



## THE USE OF ABBREVIATIONS IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

F. B. Avazova,

Senior Teacher Uzbek State World Languages University,

Uzbekistan

### Annotation

A word in modern Indonesian Abbreviation method and its the fields of application of the words formed with the help of their lexical-thematic analysis using examples, tables and statistics. As a result, Indonesian language is among the young national languages that the process of encountering frequent linguistic changes is still ongoing can be observed. These changes are especially noticeable in the lexical field thrown away. Within the lexical field, a number of neologisms are abbreviations.

**Keywords:** neologisms, abbreviations, Indonesian language, modern education, types of abbreviations, lexicology.

The words generated by the method have a significant contribution. Modern Indonesia The widespread use of abbreviations in the language of this topic caused us to learn. Abbreviation is shortened from a word or phrase. Usually, it consists of a group of letters taken from a word or phrase. An abbreviation is a result from abbreviating one word. It is used to summarize idea in communication. The using of abbreviations will add new vocabulary. There are some examples of abbreviations in English, such us; ATM (Automatic teller Machine), and IQ (Intelligence Quotient). There are also some examples of abbreviations in Indonesia such us; Depdiknas (Department Pendidikan Nasional) and ABRI (Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia). Each type of abbreviation has different process, such as: ATM is taken from the word Automatic Teller Machine. It has a process called Initialism, which always written in Capital, each letter being pronounced separately. ABRI is taken from the word Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia. It has a process called Acronym, formed by taking the first letter of the each words, and make new words.

In Ekonomi Bisnis rubric of Padang Express newspaper, there are abbreviations used, for example: Migas (Minyak dan Gas Bumi), PNPM (Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat), BPS (Biro Pusat Statistik), and DPK (Dana Pihak Ketiga). There are many types of abbreviations found in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric. Based on the explanation above, there are some reasons to study the phenomena of



using abbreviation in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric of Padang Express newspaper. First, an abbreviation develops rapidly in the use of Indonesian language. Linguistically, the development in the basics, however, it often doesn't not obey the basics, therefore it influence scientificity. Second, abbreviation as the phenomena of language development, always develop and has the new forms time to time. Therefore, the old forms of abbreviation are ignored by the societies. The societies do not realize that those new form has been used before, so that they have two meanings and create ambiguity such as KK. KK has two stands for, they are Kartu Keluarga and Kepala Keluarga. Nowadays, Kadin has two stands for Kamar Dagang dan Industri and Kepala Dinas. In writing the news, the journalist sometimes does not write the original form of abbreviations. The readers has to know the context of news so that they do not get confuse and difficulties in understanding the news. Besides, abbreviations make the society often use them rather than use the original form. Therefore, the societies tend to forget the original form of those abbreviations. The large use of abbreviations should be controlled in order to keep the appropriate rule of language without having ambiguous meaning. Third, by knowing the abbreviation process, the readers will also know the forms of abbreviation processes used in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric of Padang Express. The readers will know the meaning of abbreviations used in that news, so that the disturbance of communication purposes will not appear. Besides, information that has to be known by the readers will be delivered well without having misunderstanding between journalist and the readers. There are some reasons why researcher chooses Ekonomi Bisnis rubric of Padang Express newspaper as a source of data in this research. First, In Padang Express newspaper is one of newspaper that published in west 4 Sumatera which is located in Padang, published every day. In writing the news, Ekonomi Bisnis rubric of Padang Express newspaper often used abbreviations. It exists to abbreviate various things, such as name of people, places, title, institute of government, etc.

Actually, there are many problems related to the abbreviation in a newspaper. Related to this, abbreviation can be studied through different point of view, such as etymology and morphology. In etymologically, abbreviation can be studied from the word origins, and how the words are formed. Meanwhile, in morphology, abbreviation can be studied through its forms, word structure, and formation of words in a language. Therefore, this research focus on the analysis of abbreviations from how are they constructed and how are they used in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric Padang Express newspaper 1. this research was limited to the analysis of



abbreviations found in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric of Padang Express newspaper

***Types of Abbreviations consist of four types, there are:***

1. Clipping Word Clipping of word usually spelled with a final period when they are still regarded as abbreviations. Clipping are often but not always informal. Some become the standard forms and the full forms are then regarded as formal or technical. For example, in English is fax = facsimile, zoo = zoological garden. In Indonesia, Intel=intelejen,

Inf = infanteri.

2. Acronyms Acronyms are subset of abbreviations, as they are still shortened words. However, they more specific. An acronym is defined as a word formed from the initial letter or multi word names. The important point here is that an acronym must be a word- this means that the joined initial letters must be able to be pronounced. For example, in English, AIDS is an acronym for Acquired immune Deficiency Syndrome, and BASIC is an acronym for Beginner's all purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. In Indonesian, GOR is an Acronym for Gedung Olah Raga, and PON is an acronym for Pekan Olahraga Nasional.

3. Initialism Initialism is a types abbreviation which always written in capital. For example, in English is British Broadcasting corporation is abbreviated to BBC, not BBc. In Indonesian, Tentara Nasional Indonesia is abbreviated to TNI. Initialism is similar to acronym but is not pronounced as a word.

4. Contraction Contraction is the best last type of abbreviations. Contractions are abbreviated form in which letters forms the middle of the full form have been omitted.

***Contractions come in two forms:***

1. Shortened form of a word that ends in the same letter as the word itself.

2. Short way to write two words as one by writing the two words together, leaving out one or more letters and replacing the missing letters by an apostrophe. For example, in English is St for Saint or street, can't for cannot. In Indonesian language is Dr for Dokter, Dt for Datuk. Contractions come into two forms. First is shortened form of a word that ends in the same letter as the word itself. Second is short way to write two words as one by writing the two words together.



Abbreviations that are found are constructed through different ways.

First, abbreviate by cutting or clipping a word or some words. A part of a word stands for the whole. clipping word is clipping 13 off some part of a word and throwing away the rest.

For example Prof. is abbreviation of Proffesor, Ny is abbreviation of Nyonya.

Second, abbreviations are constructed by taking only parts of words and joining them. Abbreviations that are constructed through that way are included in blend. Abbreviations are made from two or more other words. On the data, it can be found some blends. For example Gernas is abbreviation of Gerakan Nasional and Gapoktan is abbreviation of Gabungan Kelompok Tani. Blends found in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric not only first part of one word and second part of the other but made from first part of one word and first part of the other words, such as: Gernas stands for Gerakan Nasional and Gapoktan stands for Gabungan Kelompok Tani. So, in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric, abbreviation not follow constructed ways.

Third, abbreviations are constructed by taking the first letter only from each words that are abbreviated and those letters are combined become a word. . For example: BEI 14 is abbreviation of Bursa Efek Indonesia and BOS is abbreviation of Bantuan Operasional Sekolah.

There are Acronyms founds in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric not through rule constructed, such as: KUMI stands for Kredit Usaha Mikro. The last of word from KUMI, not only take first capital letter but take two letters from mikro and BISMA stands for Beasiswa Indofood Sukses Makmur, the last of words not only take capital letter but take two letters. Next, the way to construct the abbreviation is almost the same with acronym because they seem similar, but they are still different. In this case, abbreviations are not pronounced like a word. The abbreviations are spelled like pronounce a letter. Abbreviation that is constructed and is pronounced like this is type of initialism.

For example : ATPM is abbreviation of Agen Tunggal Pemegang Merek and ART is abbreviation of Anggaran Rumah Tangga.

In addition, the use of abbreviations in Ekonomi Bisnis rubric of Padang Express newspaper, Generally use of abbreviations in writing news is one of writing style. The uses of abbreviations are useful to minimize space which is provided to explain the news to the reader. Then, abbreviation also used to attract the reader attention.



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