

**TYPES OF INDONESIAN ABBREVIATIONS FOUND
IN THE *EKONOMI BISNIS* RUBRIC
OF *PADANG EXPRESS* NEWSPAPER**



JELVI IRAWAN

**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ART
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG
Wisuda Periode Maret 2013**

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

**TYPES OF INDONESIAN ABBREVIATIONS FOUND IN *EKONOMI BISNIS*
RUBRIC OF *PADANG EXPRESS* NEWSPAPER**

Jelvi Irawan

Artikel ini disusun berdasarkan skripsi Jelvi Irawan untuk persyaratan wisuda periode maret 2013 dan telah diperiksa/disetujui oleh kedua pembimbing.

Padang, Februari 2013

Pembimbing I



Drs. Saunir Saun, M. Pd.

Pembimbing II



Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd, M. Hum.

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Mengelompokkan jenis kata singkatan yang di temukan di rubrik Ekonomi Bisnis dari koran Padang Express, (2) Bagaimana kata singkatan constructed rubrik Ekonomi Bisnis pada koran Padang Express, di publikasikan pada bulan Februari 2011 dari edisi 1 sampai 28. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Weakly (2006) dan Schendl (2001). Ditemukan 6 tipe, 5 tipe sesuai dengan teori Weakly and Schendl dan 1 tipe tidak ditemukan. Ke 5 tipe tersebut adalah: *clipping word,blend, acronym, initialism,and contractions*. Sedangkan yang tidak termasuk itu adalah gejala akronim seperti : PBB-P2 singkatan dari Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan Pedesaan dan Perkotaan.

Abstrak

The purposes of this study were to (1) find the types of abbreviation found in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper, (2) know how the abbreviations constructed in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper, published in February 2011 from edition 1 to editions 28 .This research used Weakly (2006) and Schendl (2001). Found 6 types, 5 types according to the theory of weakly and Schendl and 1 type not found. Into 5 types are: clipping word, blend, acronym, initialism, and contractions. While that is not included as it is a symptom of acronyms: PBB-P2 Taken From *Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan Pedesaan dan Perkotaan*.

**TYPES OF INDONESIAN ABBREVIATIONS FOUND
IN *EKONOMI BISNIS* RUBRIC
OF *PADANG EXPRESS* NEWSPAPER**

**Jelvi Irawan¹, Saunir Saun², Rima Andriani Sari³
Program Studi Bahasa Inggris
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang
Email: jelviirawan@gmail.com**

Abstrak

The purposes of this study were to (1) find the types of abbreviation found in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper, (2) know how the abbreviations constructed in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper, published in February 2011 from edition 1 to editions 28. This research used Weakly (2006) and Schendl (2001). Found 6 types, 5 types according to the theory of weakly and Schendl and 1 type not found. Into 5 types are: clipping word, blend, acronym, initialism, and contractions. While that is not included as it is a symptom of acronyms: PBB-P2 Taken From *Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan Pedesaan dan Perkotaan*.

Key words: Newspaper, Word formation, Abbreviation, Types of Abbreviation.

A. Introduction

A newspaper gives many information and complete rubric, like criminal rubric, economy business rubric, politic rubric, and so on. Each news has many varieties of languages and it is unique. The interesting thing in each rubric that is given must be brief and accurate. Besides, it is also easy to be understood by every reader especially in understanding abbreviation.

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

¹ Mahasiswa Penulis Skripsi Prodi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris untuk Wisuda Periode Maret 2013

² Pembimbing I, dosen FBS Universitas Negeri Padang

³ Pembimbing II, dosen FBS Universitas Negeri Padang

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 as; *ATM* (*Automatic teller Machine*), and *IQ* (*Intelligence Quotient*). There are also some examples of abbreviations in Indonesia such as; *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

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. So this study analyzed about abbreviations in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper that Published on February 2011

. 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 This research was limited the discussion to the types of abbreviation based on Schendl (2001: 28) and Weakly (2006) theory, how are the abbreviations constructed and used.

Types of Abbreviations according to Weakly (2006), 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.

Schendl (2001:28-29) has a different type of abbreviations, there are:

1. Clipping word

Clipping word, syllables are cut off from a word. Clipping word is characteristic of shorting but the element which is removed is not affix, but part of the lexical items itself. For example, in English is *Prof* (*Professor*), *Ad* (*Advertisement*). In Indonesia is *Bu* (*Ibu*), *Kek* (*Kakek*). Schendl also says that clipping form usual be the first syllable or two of the original, as with *porn* from *pornography* and *bi* from *bisexual*.

2. Blends

Blends are formed from the part of existing words and a combination of the parts of two words. For example, in English

is *Brunch* (*Breakfast+ lunch*), *Botox* (*Botulism+toxin*). In Indonesia is *Angkot* (*Angkutan +kota*).

3. Acronym

Acronym are full words formed from the initial letters of others words or major parts of a compound term and pronouncing them. For example, in English is *OPAC* was originally an acronym for *Online Public Acces Catalog* and Indonesia is *STIKES* was originally an acronym for *Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan*.

4. Initialism

It gives the name for something that is still pronounced separately. For example, in English is *IRS* (*Internal Revenue Service*), and in Indonesia is *UNP* (*Universitas Negeri Padang*).

In conclusion, abbreviations are the rules for creating new word are done by every single of language in the world. For the types of abbreviations above, the process of shortening of word or phrase with lose one some part of lexeme. In every type, has different ways to make abbreviations like using full stop, using capital letter, and write the full form or standard form. And then, based on the explanation above abbreviations can be divided into five types from Weakly (2006) and Schendl

(2001:28-29) theories. They are clipping word, acronym, initialism, contraction, blends.

The language in the newspaper is the language of mass communication. The language that is used is brief, short and economic language in order that the limitation space which is available can explain the message. Besides that, the words that are taken must be common and popular. The important thing is the Journalist can make every society that is from the different level and background knowledge has ability in understanding the news. In other words, the language in newspaper can be understood in minimal intellectual standard.

Abbreviations can be found literary work, like writing news. One of them is in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper. There are some types of abbreviations that can be found in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric. The types of abbreviations are clipping word, acronym, initialism, contraction and blends. This study is trying to find type of abbreviations that appears in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper

This research is contributed to be useful for theoretically and practically. Theoretically this research useful for linguistic student expects that the result of this study used for everyone who wants to analyze abbreviations. It also gives contribution and enriches the development of linguistics and general. Furthermore, this research is hoped to develop the knowledge about types of abbreviations for the readers or for the writer herself. And practically, this

research expected to help the reader for understanding easily while reading newspaper which exist abbreviation.

B. Research Method

The design of this research was a descriptive research because it describes phenomena of language used in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric as found of *Padang Express* newspaper. According to Picciano (2004) a descriptive research involves describing and interpreting events, conditions or situation of the presents. He says that the source of the data can be person, document, and records.

Then, Nazir (2007:54) says that a descriptive research is to describe picture or draw the factual and accurate facts in systematic and have a relationship with inter phenomena that are being observed, He divides descriptive method into several kinds, they are survey method, continuity, case study, activity, analysis, action research and library research.

In other words, a descriptive research tries to describe, interpret and research the current problem clearly based on the accurate data. In this research phenomenon described in the recent phenomenon of the language used in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric found of *Padang Express* newspaper.

The data of this study were abbreviations found in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric that was taken from *Padang Express* newspaper, and issued on february 2011, so the data were 28 editions which is article is taken from one *Ekonomi*

Bisnis rubric. This research was analyzed the types that applied in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper.

C. Discussion

The data of this research consisted of 110 abbreviation words, they were taken from 28 editions of *Padang Express* newspaper in february 2011. Based on the whole data , it could be seen that, the journalist used abbreviation words in *Padang Express* newspaper especially in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric.

Based on the data, it can be found that five types of abbreviations. As proposed by Schendl (2001) and Weakly (2006); clipping word, acronym, initialism, contraction, blends. It can be seen in the process of Abbreviations below:

From the data, it was found that, the abbreviations used in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper. It was classfied into Clipping Word types 2, acronym types 13 , initialism types 55, contraction types 6, and blends types 33 as stated by Weakly (2006) and Schendl (2001) , uncategorized type 1:

Table 1. The percentage of types abbreviations

No	Types of abbreviations	frequency	percentage
1.	Clipping word	2	1,8 %
2.	Acronym	13	11,8 %
3.	Initialism	55	50 %
4.	contraction	6	5,4 %
5.	Blends	33	30 %
6.	Uncategorized	1	0,9 %

From the table above, it could be said there are all of the types of abbreviation were found in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric. In *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric, there were five types of abbreviation . There were (50 %) initialism , then were followed by blends (30 %), acronym (11,8%) and then contraction (5, 4%) and the last clipping word (1,8 %).

This research also found some of abbreviations did not use the rules that have been stated by linguist. In this research, this abbreviation were included in uncategorized type. It caused this abbreviation used number, combination of capital letter and small letter, and then has the unique forms. There were(0,9 %) uncategorized abbreviation in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric.

In *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric, abbreviations were used as style in writing the news. The used of abbreviations could made the news to be short and clear. Besides, those abbreviations were used to minimize the space which was provided to explain the news to the readers.

In this research initialism dominated the abbreviations, and after that, followed by blend, acronym, contraction. The used of abbreviations could made the news to be short and clear. Besides, those abbreviations were used to minimize the space which was provided to explain the news to the readers.

The study of abbreviations in this research is based on the types of abbreviations offered by Weakly 2006) and Schendl 2002: 28-29), they give five types of the abbreviations . they are clipping word, acronym, initialism, contractions, and blends. All types found in this research.

In this research , blends are formed from the part existing words and combination of parts of two words. Whereas, in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric , a kind of of blends that was mostly combination of part three the word or more taken from the first, middle and the last syllable. For instance ; *Gapoktan* taken from First syllable *Gabungan*, *pok* last syllable from *kelompok*, and *tan* first syllable *tani*, *Permentan* taken from *Per* first syllable from *Peraturan*, *men* first syllable from *mentri*, and *tan* middle syllable from *pertanian*. On the other hand, blends also taken from two syllable from one word, first syllable, and the last syllable, such as *Koperindag* taken from *koperasi industri dan perdagangan*.

Then, in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric there are blends with the same form but different stands for. For instance, *Kadin* stands for *Kamar dagang dan industri* and *Kepala dinas*, and from Initialism there is *KK* with different meanings are *Kartu Keluarga* and *Kepala Keluarga* and *KUMI* meanings are *Kredit Usaha Kami* and *Kredit Usaha Mikro*. And in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric there is found abbreviation not included from five types according Weakly (2006) and Schendl (2001:28-29). Such as, *PBB-P2* taken from *Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan Pedesaan dan Perkotaan*.

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. Schendl (2001: 28) states that clipping of words usually spelled with a final period when they are still regarded as abbreviations. In addition, Weakly (2006) states that clipping word is clipping

off some part of a word and throwing away the rest. For example *Prof.* is abbreviation of *Proffesor*, *Ny* is abbreviation of *Nyonya*, etc.

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. Schendl (2001: 28) states that in blending, parts of two words are yoked together (usually the first part of one word and the second part of the other) to produce a word which combines the meaning and sound of the old ones. 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*, etc.

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. Schendl (2001: 28) defines acronym as a word formed from the initial letter or multi word names. An acronym must be a word. It means that joins initial letters must be able to be pronounced. In addition, Weakly (2006) states that acronym is special way to construct the abbreviations. For example: *BEI*

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. According to Schendl (2001: 28), initialism is abbreviation which always written in capital letter. In addition, Weakly (2006) states that those abbreviations cannot be pronounced as a word. For example : *ATPM* is abbreviation of Agen Tunggal Pemegang Merek and *ART* is abbreviation of Anggaran Rumah Tangga.

The last, abbreviations are also constructed by throwing away some letters from a word or some word. This way is type of contraction. Contractions are abbreviated forms in which letters from the middle of the full form have been omitted. Weakly (2006) states that contraction is abbreviated form in which letters forms the middle of the full form have been omitted. For example *Rp* is abbreviation of Rupiah, *Jl* is abbreviation of Jalan etc.

Types of abbreviations can be classified based on their forms and how they are constructed. In other side, types of abbreviation can also be classified based on how they are pronounced; especially abbreviations are included of acronym and initialism. The form of abbreviations that includes both of them are the same, but the way pronounced them is different. The ways to pronounce them are based on the people tongue, such as BEI and DAR. Based on English tongue, BEI includes of initialism because it letters are pronounced separately, while based on Indonesian tongue, BEI is included of acronym because it is pronounced like a word. The same case also occurs at DAR. According to Indonesian tongue, DAR includes of acronym that is pronounced such a word, but according to English tongue DAR includes of initialism because it is pronounced separately, such D.A.R.

Analysis about type of an abbreviation must be clear, whether it is based on English tongue, or other tongue that can be used. In this research, there are only two data that had different type if they are analyzed based on difference tongue. Abbreviations that include of initialism and acronym need clear analysis because it may be has different type if it is analyzed based on different tongue. Then, not all of abbreviations that consist of capital letters can be pronounce such a word and it include of acronym.

There are many abbreviations which are used in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric. It is caused by abbreviations which are useful to minimize a space in writing the news and also abbreviations which are useful to attract the reader attention. According to Badudu in Suroso (2001), language in the newspaper

must be attractive and interesting. It means that the words can attract the reader to read more. They do not need to use the death words because it can make the reader hard and difficult to understand the news. The use of abbreviation is one of the ways to make the news in the newspaper to be attractive and interested. It is proved by amount of abbreviations which are found in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric.

The use of abbreviations in writing the news is also a writing style. Writing the news or articles in Indonesian newspaper language are usually short, simple, and tend to leave out the essential words. Due to the news or article which is usually used in short words or abbreviations in preferencing into the long ones.

There are some abbreviations that are followed by original word of those abbreviations. On the other hand, this research also finds also some abbreviations that are not followed by their original words. Abbreviations that are not followed by original word make the reader has to know about the topic or context of the news. It is in order to avoid miscommunication or misunderstanding and to know about the original word of abbreviations that are used.

In conclusion, there are many abbreviations that are found in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper. All of abbreviations are constructed with some ways. Even, there are some abbreviations that do not relevant with their original word. Besides, not all of the abbreviations are followed by the original words. It caused the reader has already known about

context of the news. Abbreviations that are used in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric made the news become short, brief, economic, and interested. Abbreviations can limit the space which is available to explain the news.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

In *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper contains of abbreviations which those abbreviations can be divided into five types. They are clipping word, blends, acronym, initialism, and contraction. However, it can be found some abbreviations that do not include to the types above because way, how to construct, and the how to pronounce them are different from others. Those some abbreviations are the unique forms of abbreviation because has own rules to abbreviate.

In *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper there are five types of abbreviation. They are 50 % initialism, and 30 % blends, 11,8 % acronym, 5,4 % contractions, 1,8 % clipping word. There is uncategorized abbreviation in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of *Padang Express* newspaper. The percentage of uncategorized abbreviation is 0,9 %.

Abbreviations that are found in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric is constructed through different ways. The first way is by cutting or clipping a word. Second, abbreviations are constructed by combining the first part or second part of two words. Third, abbreviations are constructed by taking out the first letter of each abbreviated words become a word. Then, abbreviations are also constructed by taking out the first letter of each abbreviated words, but it must

not be a word. It is pronounced like spelling a letter. The last way to construct abbreviation is by throwing away some letters from a word or some words.

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.

There are many types that can be studied from abbreviations, such as functions, kinds, and forms. In this research, the writer only research about the types and formation from abbreviation. In *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric. The research is not perfect yet, therefore the writer suggest others to conduct the relevant studies about abbreviations in different topic. And the writer hopes this research can be reference in conducting the other researcher about abbreviations. Besides, it is hoped that journalist in *Ekonomi Bisnis of Padang Express* to follow the rule of abbreviations process before abbreviating some word, do not use abbreviations too much because make the readers can't understand the news easily.

Catatan : Artikel ini disusun berdasarkan skripsi penulis dengan Pembimbing I Drs. Saunir Saun, M.Pd dan Pembimbing II Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd, M.Hum.

References

Anwar, Rosihan. 1997. *Ikhwal Jurnalistik*. Jakarta. PwI.

Aitchison, Jean. 2003. Words Poor Into English. Retrieved from <http://www.Longmann.com/dictionaries/liireview.html> on December 18th 2009

Nazir, Moh. 2005. *Metode Penelitian*. Bogor: Graha Indonesia.

Richard and Irvin. 2006. *Babel: A Glossary of Oriented Abbreviation and Acronyms*. Retrieved from <http://www.Geocities.com/Kind-babel/babel.html> on August 26th 2009.

Schendl, Hebert. 2001. *Historical Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Weakley, Russ. 2006. *Styling Abbreviations and Acronyms*. Retrieved from <http://www.maxdesign.com.au/presentation/abbreviations> on Sunday, March 4th, 2008 at 08.00 PM.