



Analysis of English Abbreviations Found in The Jakarta Post's Articles Published in January 2021

Ira Dwi Rahmawati¹, Ismawati Ike Nugraeni², Sri Widodo³
{iradrahmawati@gmail.com¹, nugraeni.ike@umpwr.ac.id², sriwidodo@umpwr.ac.id³}

English Education Program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, Indonesia¹²³

DOI: 10.37729/scripta.v9i1.1461

Abstract. This research deals with the types and meaning of abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021 and its application in teaching vocabulary. The aims of this research are to identify the classifications of the type abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post's articles and to describe the application of abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post's articles in teaching vocabulary. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. In this research, the data source is taken from the Jakarta Post's articles. In analyzing the data, the researcher was identified the abbreviation, classifying the data into types of abbreviation, giving code of each data, counting the data, applied the result of the analysis to teach vocabulary, and draw conclusion and suggestion. The result of this study shows that there are 25 initialisms which contains 45%, 8 of unit abbreviation (15%), 1 of unit of measurement (2%), 5 of acronym (9%), 16 of contractions (29%), 0 suspensions (0%). This research can be applied in teaching vocabulary for the twelfth-grade students of senior high school.

Keywords: Abbreviation, Type abbreviation, The Jakarta Post

1. Introduction

Language is a tool that is used by humans to communicate with each other. Language has an essential role in human life [1], [2], [3]. People may communicate their thoughts, ideas, and information to others by using language. Linguistics is the science of language. The study of language as a system of human communication is known as linguistics [4], [5]. Linguistics covers several aspects include phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, and other related sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic. In this research, the researcher is concerned with morphology.

In linguistics, morphology is the study of structure of word and word formation. Word formation is the study of how new words are formed on the foundations of old words [6]. In word formation there some process such as blending, compounding, abbreviation and affixation [1].

Abbreviation is a word or phrase that has been shortened [7]. An abbreviation is used to refer to a shortened form of a word or phrase and become a most shortened form. Abbreviation is a result form abbreviating one more word. Learning abbreviations will add new vocabulary.

In addition, in written language abbreviation is a common way to form the words used. The abbreviation can be seen in various activities in human life. Mass media communication can become one target to observe the existence of language development. One of the mass media is the newspaper. Newspaper are daily or weekly publications that provide information and news about human's life. Weekly parts of a newspaper may be dedicated to certain types of topics on food, health, education, and so on [8]. Today in technological age, newspaper is available not just in printed but also available in online. *The Jakarta Post is one types of online newspaper in Indonesia.* The Jakarta Post may be found on the website. The Jakarta Post provides various and attractive articles on their web, as the example: business, sport, politics, health, and entertainment, etc. The researcher chooses the business and sport rubric of articles in the Jakarta Post published in January 2021, because the researcher found there are many abbreviations in articles.

Morphology is a field of linguistics concerned with structure of word and how the word formed. The study of word structure is known as morphology [9]. The study of internal structure of words is called morphology [10]. This indicates that morphology is the study of word structure.

Furthermore, Morphology is the branch of linguistics concerned with words, their internal structure, and how they are generated[11]. Morphology is the study of word formation includes how new word are coined in different languages around the world, and also how word forms vary based on how they are employed in sentences[12]. This means that morphology is the study of how words are formed and how they are structured. Morphology is the science of word formation.

Based on the pretending definition, morphology is a discipline of linguistics concerned with the study of word, how the created, and the study of word of word structure.

Word formation is the study creation of a new word. Thus, word formation is the study of how words are generated in language. It is theorized that word formation is the study of the smallest units That carry meaning[13]. Word formation processes as a method of generating new words [9]. It is possible to say that word formation is a description of how words enter the language. Word formation follows a precise procedure. There are five categories of word production processes such as derivation, compounding, coinage, abbreviation, blending, and borrowing [14].

An abbreviation is a word or phrase that has been shortened to create a new word. Abbreviation is the process of shortening a word to create a new word by dropping a portion of the word itself [14], [15]. In other hand, abbreviations is the process of removing some portions of the word, or combination of words into new word[16]. Crystal [17] states abbreviation is a shortened word that has been polished via linguistic study. USA, FBI, and UK are examples of abbreviations. NASA and UNESCO are examples of words that are pronounced as the spelling indicates. Aside from that, an abbreviation is a process of shortening a term, such as “ad” from advertisement.

Based on the foregoing, it may be stated that abbreviation is the process of forming words from part of the original of word or phrases to create new word.

There are various guidelines that must be followed while abbreviating a term. People need be aware of the abbreviation rule in order to comprehend abbreviation. There are numerous sorts of abbreviation. Each kind has its own style of abbreviating words, or attributes. There are many different types of abbreviations, including clipping word, blends, acronym, initialism, and contraction[18]. The first, clipping words is characterized by shortening, but the element that is shifted is not an affix, but rather a component of the lexical items themselves. Clipping word the syllables are from a word or clipping form, which is usually the initial syllable or two of the source words. For example, "doc" stands for "doctor," and "memo" stands for "memorandum." Second, blends are created by combining elements of two words and combining components of existing words. For example, the term "cyborg" is a combination of the terms "cybernetic" and "organism." Third, Acronyms are entire words that are produced by pronouncing the beginning letters of other words or important elements of a composite term, for example, SCUBA is a word formed from Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus. Fourth, Initialisms is names for a word spoken independently. For example, BBC is stands for British Broadcasting Corporation. The last, contraction, is abbreviated from which letter forms the middle of the full form has been eliminated, and construction is divided into two types. Crystal [17] states there are four different sorts of abbreviation. The first initialisms represent the distinct pronunciation of the words' initial letters, for example "TV" and "COD." Second, an acronym is a word made up of the beginning letters of other words that is spoken as a single word. Take, for example, the term "NATO." The third, clippings are shorter versions of lengthier forms, frequently omitting the final word. For example, the word "ad" is formed from the word "advertisement." Blends, on the other hand, are words created by combining components of two words, for example, “motel” is derived from the words “motor” and “hotel.”

According to Roger [19] there are six different types of abbreviations. True abbreviations, units of measurement, acronyms, initialisms, contractions, and suspensions are examples of abbreviations.

a) True Abbreviation

True abbreviation is that merely shorten a term. It is written in lowercase letters unless the entire phrase is a legitimate name or the abbreviation is the first word in a sentence. For example, “Prof” is the formed from Professor[19].

b) Unit of Measurement

Unit of measurement are abbreviated when used with numerical value. However, when used without numerical value, they are not abbreviated[19]. The example, “10 kg”, the symbol “kg” is from word kilogram.

c) Acronym

Acronym is a term made up of the first letters or groups of letters of a phrase or sequence of phrases that is spoken as a single word [19]. NATO stands for “North Atlantic Treaty Organization”, and AIDS stands for “Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome” that’s are the example of Acronym.

- d) Initialisms
Initialisms are a form of abbreviation made out of the first letters of group of word into single word, that are each letter pronounced separately[19]. The example of initialisms, “LA” is stands for Los Angles, and “US” is stands for United States.
- e) Contractions
A contraction is a term that is formed by combining two words in which one or more letters are deleted and apostrophes are placed in the midst of the word[19], such as “Can’t” is stands for cannot, and “That’s” is stands for that is.
- f) Suspensions
Suspensions are shorter word forms made up of the initial and last letters of whole word [19]. The example of suspensions “Dr.” is the suspensions word from doctor, and “Mr.” is word stands for Mister.

Meanwhile, the researcher limits the analysis only on the theory of type abbreviation from Roger (2014:18) as the framework. The researcher picks this framework because the researcher has the soft copy the book.

The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of Indonesia's online newspapers. The Jakarta Post is an Indonesian English-language newspaper published every day. The daily is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, which has its headquarters in Jakarta, the country's capital. To enhance each reader's experience, The Jakarta Post now delivers more multimedia material and curated user generated content (UGC). There are numerous rubrics in the Jakarta Post newspaper, such as business, national, city, sport, world, and so on. The website www.thejakartapost.com is available to the reader. The Jakarta Post was chosen as the subject of this study, especially in the Jakarta Post’s article published in 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, and 28, January 2021. The researcher rubric focuses on business and sport.

Related Research

This research takes two previous studies as consideration. The first conducted by Wulandy [20], The aims of this study are (1) To identify kind of abbreviation word used, (2) to identify proper abbreviation that is frequently used and (3) to identify the students of seventh semester at IAIN Bengkulu used abbreviation word on their Facebook. The second previous study to identify what extent Indonesian Facebook users use the English abbreviation, acronym, and initialism and to identify How are the English abbreviation, acronym, and initialism used by Indonesian Facebookers by Triliska [21].

The similarity between the first previous study and this research is that both analyze abbreviation and use qualitative design. The difference of the first previous study and this research is that the first previous study attempts to analyze data the abbreviations on social media Facebook, while this research attempts to analyze abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post’s articles published in January 2021 and to describe the application of abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post’s articles published in January in teaching vocabulary teaching vocabulary. The similarity between the second previous study and this research is both analyze the types and meaning of abbreviation and used qualitative design. The difference of the second previous study attempts to analyze type and meaning of abbreviation on the posts by Indonesian Facebookers, while this research attempts to analyze abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post’s articles published in January 2021 and to describe the application of abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post’s articles published in January 2021 in teaching vocabulary.

2. Methods

Research Design

Creswell [22] states there are three types of research designs, they are qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method. One of the distinguishing features of qualitative research is that it uses the natural setting as a direct source of data, with the researcher as the primary instrument [23]. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method, as stated above.

Data Source

Data source is the subject from which data can be obtained [24]. The data source of this study is in the Jakarta Post’s articles published in January 2021. The entire data was collected from an article in the Jakarta Post, and the researcher focuses in article on business and sport rubric.

Unit of Analysis

Unit analysis is a specific unit that is considered a research subject [24]. In this study will analyzed is from the article business and sport consisting abbreviation in the Jakarta post published in January 2021.

Research Instrument

According to Sugiyono [23], in qualitative research, the researcher acts as a human instrument, determining the research focus, selecting a subject, collecting and analyzing data, and drawing conclusions as a result of the study. Therefore, the researcher herself is the instrument of this research, as a planner, selects the subject, collects data, analyzes it, and draws conclusions as a result of the research.

Technique of collecting the data

There are several measures that researcher used to collecting data as follows: opening the website the jakartapost.com, downloading the business and sport articles in the news of the Jakarta Post. Then, reading the news of news of business and sport articles, and get the abbreviation word from the articles.

Technique of analyzing data

The technique to analyze the data, the researcher used the following steps: identifying the abbreviation used in the article, classifying the type of abbreviation found in the articles, coding the data, counting the data and discuss the findings.

To make easier the researcher to analysis the data, each datum is marked by code, can be seen in the following ways:

Example:

- (1/TA/A1/S1)
The code **1** refers to the number of data
The code **TA** refers to the type of abbreviation is true abbreviation
The code **A1** refers to the article one
The code **S1** refers to the sentence 1 the data found of the article
- (41/I/A10/T)
The code **41** refers to the number of data
The code **I** refers to the type of abbreviation is initialisms
The code **A10** refers to the article one
The code **T** refers to the title the data found of the article

3. Findings and Discussion

Findings

This research, the researcher discusses the types of abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021 based on Roger's theory. Based on Roger theory there are six types of abbreviation, there are true abbreviations, units of measurement, acronyms, initialisms, contractions, and suspensions [19]. The researcher discovered 55 items of data. The table below shows the classification of the types of abbreviation found in the data.

Table 1. The types of abbreviation found in article the Jakarta Post published in January 2021

No	Types of abbreviation	Total	Percentage
1	True Abbreviation	8	15%
2	Unit of Measurement	1	2%
3	Acronym	5	9%
4	Initialisms	25	45%
5	Contractions	16	29%
6	Suspensions	0	0%
	Total	55	100%

Based on the table above, the researcher discovered only five among six types of abbreviation in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021. The researcher found 8 of unit abbreviation

(15%), 1 unit of measurement (2%), 5 of acronym (9%), 25 of initialisms (45%), 16 of contractions (29%), and 0 suspensions (0%). The most dominant type of abbreviation is initialisms which contains 25 (45%).

Discussion

a. The classification types of abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021

The example of the types of abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021 as follows:

1) True Abbreviation

- *"Shanghai, China / **Wed**, January 20, 2021 / 01:19 pm" (1/TA/A1/S1)*
Wed is the shortened word formed from Wednesday. Wed is the day of the week before Thursday. Wed in this case is the day the article published in the Jakarta post.
- *"As a result, airline bookings made as of **Jan.** 19 for Lunar New Year travel..." (16/TA/A7/S5)*
Jan is stands for January. Jan is the first month of the year. Jan in this case show the months of declining airline bookings for Lunar New Year travel.
- *"Its shareholdings amounted to roughly a 13 percent stake as of **Dec.** 31, 2020, a regulatory filing showed." (50/TA/A12/S35)*
Dec is the shortened word formed from December. Dec is the last month of a year. Dec in this case show number of shares in December.
- *"Ma had not appeared in public since **Oct.** 24,..." (5/TA/A1/S4)*
Oct is the shortened word formed from October. Oct is the tenth month of the year or the month between September and November.

2) Unit of Measurement

- %
 - *"If you think zero real wage growth and house price growth of **10%** is good news..." (19/UM/A3/S22)*
% is abbreviated from percent. 10% is abbreviation because unit of measurements % used with numerical value 10. % is a number or ratio expressed as fraction of 100.
 - *"Forward Keys said travellers had been booking tickets later than usual, with **61%** of Chinese doing so within four days of departure." (19/UM/A7/S19)*
% is abbreviated from percent. 61% is abbreviation because unit of measurements % used with numerical value 61. % is a number or ratio expressed as fraction of 100.

3) Acronym

- *"Beijing has reported new **COVID-19** cases for 11 consecutive days and nationwide case numbers" (17/A/A7/S10)*
Covid-19 is a word formed from "Coronavirus Diseases 2019". Covid-19 is a disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus. The first case of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China December 2019. In this case show about the new case of covid-19 in Beijing.
- *"Luya You, transportation analyst at **BOCOM** International, said a full recovery of Chinese airline revenue to pre-crisis levels would be delayed to the second or third quarter this year, compared with her earlier assessment of January or February. (33/A/A7/S18)*
BOCOM is a word stands for "Bank of Communication". BOCOM is the oldest bank in china. In this case show the analyst of BOCOM international said that china's airline revenues have not been able to recover to pre-crisis levels.
- *"The great majority of people who are using Facebook would continue to be able to do so, but we would no longer be able to provide news," **APAC** Public Policy Vice President at Facebook Simon Milner told the hearing." (51/A/A5/S19)*
APAC is a word stands for "Asian Pacific Advisory Committee". APAC is a governmental committee that includes presentative from Asia-Pacific countries.

4) Initialisms

- *Microsoft **CEO** Satya Nadella said the venture will help GM and Cruise to "scale and make autonomous transportation mainstream." (14/I/A2/S10)*
CEO is initialisms word. The word CEO is stands for "Chief Executive Officer". CEO is highest executive and the important position in a company or organization.

- *"It's a different situation than usual, it's much more sad for everyone," he told CNN this week.*" (39/I/A9/S10)
CNN is a word formed from "Cable News Network". CNN is a television news channel owned by CNN Worldwide.
- *"World lost equivalent of 255 million jobs in 2020: UN"* (41/I/A10/T)
UN is a word stands for United Nation. UN is international organization aims to maintain peace and friendly relations between the nations
- *"A bumper six ATP and WTA tournaments await them beginning on Sunday, all at Melbourne Park and squeezed into a week...."* (38/I/A9/S8)
ATP is formed from Association of Tennis Professionals. ATP is men's professional tennis organization. And the word WTA is stands for "Women's Tennis Association". WTA is woman's professional tennis organization.

5) Contractions

- *"I'm disappointed for him," said Gerrard.* (23/C/A4/S6)
I'm is a contraction word. I'm is a word formed from "I am". The apostrophe replaces letter "a" (for "I am").
- *"People who want to work with that in Australia, you're very welcome, but we don't respond to threats."* (20/C/A5/S8)
Don't is a word formed from "Do not". The apostrophe replaces letter "o" (for "do not").
- *"...so long as it doesn't involve investigating his three-week cover-up of human-to-human transmission in Wuhan, which enabled the virus to go global."* (52/C/A11/S15)
Doesn't is also the contraction word. The word Doesn't is formed from "does not". The apostrophe replaces letter "o" (for "does not").
- *"People who want to work with that in Australia, you're very welcome, but we don't respond to threats."* (27/C/A5/S8)
You're is a word formed from "you are". The apostrophe replaces letter "a" (for "you are").

b. The application of abbreviation found in the Jakarta post's articles in teaching vocabulary

Based on the finding on the preceding subchapter, the researcher would like to suggest the result of this research, which is the usage of abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021.

The application of this study will focus on the material of news item text. The study will explain about abbreviation used in article. The article in the Jakarta Post can be used as the media in teaching vocabulary. The researcher believes that it can applied to help students to improve their vocabulary.

The teacher can use the article in Jakarta Post as the media in teaching vocabulary and learning process. The article can help the students to be interested in learning vocabulary. The researcher makes a lesson plan to facilitate the teaching and learning process.

4. Conclusion

Based on the result in the previous chapter, the researcher finds only five among six types of abbreviation in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021. There are 55 abbreviations found in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021. The researcher found 25 initialisms which contains 45%, 8 of unit abbreviation (15%), 1 of unit of measurement (2%), 5 of acronym (9%), 16 of contractions (29%), 0 suspensions (0%). The most abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post article published in January 2021 is initialisms (45%). The result of the English abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post's articles published in January 2021 can be applied in teaching vocabulary for twelfth-grade students of senior high school.

5. References

- [1] R. Handayani, "an Analysis of Word Formation Used in Political Articles of," *LINGUIST Journal of Lingstics and Language Teaching*, vol. 4, pp. 23–30, 2018.
- [2] E. S. Masykuri, "Analysis the Clauses Using Modal with Perfect Infinitive on Novel the Other Side of Midnight and Its Translation in Bahasa Indonesia," *Jurnal Pendidikan Surya Edukasi*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 121670, 2015.

- [3] E. S. Masykuri, "The Non-Observance of Cooperative Principle in the Comic Strip The Adventure of Tintin," 2014, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 118–124.
- [4] S. W. Edi Sunjayanto Masykuri Marcelo Perez, "UNDERSTANDING PERSONAL INTENTION BY ELABORATING SPEECH FUNCTION USING SOCIAL MEDIA INTERNATIONAL WHATSAPP GROUP," 2019.
- [5] I. Edi Sunjayanto Masykuri Ike Nugraeni, J. Kumar, "Performing Discourse Student's Skill by Using Video," in *Islam, Media, and Education in Digital Era*, Taylor and Francis, 2022, pp. 336–319.
- [6] A. Pujiyanti and S. Nur Ardini, "Analysis of Acronym and Abbreviationsin IJAL Journal," *Journal of English Language Learning (JELL)*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 9–21.
- [7] G. Cannon, "Abbreviations and Acronyms in English Word-Formation," *American Speech*, vol. 64, no. 2, p. 30, 2011, doi: 10.2307/455038.
- [8] D. Potter, *Handbook of Independent Journalism*. Washington D.C.: Bureau of International Information Programs U.S. Department of State., 2006.
- [9] G. Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- [10] M. H. and A. D. Sims, *Understanding Morphology second edition*. London: Hodder Education, and Hachette UK company, 2010.
- [11] M. Aronoff and K. Fudeman, *What is morphology? (2nd ed)*, Wiley Blac. UK, 2011.
- [12] R. Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009. doi: 10.1017/cbo9781316156254.
- [13] M. Zaim, "Pergeseran Sistem Pembentukan Kata Bahasa Indonesia: Kajian Akronim, Bleding, dan Kliping," *Linguistik Indonesia*, vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 173–192, 2015.
- [14] G. P. Delahunty and J. J. Garvey, *The English Language: From Sound to Sense*. Colorado: WAC Clearinghouse, 2020. doi: 10.37514/per-b.2010.2331.
- [15] C. L. Ying, S. Osman, D. Kurniati, E. S. Masykuri, J. A. Kumar, and C. Hanri, "Difficulties that Students Face when Learning Algebraic Problem-Solving," *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, vol. 8, no. 11, pp. 5405–5413, 2020.
- [16] I. D. Pratiwi and L. Marlina, "AN ANALYSIS OF ABBREVIATION IN TWITTER STATUS OF HOLLYWOOD," *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 127–133, 2020.
- [17] R. C. Major and D. Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, SIXTH EDIT.*, vol. 76, no. 3. UK: Blackwell Publishing, 2008. doi: 10.2307/330198.
- [18] A. Paramitha and L. Marlina, "Types of Abbreviation Used in Instagram," *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 140–148, 2017.
- [19] S. M. Rogers, *Mastering Scientific and Medical Writing: A Self-Help Guide*, Second Edi. New York: Springer Heidelberg, 2014.
- [20] R. Wulandari, "An Analysis of Abbreviation Word Used on Facebook by Seventh Semester Students of English Department of IAIN Bengkulu (Academic Year 2017-2018)," pp. 1–56, 2018.
- [21] F. Triliska, "An Analysis of The English Abbreviation, Acronym, and Initialism Used by Indonesian Facebookers," vol. 4, pp. 1–89, 2018.
- [22] J. W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Fouth Edit. California: Sage Publication, Inc, 2009.
- [23] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2011.
- [24] S. Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: PT Asdi Mahasatya, 2014.