AN ANALYSIS OF ABBREVIATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY AS FOUND IN *KOMPAS.COM*

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Abstract

The use of abbreviation is often used in news writing in order to conserve the news space to the readers. So that abbreviation can make the news become clearer, simple and easy to understand by the readers. Abbreviation can be found easily whether it in newspaper or on website such as KOMPAS.com. This research is aimed to figure out the types of abbreviation on KOMPAS.com website especially at technology section. The source of the data of this research is news-text in Bahasa Indonesia which from KOMPAS.com website, at technology section especially at gadget and hardware sections, which is issued on 1st January 2017 until 30th December 2018. This research uses descriptive method. The data analysis is done based on abbreviation theory which is stated by three experts Schendl (2001), Weakly (2006), Andrew (2007). According to them, there are 6 abbreviation types that are acronym (an abbreviation which comes from the combination of the initial letters of every word), contraction (an abbreviation which comes from the combination of the initial and suffix letters from one word), shortening word (an abbreviation which comes by eliminating suffix of one word), clipping word (an abbreviation which comes by eliminating some parts of initial or suffix of one word), initialism (an abbreviation which comes by taking the initial letter of one word), blend (an abbreviation which comes by the result of 2 abbreviations combined). The result of this research shows that there are 6 types of abbreviation on KOMPAS.com especially at technology section: acronym (23%), contraction (2%), shortening word (2%), clipping word (2%), initialism (70%), blend (1%). So, it can be concluded that initialism is the most dominated abbreviation type on KOMPAS.com especially at the technology section, while another dominated abbreviation type found even it is less from 25% is acronym. While the most rarely found abbreviation types on this website are contraction, shortening, clipping word and blend.

Key words: abbreviation, technology

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A. INTRODUCTION

According to Walija (1996:4), disclose the definition language of communication is the most complete and effective way to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinion to others. Language is a system of speech sounds which used to communicate by public users. That is why without a language people will be difficult to coorperate and understand each other. Through language, people can understand what other people want and think. It's make humans become the most creative creature.

Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. According to O'grady and Dobrovolsky (1989:89-90), morphology is a component of transformational-generative word which talks about the internal structure of words, especially the word complex. Other definition come from Rusmaji (1993:2), morphology include words, parts and processes. In general, morphology is the study of the structure and form of words in a language, including inflection, derivation, and the formation of compounds. The humans need to study about how the language created, the study was called word formation. Word formation is the creation of a new word. According to Crystal (2003:523-524), word formation as the process of morphological variation in the constitution of words. It is the phenomenon of language that used by language user who never stops it's development. It means that, the growing of language which is more significant. It gives possibility for language user to modify the language. Whereas in modifying a language, language user must follow rules as stated in language. It is talking about the way of creating a new word. The study is called by abbreviation.

According to Kridalaksana (2007:159), abbreviation is a process of putting off one or some parts of lexeme or a combination of lexeme, so it's become a new word form. In addition, abbreviation is used in any form of communication. Abbreviation is a part of morphological study, especially word formation. Word formation is the process of creating of the new word and used in daily communication. The word may be an existing word and then that word is created into new one.There are several types of abbreviation that proposed by Schendl, Weakely, Andrew : Acronym, Blend, Initialism, Shortening, Constraction, clipping word. 1. **Acronym** is a special type of shortening. A typical acronym takes the first sound from each of several words and makes a new word from those initial sounds. If the resulting word is pronounced like any other words it is a true acronym. For example of true acronym *ASCII* (American Standard Code for Information Interchange), *NASA* (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), and *WAC* (Women's Army Corps). 2. **Blend** is formed from the part of existing words and a combination of the parts of two words. For example in English, "cyborg" is bland from cybernetic and organism. In Indonesia, Jubir(*jurubicara*), ruko (rumahtoko), suramadu (surabayamadura). 3. **Initialism**is It gives the name for something that is still pronounced separately. For example in English, BBC (*British Broadcasting Corporation*), PBS (*Public Broadcasting System*), Another example can be seen in Indonesian language, for example KPK (*KomisiPembererantasanKorupsi*), DPR (*DewanPerwakilan Rakyat*). 4. **Shortening** is an abbreviation in which the beginning or end of the word has been omitted. The example, ADS is a shortening

of advertisement (to promote a product or service), app is a shortening of application (software), flu is a shortening of influenza (an illness), blog is a shortening of weblog (a type of website), and rhino is a shortening of rhinoceros (wild animal). 5. **Constraction** are abbreviations in which we omit letters from the middle of a word. It is no need write a full stop at the end of a contraction. The first letter is a capital letter only if the full word starts with a capital letter. For example, *Dr* = Doctor, *govt* = government, *St* = Saint, *Mr* = Mister, *He's* = He is, *They'd* = they would, and *I've* = I have .6. **Clipping Words** are characteristics of shortening but the element which is moved is not affix but part of lexical items itself. In clipping word, syllables are cut off from a word. For example in English, fridge (*refrigerator*) memo (*memorandum*), pub (*public house*). Schendl said that clipping from will usually be the first syllable or two of the original, such as "exam" from examination and "doc" from doctor, bike from bicycle. That are the types and the example of abbreviation according the expert. This research is limited on the types of abbreviation. The writer choose KOMPAS.COM because it is very famous or popular newspaper.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Abbreviation found in KOMPAS.com conducted by using descriptive method. Descriptive method is one of projects which studies about problems in community, norm and community, and the process that occur in the community. Descriptive study concern with the present phenomena in terms of conditions, practices beliefs, processes, relationships or trends invariably. This research was qualitative research. According to Makyut (1994:44) qualitative research is developed to a general focus of inquiry that helps to guide the discovery of what is to be known about some social phenomenon. Related to this research, social phenomenon was used abbreviation in KOMPAS.com especially in technology. The data that analyzed were abbreviation and focus of study about types of abbreviation. The data of this research were from KOMPAS.com and took from 1 January 2017 until 30 December 2018. In KOMPAS.com there are so many abbreviation exist in that newspaper. Technology column in KOMPAS.com, there are so many news about technology and in that column exist 4 sub topic that are gadget, hardware, internet, app&os. In this research the writer focused in two sub topic of technology from KOMPAS.com, that are gadget and hardware because in that sub topic so many abbreviation that writer found. In the process of collecting the data, this research needed some instruments which helped the researcher in working on this research. The researcher collected the data by using computer. Computer was used to browse a newspaper on internet. Later, the researcher used facilities, such as modem and WI-FI to get information about technology on KOMPAS.com on internet, highlighter to indicate which one belongs to abbreviation, and blurry book for small notes. Besides, the researcher also used writing equipment such as pencil or pen. It was used to make list the abbreviations found in breaking news. Researcher make a group into the types of abbreviation and make a table indikator.

In this research, the writer used a library research to collect the data. Library research is applied to get information in solving a problem, to fulfill an academic

assignment. This method is used to find a certain data by collecting some other research that are relevant to topic discussed. The writer use KOMPAS.com to collect the data. The data that writer got will be captured in the writer's android. After got the data, the writer will applied the data into a table to arrange the data based on types of data that writer got in Kompas online newspaper.

There are some steps to writer to collect the data, which are:
1. The writer identified technology on KOMPAS.com
   It means the data were copied into one file and print them into a paper.
2. The writer read technology column on KOMPAS.com
   It means the data were gave a mark include the types of abbreviation.
3. The writer tabulated technology column on KOMPAS.com
   It means the data were processed information by putting a screenshot the data and table.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Findings

The data of this paper are all words that contain abbreviation found on Kompas online newspaper about technology in KOMPAS.COM. The data were taken from 1 January 2017 until 30 December 2018. From this edition, the writer collected around seventy news about technology, but not all news contain abbreviation. Among those seventy, around fifty six news that have the data of abbreviation.

The example from each types of abbreviation that writer found on this newspaper, that are :

- **Acronym**
  Ex : AMOLED (Matrix Organic Light Emitting Diode), CES (Costumer Electronic Show)
- **Constraction**
  Ex : It's (it is), I'm (i am)
- **Shortening**
  Ex : E-MAIL (Electronic Mail), IPHONE (Individual Phone)
- **Clipping Word**
  Ex : PHONE (Telephone), CYBER (Cyberspace)
- **Initialism**
  Ex :UHD (Ultra High Definition), SSD (Solid State Driver)
- **Blend**
  Ex : WIFI (Wireless Fidelity)

After collecting and analysing the data of types of Abbreviation as found in technology column on KOMPAS.com, the writer found the result as shown the table below.

The types of abbreviation found in gadget and hardware column in technology topic on KOMPAS.com

No	Types of Abbreviation	Number of Data	Percentage
1	Acronym	30	29%
2	Contraction	1	1%
3	Shortening	4	4%
4	Clipping word	3	3%
5	Initialism	65	62%
6	Blends	1	1%
	Total	104	100%

According to the table, there are 104 abbreviations found in technology column on KOMPAS.com. consist of six types of abbreviation according to Schendle, Weakly, Andrew that are : Acronym, Contraction, Shortening, Clipping word, Initialism, Blends. The table also shows dominant abbreviation that used in this online newspaper. First, Initialism (62%) and second one is Acronym (29%). This table also shows the other types of abbreviation that rarely to use in techno rubric on Kompas online newspaper. The percentage of the other types of abbreviation has significant differences between Initialism and Acronym. Like Shortening 4%, Clipping word 3%, Contraction and Blend only 1% of each type in this online newspaper.

2. Discussions

Based on findings in Kompas online newspaper about technology, the writer found 70% initialism, 23% acronym, 2% constraction, 2% shortening, 2% clipping word, 1% blend.It can be concluded that abbreviation was often used Kompasonline newspaper especially in technology on KOMPAS.COM. It can be seen that techno rubric on KOMPAS.COMused abbreviation to give information to the readers with style of shortening of words and sensation of language. As a result, it gave new influence to the readers in terms of vocabulary of abbreviation.Furthermore, the readers will be interested and get a strong impact.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION
1. Conclusion

According to the data that the wriiter got from Kompas techno online newspaper, only two types of abbreviation that dominant to used in techno news on KOMPAS.com. That areinitialism 67% and acronym 25%. Almost all of technology in electronic tools shortend by used initialism and acronym as the name of that tools.

2. Suggestion

In this paper, the writer classified words or phrases of news in Kompas online newspaper about techno rubric. The writer hopes next researcher can analyzed all sentences about techno rubric in KOMPAS.COM or other online news per period but in one theme and per author and different theme. In addition, the writer suggest for the future researcher to analyze why author use word formation. For the theory, it is good to use recent theory from Schendl and search in Google. Moreover, theories which were used in this study can be applied for further studies.

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