

A STUDY OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN ACRONYMS

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACTS

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This research deals with the analysis of acronyms in the headlines of The Jakarta Post. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. The objectives of the study were to find out the types and syllable structural of acronyms in the headlines of The Jakarta Post and to find out the dominant type of acronyms in the headlines of The Jakarta Post. The source of the data was The Jakarta Post, the data were taken randomly, the researcher took the data started from in the last week of December and first week on January 23th, 3rd, 13th, 14th. Systematically, the data were obtained from the headlines of The Jakarta Post as the following: 23th, 13th, 14th. The method used in the data was content analysis. The data were analyzed based on types of acronyms, there were immigrant, recursive, syllable and self-referential. There were 65 occurrences of acronyms in the headlines of The Jakarta Post. Based on the analysis, there were four types of acronyms namely: immigrant 34 (52.30%), recursive 23 (35.38%), syllable 7 (10.76%), self-referential 1 (01.53%).

Keyword : Aconyms of English and Indonesian, The Jakarta Post

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

In learning language such as English, there are four skills that should be achieved, namely: Listening, speaking, reading, writing. We know that English language has many aspects to be learn. One of them is grammar. English Grammar is very different from Indonesian grammar. In grammar we are exploring language not as sound, as writing but as wording. Grammar is how a word is related to another word to contrast a sentence.

The aspect of grammar can be studied in morphology (the formation and the composition of words), syntax (the formation and composition of phrase and sentences from these words). In the present study, the researcher focused on word formation by acronym. Morphology is the study of word formation or word structure such as affixion, compounding, reduplication and etc. Nida (1976: 1) says that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming words. Morphology is the study of word formation, including how new words are coined in a language. And how forms of words changed depending on how they are used in sentences.

As morphemes are full linguistic signs, the resulting neologisms are transparent: speakers can deduce the meanings of the new formations from the meanings of their constituents.

Acronyms and abbreviations are the element of languages. There is no clear sign when they were started to use but nowadays they cannot be separated from any of the modern languages. Abbreviations and acronyms help people to shorten often longer word formation into a smaller form often counting few letters. To give example, United state of America can be abbreviated to USA, leaving out the preposition. Acronyms are parts of abbreviation an acronym is an abbreviation formed from the initial components in phrase or a word. Acronym is formed by taking the initial letter of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a new word.

An acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase and using them as a new word (Bauer, 1985 : 237) . For example Strategic Arms Limitation Talks gives (SALT), Indonesian Palm Oil Conference gives (IPOC), International Security Assistance Force give (ISAF).

Word forming a complex expression referring to the name of organization , company or a scientific concept may be reduced to their initial letters alone which together represent sound that from perfectly acceptable syllables and hence can be pronounced as word (Katamba, 2002).

In general , language users do not get difficult to teach when they have to use the abbreviation and acronym. It happens because the number of abbreviations

and acronyms are not too much and still can be pronounced. However, not every abbreviation counts as acronym: to be an acronym the new word must not be pronounced as a series of letters, but as a word. Thus if Value Added Tax is called /vi ei ti/, that is an abbreviation, but if it is called /væt/, it has become an acronym. (Bauer, 1985: 237).

Daily news as a mass media, play important role in producing new words, such as acronym, for example POD: Plan Of Development, WADA: World Anti Doping Agency, ASITA: Association of Indonesian Tour and Travel Agencies, MAS: Malaysia Airlines (The Jakarta Post).

Word which the user affectively used every day will be known by the speaker and became a vocabulary in that language. Word or acronym that are coming into one language must have a regular rules in order the language becomes structured. The Jakarta Post was one of daily news using English. This daily news is one of the famous English daily news in Indonesia. Acronym as universal item, it is also found in articles in the Jakarta Post.

In POD and WADA they make the acronym based on the initial letters and it seen customary and it can pronounce as a word, and if we go to the ASITA it is not come from the initial letters, they use two letters begin on the first word and relieve one letter (T), it is happend to convenience of the speakear, if we make abberviation based on begin latter it will be "AITTA". MAS as acronym have a different way to make it as a new word, they take the letter begin and use the last

letter to make this as a new word and it is more easy to pronounce and to remember, because as a brand is important to be familiar to the crowd.

This study will look out the acronym formation process and classifying them from linguistic point of view. From , type and structure of acronym as found in articles of The Jakarta Post will be the pivot point of analysis.

So, the researcher is interested to know how the acronym English and Indonesian to give know the reader through A Study of English and Indonesian Acronyms.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The Problem of this research are formulated as follows :

1. The types of English and Indonesian acronyms are found in The Jakarta Post articles.
2. To identify the syllable structural formation of the English and Indonesian acronyms in The Jakarta Post article.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The discussion of this research will be specified on describing the type of English and Indonesian acronym and the formation processes of the English and Indonesian acronym found in The Jakarta Post article, based on Bauer theory.

D. The Formulation of The Problem

The problem of this research are formulated as follows :

1. What is the dominant type of English and Indonesian Acronyms in *The Jakarta Post*?
2. What is the syllable structural formation of the English and Indonesian acronyms in *The Jakarta Post* article?

E. The Objective of the Study

The Objectives of this research are as follows :

1. To find out the dominant type of English and Indonesian Acronyms in *The Jakarta Post*.
2. To find out the syllable structural formation of the English and Indonesian acronyms in *The Jakarta Post* article.

F. The Significance of the Study

The results of this research are expected to be useful as :

1. To introduce the readers to A study of English and Indonesian acronyms.
2. To describe the type of acronym used in *The Jakarta Post* articles.
3. To analysis the form in order to build a new acronym from the data *The Jakarta Post* article.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW THE LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

Theories are required to resolve some concepts of terms applied in this research concern. In the following part, theoretical elaboration on the terms will be explained.

1. Definition of Word Formation

As mentioned earlier in the introductory chapter, this study will discuss the acronyms. Therefore, this study will use the theories and opinions of experts are useful to analyze the data. This chapter also describes the concept of the abbreviation, acronym and distribution that will be useful and helpful in this analysis.

Theoretical basis used in this study are the concepts that explain abbreviations and acronyms. There are some experts who have expressed their opinions about the abbreviations and acronyms, such as, Francis Katamba (2002), William O'Grady (2005) dan Laurie Bauer (1985). Opinion will be a major corner stone in this study are are opinion from Laurie Bauer (1985). Mean while, the opinions expressed by Francis Katamba (2002), and William O'Grady (2005) Will be used to supplement the opinions proposed by Laurie Bauer (1985).

William O'Grady (2005 : 137) Acronym are formed by taking the initial letter of (some or all) the words in a phrase or title and pronouncing them as a word . this type of word formation is especially common in names of organization and in military and scientific terminology.

Abdul Chaer explained , Acronym is the process of formation of a word by way of abbreviating a concept that is realized in the construction of more than a word.

Katamba (2002 : 183) ,says that acronym is word forming a complex expression referring to the name of Organization, company or a scientific concept may be reduce to their initial letters alone which together represent sound that from perfectly acceptable syllables and hence can be pronounce as word.

Word formation is a morphological process, supposed to form new words by compounding it or adding prefixes. This term has not special attention in linguistic.

Adams (Adams : 1973) mention the reasons why word formation becomes uninteresting subject to disccuss, it is difficult to find a general statement about word-formation. Besides, it is connection with non-linguistic world of things and ideas for wich word provide the name and it is equivocal position as between descriptive and historical studies.

(Jackson and Amvela : 2005) By “word-formatin process” we mean the different devices whics are used in English to build new words from existing ones. Each word-formation process will result in the production of specific type of word. Consequently , an understanding of these processes is one way of studying

the different types of word that exist in English. Here are the word formation processes :

1.1 Compounding

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996) says it is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or preposition in purpose of constructing a large unit of word, for examples : Facebook from Noun + Noun, come-on from Verb + preposition, Anticlimax from Adjective + Noun.

1.2 Borrowing

Hatch and Brown (1995) It is all language-borrowed word from other language , for example : *Democracy* drived from greek language *demos* and *cartos*, *Yogurt* (a kind of drink wich is fermented from milk) it is from Turkish.

1.3 Coinage

O'Grady and Guzman (1996) says a word may be produced by hand writing or by computer that is called word manufacture or coinage. This phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that need a latest and eye-catching name for goods, for example, brand name (the first product name) sometimes become so widely used that they are accepred as generic terms and generalized into the other product name : *xerox* for photo copy, *Vaseline* for hand and body lotion, *Rinso* for detergent, ect.

1.4 Blending

Hatch and Brown (1995) says it is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Some examples of blending can be seen : *Brunch*, from *breakfast-lunch*, *Motel* from *Motor – Hotel*, *Smog* from *Smoke-Fog*.

1.5 Clipping

O’Grady and Guzman (1996) says clipping is a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated it is one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter.

Allan (1986) in his book divides three categories of clipping, they are :

- a. Foreclipping, are those with the first part of the original word cut off , for examples : *Burger* for *hamburger*, *phone* for *telephone*.
- b. Backclipping , where the end of the original has been shorn off, for examples : *lab* for *laboratory*, *demo* for *demonstration*.

1.6 Backformation

O’Grady and Guzman (1996) says to make a new word by deleting actual affix from other word in a language is called “BackFormation”, here are some examples of back formation , for examples : *housekeep* from *housekeeper*, *biograph* from *biography*.

1.7 Inflection

Word class or meaning , there are some kinds of inflection :

a. Plural suffixes /-s/ which are added to noun

e.g : book (books)

b. Plura suffixes /-en/ which are added to noun

e.g : child (children)

c. Past tense morpheme /-ed/ which are addedd to verbs

e.g : watch (watched)

1.8 Derivation

O'Grady and Guzman (1996) state that a process when a word is created where its meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation.

Here are examples of this kond of word formation process :

a. Noun to Adjective : boy + ish (boyish)

b. Verb to Noun : sing + er (singer)

c. Adjective to adverb : happy + ly (happily)

1.9 Cliticization

Some words are enable to stand alone as independent forms for phonological reasons. Such elements, called clitics, must be attached to another word in the sentence, there are some example of cliticization :

a. I'm leaving now

- b. They're here now.

1.10 Reduplication

Reduplication duplicates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. Furthermore, there are two kinds of this kind word formation process, full reduplication and partial one. Example of full reduplication in Indonesian :

- a. *Orang* (man) (*orang-orang* (men)
- b. *Anak* (child) (*anak-anak* (children)

1.11 Abbreviation

According to Kridalaksana (2007) abbreviation is a process of putting off one or some parts of lexeme or a combination of lexemes so it becomes a new word form. Sometimes abbreviations carry over into spoken language, for example:

Written Abbreviations

- 1. cm – centimeter(s)
- 2. Dr. – doctor

Spoken-Written Abbreviations

- 1. VIP – very important person

There are two kinds of abbreviation, they are:

- a. Initialism

Initialism is a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of the words and read them by spelling each word, for example: UN for United Nations.

b. Acronym

Acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word, for example: NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996).

2.Acronym

Laurie Bauer (1985) an acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the word in a title or phrase and using them as new word. for example *Strategic Arms Limitation Talks* gives SALT. However, not every abbreviation counts as an acronym : to be an acronym the new word must not be pronounced as a series of letters, but as a word. The lack of predictability in acronym stems from at least two sources.

The analysis is based on Bauer Theory on acronym. Acronyming forming processed can be divided into two :

- (1) Forming processed acronym by deciding factor what the “ initial letters” of the phrase will be taken include, such as : (a) EAS abbreviated from “ East Asia Summit”, (b) IPA abbreviated from “ Indonesian Petroleum association, (c) TAW abbreviated from “ Terrain awareness warning system “ , (d) AGO abbreviated from “Attorney General Office IPOC abbreviated from “Indonesian Palm Oil Conference.

- (2) Forming Processed acronyms by the lack of predictability, where the letters are not strictly speaking initial letters in the words in a phrase, such as (a) USADA abbreviated from “ Usanti Doping Agency, (b) KOICA abbreviated from “Korea International Cooperation Commands, (c) NORAD abbreviated from “ North America Aerospace Commans, (d) ANEX abbreviated from “ Asean News Excanghe.
- (3) The analysis of syllable structure of acronym based on Kiparskys theory, he described the string of syllable which is good or bad. Common or good rhythm according to kiparski was, the combination of phonemes arranged become a syllable such as: **VCV** example : **ASA** (Asian Soccer Academy), **CVC** example : **CAR** (Capital Adequa Ratio) , **VC**, **CV**, and the uncommon or bad syllable was **CCV** or **VCC**.

2.1 Types of Acronyms

1. **Anacronym** – is a backronym that became a replacements of other acronym that have become obselete acronym and not used anymore.
2. **Alphabetism** – same as initialism or initial acronym. Als may refer to special approach or sometimes discrimination (usually of companies) on the basis that the name is an initialism.
3. **Backronyms** – is a phrase which is constructed backwards from some word (usually initialism).
4. **Euphonious acronym** – an acronym where letters are added or subtracted to produce a pronounceable word. E.g. **laser** (Light

Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), radar (Radio Detection And Ranging).

5. Immigrant acronym – is an acronym where foreign words are adopted into English. E.g. **RSVP**.
6. **Initialisms** – an acronym where each letter stands for a separate word.
7. **Hybrid acronym** – acronym that has the features of both letter acronyms and syllable acronyms. E.g. **JPEG** or **MS-DOS**.
8. **Letter acronym** – same as Initial acronym or Initialisms.
9. **Nested acronym** – an acronym where one of the letters presents another acronym. E.g. **AIM** (AOL Instant Messenger)
10. **Obsolete acronym** – an acronym or abbreviation that is not used anymore or has been replaced with a different name.
11. **Redundant acronym** – a phrase of an acronym/ abbreviation and a word(s) which make up an acronym as well as the phrase itself. E.g. **PIN** Number, **ATM** Machine, **VIN** Number, **RAM** Memory, **LCD** display, **LED** diode, **ISBN** number.
12. **Recursive acronym** – is an acronym which refers to itself in the expression for which it stands. E.g. **VISA** (**Visa International Service Association**)
13. **Self-referential acronym** – same as Recursive acronym.
14. **Syllable acronym** – is an abbreviation formed from (usually) initial syllables of several words, such as **interpol** for **International police**.
15. **Three-Letter Acronyms** – acronyms which use three letter.

2.2 Description of News Paper

A newspaper was periodical publication containing news, other informative articles and usually advertising. A newspaper was usually print on relatively inexpensive, low grade paper such as newsprint. The news organization that published newspaper were themselves often acronym called newspaper. Most news paper now publish online as well as print. The online version were called online newspaper or newsites.

According to Uchjana Effendy (1993: 241) “Newspaper was paper printed that contained report which has happened in the society with the characteristic periodically, generally and actual about anything and anywhere all this world for the readers”.

Newspaper were typically published daily or weekly. News magazines were also weekly, but they have magazine format. General interest newspaper typically publish news articles and feature articles on national and international news as well as local news. The news includes political events and personalities, business and finance, crime, severe weather and natural disaster, health and medicine, science, and technology, sport, entertainment, society, food and cooking, clothing and home fashion and the arts.

2.3 Description of *The Jakarta Post*

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The Paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000. *The Jakarta Post* also features both a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. It is targeted as foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, *The Jakarta Post* has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". *The Jakarta Post* is a member of Asian News Network.

2.4 The Edition of *The Jakarta Post*

a. Sunday edition

The Jakarta Post's Sunday edition was launched on 18 September 1994. The Sunday edition includes more in-depth stories, as well as entertainment and fiction that would not be published in the weekly edition.

b. Online edition

The Jakarta Post features an online edition, which includes both print and internet exclusive stories that are free to access. There are also news flashes that are developed as they happen. The paper hopes to digitize the entirety of its printed stories, with at least 50,000 articles dating to June 1994 already digitized.

c. Bali Daily

On April 2012 *The Jakarta Post* launched Bali Daily, a four pages daily newspaper produced in Bali, after nothing that 4,900 of their subscribers lives on the island.

2.5 Layout and Style of *The Jakarta Post*

The Jakarta Post follows a broadsheet format. In the beginning, it featured an index on the front pages, as well as short offbeat stories under the title “This Odd World”. The lifestyle section had eight comic strips, and it used more photograph and graphics than was normal for Indonesian publications at the time. The editorial tended to be shorter than their Indonesian counterparts.

The Jakarta Post uses the inverted pyramid style reporting. With the most important information at the beginning of the article; during the 1980, many Indonesian paper put the lead paragraph further down. Bill Tarrant attributes this to different writing styles in English and Indonesian, with the English favoring the passive voice and circuitous approach. Regarding this topic, Wanandi has said that “ You cannot bullshit in English, like the javanese way”.

The Jakarta Post is targeted at Indonesian businesspeople, well-educated Indonesians, and foreigners. In 1991, 62 percent of the paper’s readers were

expatriates. Under Pudjomartono's leadership, it began targeting more Indonesian readers. As of 2009, approximately half of its 40,000 readers are middle class Indonesians.

B. Conceptual Framework

Acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the word in a title or phrase and using them as new word or an abbreviation formed from the initial letters of other words and pronounced as a word. Many kinds of the way to give information to the readers about acronym. Through acronym the reader can different between type and structural formation of the acronym. This research, will be conduct to analyse Indonesian and English acronyms.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The study is analysis of English and Indonesian Acronyms, so the descriptive qualitative method will be apply in this research. This research is a descriptive qualitative research, the data collect in the form of words. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975:5), as quoted by Lexy J. Moleong (2011:6). Qualitative research is a research is a research procedure that produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the people and observe behaviour. Says that descriptive qualitative research develop concepts based on the available data and follow the flexible research design that would be suitable to the context.

This study attempt to give a complete analysis of English and Indonesian Acronyms. The explanation means that descriptive research describe the situation or things systematically actually the researcher collect the data that are relating to the title.

B. Source of Data

The source of data are editorials of *The Jakarta Post*. In this study, the researcher took the news text of the editorials of *The Jakarta Post*. So, a news text explored for each edition or publication. The research focused on five editorials in *The Jakarta Post* which is publish

C. The Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, some steps were applied as the following:

1. Search the data by *The Jakarta Post* in newspaper.
2. Collecting the editorials in one publication of *The Jakarta Post*.
3. Marking/ checklist the editorials of the text *The Jakarta Post*.
4. Identifying and classifying all the sentences containing acronyms in editorials *The Jakarta Post*.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

The data were collected from editorials of *The Jakarta Post*. The procedures of analyzing data are as the follows:

1. Identifying the types of acronyms in the article
2. Classifying the types of the acronyms
3. Find out the most dominant type of acronyms in the article
4. Calculating the percentage of the most dominant of acronym

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100 \% \quad (\text{Sudijono, 2012:43})$$

Notes :

P : The percentage of the most dominant types of acronym

F : Frequency of the type acronym

N : Total of acronym

100 % : Constant Numeral

5. The tabulating dominant types of acronyms that using in editorials of *The Jakarta Post*.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. The Data

After collecting the data, all the data were classified based on the types of acronyms. In this research, were analyzed of the headlines which contained acronyms of *The Jakarta Post*. Data were collected based on the sentences of *The Jakarta Post*. The data are presented in the following tables:

Table 4.1
The Data of Acronyms of The Jakarta Post
Friday, December 23, 2016

No	Headlines	Types of Acronyms
1	As the Criminal Code (KUHP) defined sexual violence merely as rape.	Recursive Acronym
2	According to a company statement published on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX).	Self-referential Acronym
3	Meanwhile, its third party funds (DPK) are projected to grow by around 14 percent.	Self-referential Acronym
4	Bank Indonesia (BI) has told banks to lower their credit car monthly interest rate to 2.25	Recursive Acronym
5	Fearing that allowing sex outside marriage and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT)	Immigrant Acronym
6	Also on Thursday, the association of moslem housewives (Persistri)	Syllable Acronym
7	The YLBHI presented criminal law expert Ahmad Sofian as an expert witness.	Immigrant Acronym
8	1.22 percent of gross domestic product (GDP)	Self-referential Acronym
9	The women's Coalition and Institute for criminal justice reform (ICJR)	Immigrant Acronym
10	Those supporting the petitioners, meanwhile, include the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)	Recursive Acronym
11	Following the death of the elephant, the jakarta animal aid network (JAAN) audited the problematic zoo twice.	Immigrant Acronym
12	The concepts will be similar to independent	Recursive Acronym

	power producers (IPP)	
13	The Indonesian Logistics Association (ALI)	Immigrant Acronym
14	and the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin)	Syllable Acronym
15	Center for Reform in Economics (CORE) Indonesia research director M. Faisal	Immigrant Acronym
16	Throughput fee to state-owned airport operator Angkasa Pura (AP) II	Immigrant Acronym
17	The latest world bank 2016 Logistic Performance Index (LPI)	Immigrant Acronym
18	Non-tax state revenue (PNPB), the limited participation of the private sector	Immigrant Acronym
19	Data from the Upstream Oil and Gas Regulatory Special Task Force (SKKMigas)	Syllable Acronym
20	Including the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK)	Immigrant Acronym
21	The public spotlight in 2013 during a leadership spat and again last year when the supreme audit agency (BPK)	Immigrant Acronym
22	Who served as a Komnas HAM comisioner from 2002 to 2007	Syllable Acronym
23	Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia and Los Angeles- based Trust Company of the west (TCW)	Recursive Acronym
24	13 percent growth in its assets under management (AUM) to Rp 43 trillion	Immigrant Acronym

Table 4.2
The Data of Acronyms of The Jakarta Post
Friday, January 13, 2017

No	Headlines	Types Acronym
25	It predicts that the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI)	Immigrant Acronym
26	Was detained on Friday under Malaysia's Security Offences (Special Measure) Act (SOSMA)	Recursive Aronym
27	Which are the Dutch equivalentents of the Indonesian Employers Association (APINDO)	Immigrant Acronym
28	Was on a short visit to the country before	Recursive Acronym

	attending the World Economic Forum (WEF)	
29	Indonesian businesspeople and economists expect crude palm oil (CPO) supply in the country	Recursive Acronym
30	The Indonesian Palm Oil Producers Association (Gapki) predicts CPO output in the country will fall by 15 to 20 percent	Syllable Acronym
31	Gapki chairman Joko Supriyono at the 12th Indonesian Palm Oil Conference and 2016 Price Outlook (IPOC) on Thursday	Recursive Acronym
32	Some of the recipients were Muslim Organizations, such as Muhammadiyah, Al Washliyah, The Association of Indonesian Muslim University Students (KAMMI)	Immigrant Acronym
33	Earlier this year, he was convicted for bribing three Medan State Administrative Court (PTUN) judges.	Recursive Acronym
34	The pair was nominated by the prosperous Justice Party (PKS)	Immigrant Acronym
35	Indonesian Military (TNI) chief Gatot Numantyo, who was among the top officials in attendance at the meeting	Recursive Acronym
36	Chairman Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), the country's largest muslim organization	Immigrant Acronym
37	Donald Trump was confirming that when he takes office as US president in January	Recursive Acronym
38	He will kill the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade deal with Asian	Immigrant Acronym
39	It is natural to ponder the prospects for the UK economy and the consequences of the politics	Recursive Acronym
40	China's foreign direct investment (FDI) in Indonesia by a staggering 291 percent.	Immigrant Acronym
41	Especially entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	Syllable Acronym
42	Shortly after PRC was founded in 1949	Immigrant Acronym
43	From the top down to working levels, from government think tanks, business, even NGOs	Syllable Acronym
44	The US as the leader but cannot move forward the regional comprehensive economic	Immigrant Acronym

	partnership (RCEP)	
45	Which ASEAN proposed in response to the TPP initiative and is now being pushed by China?	Recursive Acronym

Table 4.3
The Data of Acronyms of The Jakarta Post
Tuesday March 14, 2017

No	Headlines	Types of Acronyms
46	Conversation International Indonesia (CII)	Recursive Acronym
47	Papua State University and the Regional Technical Implementing Unit (UPTD)	Immigrant Acronym
48	The Indonesian government as a United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Recursive Acronym
49	The UNICEF report warns that for Syria's young generation, coping mechanisms and medical care.	Recursive Acronym
50	Meanwhile, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent humanitarian organization works in Syria	Immigrant Acronym
51	President Jokowi gave orders to the newly-established Haj Fund Management Agency (BPKH)	Immigrant Acronym
52	Including former United Development Party (PPP)	Immigrant Acronym
53	Under the current arrangement, the haj fund is kept in the form of Sharia Sovereign Bonds (SBSN)	Recursive Acronym
54	Tranparency International Indonesia (TII)	Immigrant Acronym
55	Was under the administration of the Dutch East India Company (VOC)	Recursive Acronym

56	The Bank of Japan's (BOJ) bond-purchase plan for March puts policy makers on track	Recursive Acronym
57	The competition has heated up considerably across both divisions of the Texmoda Jakarta Cricket Association (JCA)	Immigrant Acronym
58	The TKCC Royals were in trouble	Immigrant Acronym
59	In order to solve this problem and meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	Recursive Acronym
60	The Ministry of Argiculture has been working with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Immigrant Acronym
61	To demonstrate and scale up Conservation Agriculture (CA)	Recursive Acronym
62	Making allusions to the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon Freezone (SEANWFZ)	Syllable Acronym
63	The block is home ASEAN Reguional Forum (ARF)	Immigrant Acronym
64	According to data from the Riau Disaster Miligation Agency (BPPD)	Immigrant Acronym
65	The UK as Thailand's National Anti-Corruption Comission (NACC)	Immigrant Acronym

B. Data Analysis

1. The Types of Acronyms

The data were analyzed based on the objective of the problems in order to find out the types of acronym and to find out the dominant type of acronym. The data were classified According to Bauer (1985: 237) "An Acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase and using them as a new word" namely types of acronyms are anacronym, alphabetism, backronyms, euphonius, immigrant, initialisms, hybrid, letter, nested, obselete,

redundant, recursive, self-referential, syllable, three-letter. After collecting the data, all data were classified based on the types of acronyms.

- a. **Anacronym** – is a backronym that became a replacement of other acronym that have become obsolete acronym and not used anymore.
- b. **Alphabetism** – the same as initialism or initial acronym. Also may refer to special approach or sometimes discrimination (usually of companies) on the basis that the name is an initialism.
- c. **Backronyms** – is a phrase which is constructed backwards from some word (usually initialism).
- d. **Euphonious acronym** – an acronym where letters are added or subtracted to produce a pronounceable word. E.g. **laser** (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), radar (Radio Detection And Ranging).
- e. **Immigrant acronym** – is an acronym where foreign words are adopted into English. E.g. **RSVP**.
- f. **Initialisms** – an acronym where each letter stands for a separate word.
- g. **Hybrid acronym** – acronym that has the features of both letter acronyms and syllable acronyms. E.g. **JPEG** or **MS-DOS**.
- h. **Letter acronym** – same as Initial acronym or Initialisms.
- i. **Nested acronym** – an acronym where one of the letters presents another acronym. E.g. **AIM** (AOL Instant Messenger)
- j. **Obsolete acronym** – an acronym or abbreviation that is not used anymore or has been replaced with a different name.
- k. **Redundant acronym** – a phrase of an acronym/ abbreviation and a word(s) which make up an acronym as well as the phrase itself. E.g. **PIN** Number,

ATM Machine, **VIN** Number, **RAM** Memory, **LCD** display, **LED** diode, **ISBN** number.

- l. Recursive acronym** – is an acronym which refers to itself in the expression for which it stands. E.g. **VISA (Visa International Service Association)**
- m. Self-referential acronym** – same as Recursive acronym.
- n. Syllable acronym** – is an abbreviation formed from (usually) initial syllables of several words, such as **interpol** for **International police**.
- o. Three-Letter Acronyms** – acronyms which use three letter.

2. Syllable Structural of Acronym

The syllable structural formation of Acronyms in the Jakarta Post article:

The analysis of syllable structure of acronym based on Kiparskys theory, he described the string of syllable which is good or bad. Common or good rythm according to kiparski was, the combination of phonemes arranged become a syllable such as: **VCV** example: **ASA (Asian Soccer Academy)**, **CVC** example: **CAR (Capital Adequa Ratio)**, **VC**, **CV**, and the uncommon or bad syllable was **CCV** or **VCC**.

Table 4.4

Syllable Structural of Acronyms The Jakarta Post

No	Acronyms	Syllable Structural
1	KUHP	Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana
2	IDX (BEI)	Indonesia Stock Exchange (Bursa Efek Indonesia)
3	DPK	Dana Pihak Ketiga

4	BI	Bank Indonesia
5	LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
6	PERSISTRI	Persatuan Islam Istri
7	YLBHI	Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia
8	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
9	ICJR	Institute for Criminal Justice Reform
10	MUI	Majelis Ulama Indonesia
11	JAAN	Jakarta Animal Aid Network
12	IPP	Independent Power Procedures
13	ALI	Asosiasi Logistik Indonesia
14	KADIN	Kamar Dagang Indonesia
15	CORE	Center for Reform in Economics
16	AP	Angkasa Pura
17	LPI	Logistic Performance Index
18	PNBP	Pendapatan Nasional Bukan Pajak
19	SKKMigas	Satuan Kerja Khusus Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi
20	PPATK	Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Tranksaksi Keuangan
21	BPK	Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan
22	Komnas HAM	Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia
23	TCW	Trust Company of the West
24	AUM	Assets Under Management
25	JCI	Jakarta Composite Index
26	SOSMA	Sosial Masyarakat
27	APINDO	Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia
28	WEF	World Economic Forum
29	CPO	Crude Palm Oil
30	Gapki	Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia
31	IPOC	Indonesian Palm Oil Conference
32	KAMMI	Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim Indonesia
33	PTUN	Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara

34	PKS	Partai Keadilan Sejahtera
35	TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia
36	NU	Nahdlatul Ulama
37	US	United States
38	TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership
39	UK	United Kingdom
40	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
41	SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
42	PRC	People Republic of China
43	NGOs	Non Government Organizations
44	RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
45	ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
46	CII	Conversation International Indonesia
47	UPTD	Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah
48	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
49	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
50	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
51	BPKH	Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan
52	PPP	Partai Persatuan Pembangunan
53	SBSN	Surat Berharga Syariah Negara
54	TII	Tranparency International Indonesia
55	VOC	Vereenige Oostindische Compagnie
56	BOJ	Bank Of Japan's
57	JCA	Jakarta Cricket Association
58	TKCC	Toyota Kijang Cyber Community
59	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
60	FAO	Foodand Agriculture Organization
61	CA	Conservation Agriculture
62	NACC	National Anti-Corruption Commision

63	SEANWFZ	South East Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
64	ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
65	BPPD	Badan Pelayanan Pendapatan Daerah

Table 4.5

Data Analysis of the Acronyms

No	Headlines	Immigrant	Recursive	Syllable	Self-R
1	As the Criminal Code (KUHP) defined sexual violence merely as rape.		✓		
2	According to a company statement published on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX).	✓			
3	Meanwhile, its third party funds (DPK) are projected to grow by around 14 percent.	✓			
4	Bank Indonesia (BI) has told banks to lower their credit card monthly interest rate to 2.25		✓		
5	Fearing that allowing sex outside marriage and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender	✓			

	(LGBT)				
6	Also on Thursday, the association of moslem housewives (Persistri)			✓	
7	1.22 percent of gross domestic product (GDP)				✓
8	The YLBHI presented criminal law expert Ahmad Sofian as an expert witness.	✓			
9	Those supporting the petitioners, meanwhile, include the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)		✓		
10	Following the death of the elephant, the jakarta animal aid network (JAAN) audited the problematic zoo twice.	✓			
12	The concepts will be similar to independent power producers (IPP)		✓		
13	The Indonesian Logistics Association (ALI)				

14	and the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin)	✓		✓	
15	Center for Reform in Economics (CORE) Indonesia research director M. Faisal	✓			
16	Throughput fee to state-owned airport operator Angkasa Pura (AP) II	✓			
17	The latest world bank 2016 Logistic Performance Index (LPI)	✓			
18	Non-tax state revenue (PNPB), the limited participation of the private sector	✓			
19	Data from the Upstream Oil and Gas Regulatory Special Task Force (SKKMigas)			✓	
20	Including the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK)	✓			
21	The public spotlight in 2013				

	during a leadership spat and again last year when the supreme audit agency (BPK)	✓			
22	Who served as a Komnas HAM comisioner from 2002 to 2007			✓	
23	Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia and Los Angeles-based Trust Company of the west (TCW)		✓		
24	13 percent growth in its assets under management (AUM) to Rp 43 trillion	✓			
25	It predicts that the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI)	✓			
26	Was detained on Friday under Malaysia's Security Offences (Special Measure) Act (SOSMA)		✓		
27	Which are the Dutch equivalent of the Indonesian Employers Association (APINDO)	✓			

28	Was on a short visit to the country before attending the World Economic Forum (WEF)		✓		
29	Indonesian businesspeople and economists expect crude palm oil (CPO) supply in the country		✓		
30	The Indonesian Palm Oil Producers Association (Gapki) predicts CPO output in the country will fall by 15 to 20 percent		✓		
31	Gapki chairman Joko Supriyono at the 12th Indonesian Palm Oil Conference and 2016 Price Outlook (IPOC) on Thursday		✓		
32	Some of the recipients were Muslim Organizatins, such as Muhammadiyah, Al Washliyah, The Association of Indonesian Muslim University Students (KAMMI)	✓			

33	Earlier this year, he was convicted for bribing three Medan State Administrative Court (PTUN) judges.		✓		
34	The pair was nominated by the prosperous Justice Party (PKS)	✓			
35	Indonesian Military (TNI) chief Gatot Numantyo, who was among the top officials in attendace at the meeting		✓		
36	Chairman Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), the country's largest muslim organization	✓			
37	Donald Trump was confirming that when he takes office as US president in Jnuary		✓		
38	He will kill the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade deal with Asian	✓			
39	It is natural to ponder the prospects for the				

	UK economy and the consequences of the politics		✓		
40	China's foreign direct investment (FDI) in Indonesia by a staggering 291 percent.	✓			
41	Especially entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SMEs)			✓	
42	Shortly after PRC was founded in 1949	✓			
43	From the top down to working levels, from government think tanks, business, even NGOs			✓	
44	The US as the leader but cannot move forward the regional comprehensive economic partnership (RCEP)	✓			
45	Which ASEAN proposed in response to the TPP initiative and is now being pushed by China?		✓		

46	Conversation International Indonesia (CII)		✓		
47	Papua State University and the Regional Technical Implementing Unit (UPTD)	✓			
48	The Indonesian government as a United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)		✓		
49	The UNICEF report warns that for Syria's young generation, coping mechanisms and medical care.		✓		
50	Meanwhile, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent humanitarian organization works in Syria	✓			
51	President Jokowi gave orders to the newly-established Hajj Fund Management Agency (BPKH)	✓			

52	Including former United Development Party (PPP)	✓			
53	Under the current arrangement, the haj fund is kept in the form of Sharia Sovereign Bonds (SBSN)		✓		
54	Tranparency International Indonesia (TII)	✓			
55	Was under the administration of the Dutch East India Company (VOC)		✓		
56	The Bank of Japan's (BOJ) bond-purchase plan for March puts policy makers on track		✓		
57	The competition has heated up considerably across both divisions of the Texmoda Jakarta Cricket Association (JCA)	✓			
58	The TKCC Royals were in trouble	✓			
59	In order to solve this problem and				

	meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)		✓		
60	The Ministry of Argiculture has been working with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	✓			
61	To demonstrate and scale up Conservation Agriculture (CA)		✓		
62	Meanwhile, The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	✓			
63	Making allusions to the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon Freezone (SEANWFZ)			✓	
64	The block is home ASEAN Reguional Forum (ARF)	✓			
65	According to data from the Riau Disaster Miligation Agency (BPPD)	✓			

3. The Most Dominant Type of Acronym

After classifying the types of acronym in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*, the researcher found four types of acronym. Counting the most dominant type of acronym, appearance by applying the formula

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Note P = Result of the totality of dominant use

F = The frequency types of acronym

N = Total of items

Table 4.6
The Total Percentage Types of Acronym

No	The Types of Acronym	Frequency	Percentage
1	Immigrant Acronym	34	52.30%
2	Recursive Acronym	23	35.38%
3	Syllable Acronym	7	10.76%
4	Self-referential Acronym	1	01.53%
Total		65	100%

From the data above, it is known that the dominant type of acronym is immigrant with 34 (52.30%)

C. Research Findings

After the researcher analyzed all the data obtained in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*, the findings can be reported as follows:

1. The headlines of *The Jakarta Post* contained four types of acronym.

2. All of the data show that the types of acronyms are immigrant 34 (52.30%), recursive 23 (35.38 %), syllable 7 (10.76%), self-referential 1 (01.53%). The dominant type of acronym was immigrat 34 (52.30%).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The Acronym found in the headlines of The Jakarta Post were immigrant, recursive, syllable, self-referential and the dominant type of acronym was immigrant. Having analyzed the data, the conclusion was presented as the follows:

1. There were four types of acronym, namely immigrant, recursive, syllable and self-referential and the percentages of immigrant was 34 (52.30%), recursive 23 (35.38%), syllable 7 (10.76%), self-referential 1 (01.53%)
2. Immigrant was the most dominant type used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*

B. Suggestions

In relations to the conclusions, suggestions are put forward as follows:

1. Teacher

It is suggested that the English teacher should explain more deeply about acronym to deliver the material in order to make the students understand especially in that subject because acronym is not only stated as figure of speech and also can be used as the words which in daily life.

2. Other researcher

For the further researcher, particularly those who have the same problem and interested in conducting research, it is suggested that this study could be used a reference.

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