language. The everyday phenomenon of acronym production is always ignoring or not adhering the principles of acronyms formation pattern in Indonesian language.

The problems in this research are: 1) Acronyms that do not adhere the principles, grow every days, 2) How to find solutions for acronyms that do not adhere the principles?. The specific objective of this research is to find a solution for the non-adhering acronyms that are produced and developed in mass media every day, and eventually become Indonesian language vocabulary. The urgency of this research: in order to make one of the important aspects of the Indonesian language, namely the acronyms are neatly arranged according to the Acronym Order pattern in Indonesian language and eventually become intellectual and dignified Indonesian vocabulary which is in accordance with the rules of the acronym formation in Indonesian language.

## 2 Literature Review

### The Definition of Morphology

The definition of morphology has been widely discussed by linguists. According to Crystal (1980: 232-233), morphology is a branch of grammar that examines the structure or form of words, mainly through the use of morphemes. Morphology is generally divided into two fields: the study of inflection. According to Bauer (1983: 33), morphology discusses the internal structure of word forms. In morphology, analysts divide the form of words into their formative components (mostly morphs in the form of basic words or affixes) and attempt to explain the emergence of each formative. Morphology can be divided into two main branches, namely inflectional morphology and word formation called lexical morphology (lexical or derivational morphology).

Rahman (1981: 143) defines acronym as the result of a combination of letter syllables from a group of words or a combination of syllable words in phrases. In the Great Indonesian Dictionary, it provides a limitation of acronyms as shortened which is in the form of a combination of letters or syllables or other parts that are written and pronounced as normal words (Moeliono et al., 1994: 4). We know **rudal**, **tilang**, **kabag** stand for **peluru kendali**, **bukti pelanggaran** and **kepala bagian**. Pay attention to some of the meanings written by the experts above, it can be concluded that: (1) acronym is an abbreviation in the form of a combination of letters or syllables; (2) an acronym formed from a phrase; and (3) acronyms are written and pronounced like words. With a linguistic perspective, Bauer (1983) aligns the indications of ending with clipping and blending (blends) as an indication of word formation that Kridalaksana (1996: 161-163) further divides short word into five types. This is targeted at the urgency to speak practically and quickly, from technical scientific fields to everyday language. The five types of the abbreviations are:

**Singkatan** a.k.a **abbreviations**, it is the result of the shortening process in the form letter or the letter combination whether it is spelled word by word or not. Example: **FSUI** : **Fakultas Sastra Universitas Indonesia**

- a. *Penggalan* a.k.a *fragment*, the shortening process which perpetuate one of the part from lexeme. Example: **Prof.**: **Profesor**
- b. *Akronim* a.k.a *acronym*, the shortening process by combining letter, syllable or other part which is written and pronounced as a word that fulfill Indonesian phonotactic pattern. Example : **FKIP**: /fkip/ dan not /ef/, /ka/, /i/, /pe/
- c. *Kontraksi* a.k.a *Contraction*, the shortening process that compress the basic lexeme or lexeme combination. Example : **takkan**: from **tidak akan**
- d. *Lambang huruf* a.k.a *letter symbol*, is the shortening process which resulting one letter or more that illustrating the quantity basic concept, unit or element. Example : **g** : **gram**

### Acronym

The meaning of acronym in The Dictionary Language and Linguistic, (Hartmann, 1973) stated that "*acronyms are words formed from the initial letters of the words in phrase.*". By looking at the increasingly complex process of acronym formation, The Websters Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary states that "acronyms is a word formes from the initial, syllables or letters of other words." In line with this statement, Ramlan (1981: 143) defines acronyms as the result of a combination of letter

syllables from group of words or any combination of word syllables in phrases. In The Great Indonesian Dictionary provides a limitation of acronyms as shortened in the form of a combination of letters or syllables or other parts that are written and pronounced as normal words (Moeliono, 1990).

We are familiar with the word **rudal, tilang, kabag**, which stand for **peluru kendali, bukti pelanggaran dan kepala bagian**. If take a look to some of the meanings written by the experts above, it can be concluded that: (1) acronym is an abbreviation in the form of a combination of letters or syllables; (2) an acronym formed from a phrase; and (3) acronyms are written and pronounced like words. With a linguistic perspective, (Bauer, 1983) aligns the indications of ending with clipping and blending (blends) as indication of unpredictable word formation. (Bauer, 1983: 233-240) explains the differences between the three indications. Clipping is defined as a lexeme shortening process (simplex or complex) that does not change the meaning and class of words. In the community known as **prof., Dok., Lab** which stand for, **Profesor, dokter, laboratorium**. Blending is a new lexeme formed from parts of two or more words in which the morphological analysis is not clear (*in such a way that there is no transparent analysis core ecology*). In English, it is known **slithy (lithe and slimy)** and **accology (architectural danecology)**.

The definition of the acronym by Bauer is in line with several definitions that have been put forward previously. A word created by putting the first letter of the word in a name or phrase that is needed as a new word. Acronyms that have been "recognized" as words for too long, have a tendency that their acronyms are forgotten. Even people tend to prefer the use of shorter language. Indonesian language users today tend to forget that the word **bemo** comes from a **becak motor**. It is possible that the words such as **tilang, bimas, hansip, anglingdarma**, and so on will no longer know by the future generation especially its original words formation or they are considered a complete word.

### Word Formation

Besides Bauer (1983: 201) dan Sibarani (2002:55), there is Kridalaksana (1996: 12-17) who divides types of word formation to be six parts: they are (i) zero derivation; (ii) affixation; (iii) reduplication; (iv) composition; (v) abbreviation; (vi) reverse derivation. In that word formation there is morphological events which happening from the input, those are lexeme and one of the process as above, as well as output in the form of word. The word formation according to Kridalaksana (1996: 12-14) can be done with these six following ways:

- a. *Zero Derivation*; in this process lexeme turned to be single word without any changes.
- b. *Afixation*; in this process lexeme become complex word.
- c. *Reduplication*; in this process lexeme changed to be complex word with various repetition process.
- d. *Abbreviation, (pemendekan)*; in this process lexeme or combined lexeme become complex word, acronym or abbreviation with the divider of abbreviations process. There are a few types of abbreviations; fragment ; contraction ; acronym ; and abbreviation.
- e. *Composition (perpaduan)*; in this process two lexemes or more are combined and their output are the lexeme combination or compositeum in morphological level.
- f. *Reverse Derivation*; in this process the input is single lexeme and the output complex word.

### Newspaper

Newspapers are varieties of the scope of printed journalism. Newspapers are printed sheets that contain reports that occur in society with the characteristics of being published periodically, public and the contents are current and actual about anything and anywhere in the world for readers (Effendy, 2005: 241).

In Indonesia, newspapers are often referred to as **koran**. In various dictionaries it is indeed difficult to find the origin of the word “**koran**”. However, from carefully research, the language that is closer to the word "koran" is "**Quran**" from Arabic which means reading. Beside that, there is also a word that is quite close to the word "koran", namely "**Courantos**", which is a bulletin published in Germany in the 16th century AD.

In addition, the word newspaper also comes from Dutch, namely "krant", and from French, "Courant". The definition is a publication that is light and easy to throw away, usually printed on low-cost paper called **kertas koran**, which contains the latest news on a variety of topics. Topics can be politics, crime, sports, editorial, economic, social and so on. Newspapers also usually contain cartoons, crosswords, and other entertainment (Sumadiria, 2008: 5).

Newspapers (**surat kabar**) are developed for certain fields, for example news for certain industries, certain sports fans, art enthusiasts or participants in certain activities. This type of general newspaper is usually published every day, except on holidays. Afternoon newspapers are also common in some countries. In addition, there are also weekly newspapers which are usually smaller and less prestigious than daily newspapers and usually have a more entertaining content.

Newspapers (**surat kabar**) or **koran** are printed materials containing news, information and education that are published continuously, usually daily. Newspapers are a form of non-bound print media, in normal size and each page consists of 9 columns. There are published 8 pages, 12 pages, 16 pages and some are more than that amount.

According to Karl (in Soehoet, 2003: 11), newspapers can be seen from the conditions. As for these requirements, namely (a) publicity, meaning that the newspaper is published for the public, for the general public, or for anyone, (b) periodicity, meaning that the newspaper is published at a predetermined time, (c) actuality, meaning that its contents actual, it has never been published before, (d) universality, meaning that the contents of the newspaper do not concern one issue only, and (e) continuity, meaning that the contents of the newspaper are sustainable.

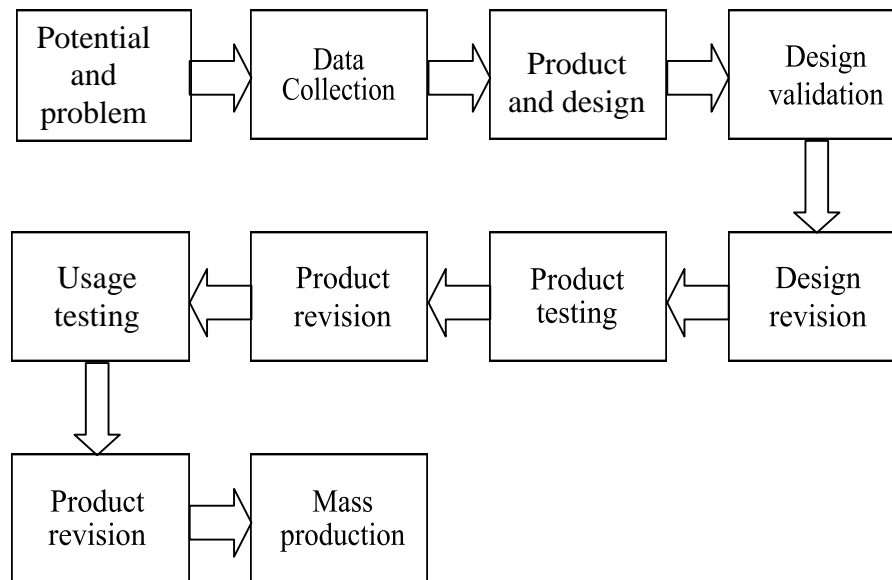
Communication in newspapers is irreversible. Once a message, including nicknames, is conveyed to the audience, it is very difficult for anyone to completely negate the effect. So, if someone is reported negatively, slandered, for example, the news is difficult to restore the image of the victim to its original image, even though journalists or TV apologize for their mistake (Mulyana, 2000: 73).

### 3 Methodology/Materials

The type of research used in this analysis is *Research and Development* (RnD). Research and Development (RnD) is a strategy or research method that is powerful enough to improve practice (Sukmadinata, 2006: 164). Research and development is a process or steps to develop a new product or improve an existing product that can be accounted. These products can be hardware or software. The hardware are such as books, modules, learning aids in the classroom or in the laboratory. The software includes computer data processing programs, classroom learning, libraries or laboratories, education models, learning, training, guidance, evaluation, management, and others.

The model in this development research is a procedural model, which is a model that is descriptive and outlines the development steps. Based on the theory from (Sugiyono, 2012: 409), the steps that must be followed to produce a product include the potential and problem stages, data collection, product design, design validation, product design revision, product testing, product revision, usage testing, revision products, and mass production.

### The Development Procedure



There are several development procedures proposed by several experts. One of them is the development research procedure proposed by Sugiyono (2012: 409). In this development research refers to the development research procedure according to Sugiyono which is tailored to the needs of the researcher. According to Sugiyono, the development research procedures can be seen in the illustration below:

#### **Research Development Procedure Illustration (Sugiyono, 2012: 409).**

Procedures in this development research cover several steps as stated by Sugiyono (2012: 409), as follows:

1. Potential and problem. Research and Development (RnD) could started by any potential and problems. Data about potentials and problems do not have to be searched independently, but can be based on other people's research reports or documentation of activity reports from individuals.
2. Data Collection. After the potential and problem can be shown factually. Subsequently, various information need to be collected which can be utilized as planning materials.
3. Product Design. Final result from the early research steps can be the new work plan or new product.
4. Design Validation. The process to assess whether the new work plan or new product rationally proper used by asking for the assessment of experienced expert.
5. Product Design Revision. Products that have been designed, then they are revised after finding out their weaknesses.
6. Product testing. Doing limited testing.
7. Product Revision. The products are revised based on the result of the limited testing.
8. The usage testing. It is done by considering the actual conditions.
9. Product Revision. If there is any defect in the actual use, the products are repaired.
10. Limited production. For the significance of the thesis, in this development research, the resulting product will be produced limitedly.

#### **Location and Time of the Research**

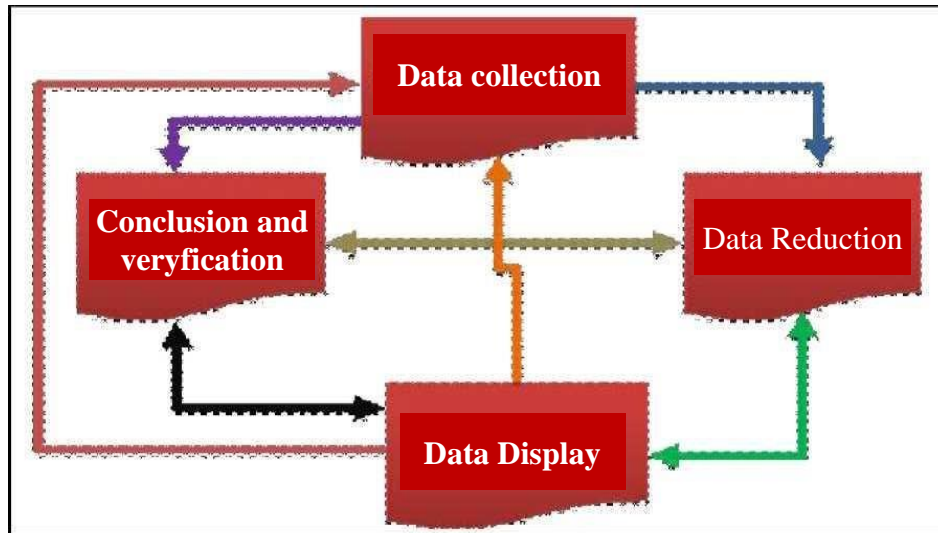
Location of the research is in North Sumatera by choosing several dailies that were published in Medan:

1. *Waspada*
2. *Analisa*

### 3. *Mimbar Umum*

The duration of this research was four months : August, September, October and November 2019.

#### Research Schematic.



### 4 Results and Findings

The result of this research found that there are forms of acronym which do not follow the principles of acronym formation in Indonesian Language that can be spotted through various newspapers: **Waspada**, **Analisa** and **Mimbar Umum**, the examples can be seen below:

1. **Sprindik** = *Surat Perintah Penyidikan.*
2. **Coklit** = *Pencocokan dan Penelitian.*
3. **Tilang** = *Bukti Pelanggaran.*
4. **Gakkumdu** = *Penegakan Hukum Terpadu*
5. **LANAL** = *Pangkalan TNI AL.*
6. **Curas** = *Pencurian dengan Kekerasan.*
7. **SAMSAT** = *Sistem Administrasi Manunggal*
8. **Kasat Lantas Polres** = *Kepala Satuan Lalulintas Kepolisian Resort.*
9. **Pati** = *Perwira Tinggi.*
10. **Ditreskrimsus Polda Sulesl** = *Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Khusus Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Selatan.*

The acronym formation process above can be described as follows:

1. Acronym, **Sprindik** = *Surat Perintah Penyelidikan*

The formation process could be explained below:

The perpetuation of the first letter (s) from the first component is added by the perpetuation of the first letter (p), the omission of e letter from the first syllable and the perpetuation of the second syllable (rin) from the second component is added with the perpetuation of the fourth syllable (dik) from the third component.

2. Acronym, **Coklit** = *Pencocokan dan Penelitian.*

The formation process as below:

The perpetuation of the third syllable (cok) from the first component is added with the perpetuation of the third syllable (li) and the perpetuation of the seventh letter (t) from the second component.

3. Acronym, **Tilang** = *Bukti Pelanggaran*.

The formation process as below:

The perpetuation of the second syllable (ti) from the first component is added with the perpetuation of the second syllable (lang) from the second component. .

4. Acronym, **Gakkumdu** = *Penegakan Hukum Terpadu*

The formation process as below :

The perpetuation of the third syllable (gak) from the first component is added with the perpetuation of the second syllable (kum) from the second component and the perpetuation of the third syllable (du) from the third component.

5. Acronym, **LANAL** = *Pangkalan TNI AL*

The formation process as below:

The perpetuation of the third syllable (lan) from the first component is added with the omission of the second component, then added with the perpetuation of AL abbreviation from the third component.

6. Acronym, **Curas** = *Pencurian dengan Kekerasan*.

The formation process as below:

The perpetuation of the second syllable (cu) from the first component is added with the omission of the second component, then added with the perpetuation of the third syllable (ras) from the third component.

7. Acronym, **SAMSAT** = *Sistem Administrasi Manunggal*

The formation process as below:

The perpetuation of the first letter (s) from the first component is added with the perpetuation of the first, third, seventh and eighth letter from the second component. Also by adding the a letter in the middle (amsat). The third component is omitted.

8. Acronym, **Kasat Lantas Polres** = *Kepala Satuan Lalulintas Kepolisian Resort*.

The formation process as below:

The perpetuation of the first and the last letter (k-a) from the first component, then there is the addition of the perpetuation of the second syllable (sa) and the third letter (t) from the second component. It is also added with the perpetuation of the third syllable (la), the seventh syllable (n) and the perpetuation of the last syllable (tas) from the third component. After that, the perpetuation of the second syllable (po) and the third letter (l) from the fourth component are added as well. At last, there are addition of the perpetuation of the first syllable (re) and the third letter (s) from the fifth component.

9. Acronym, **Pati** = *Perwira Tinggi*.

The formation process as below:

The perpetuation of the first letter and the last letter (p-a) from the first component which is added with the perpetuation of the first and the last letter ((t-i) from the second component.

10. Acronym, **Ditreskrimsus Polda Sulsel** = *Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Khusus Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Selatan*

The formation process as below:

The perpetuation of the first syllable (di) and the last (t) from the first component is added with the perpetuation of the first syllable (re) and the third letter (s) from the second component. Then, added with the perpetuation of the first syllable (kri) and the third syllable (m) from the third component, also added with the perpetuation of the last syllable (sus) from the fourth component. After that, there are also addition of the perpetuation of the second syllable (po) and the third letter (l) from the fifth component. Subsequently added with the perpetuation the first syllable (da) from the sixth component, and added with the perpetuation of the first syllable (su) and the third letter (l) from the seventh component. At last is added with the perpetuation of the first syllable (e) and the third letter (l) from the eighth component.

## 5 Conclusion

Ten types of acronym formation that are found do not follow the principles which can be seen as follows:

1. **Sprindik** = *Surat Perintah Penyidikan.*
2. **Coklit** = *Pencocokan dan Penelitian.*
3. **Tilang** = *Bukti Pelanggaran.*
4. **Gakkumdu** = *Penegakan Hukum Terhadap*
5. **LANAL** = *Pangkalan TNI AL.*
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10. **Ditreskrimsus Polda Sulsel** = *Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Khusus Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Selatan*

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