Kortara: The Process of Forming Acronyms on Indonesian Military Academy Corpus

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the process of forming acronyms on the Indonesian military academy corpus in KORTARA using a corpus linguistics approach. The method used is a descriptive corpus linguistic approach. The data source for this research is the Akmil blog website which is accessed through the linguistic application Korpus Nusantara (Korpus Nusantara) on the page https://korpusnusantara.fbs.unp.ac.id/. The data collection technique used in this research is the documentation technique, which analyzes the target data in the form of corpus files in KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara). This study used computational linguistic analysis techniques for the linguistic application of the KORTARA corpus (Korpus Nusantara). Based on the research that has been done, 723 acronym data were obtained on the Akmil blog website. The 723 acronyms include combining syllables (29 data), combining syllables with letters (334 data), combining letters with letters (357 data), combining syllables with words (2 data), and combining letters with words (1 data). This study also discovered the process of forming new acronyms, in the form of combining letters with words.

Introduction

Abbreviation or shortening of words in Indonesian is not something new in the realm of linguistics. This is based on the phenomenon of the use of the abbreviation itself which was originally used for communication purposes, especially in the Indonesian military. In its use, the Indonesian military often creates new patterns for abbreviated words. This opinion is in accordance with what was stated by Dardjowidjojo (1979), stated that the use of abbreviated words will continue to appear in Indonesian, and will continue to grow, especially in military agencies in Indonesia. Thus, the discussion of this abbreviation is very important, because it has uniqueness in terms of the pattern contained in the process of forming the abbreviation. One type of abbreviation that has a unique pattern in the Indonesian military is an acronym. The formation patterns used are

processes that combine letters and syllables. Shortening of words or abbreviations is a linguistic phenomenon that often appears in community interactions, so it becomes a very interesting thing to study. Apart from this uniqueness, abbreviation research in the military field also needs to be discussed based on suggestions from previous researchers. These researchers include, Oscar (2014), Juanita et al., (2015), Savolainen (2017), Reza et al., (2003), López (2004), Adnan (2019), Kuswaya (2021), Dilla & Agustina (2021), and Nauriyah et al., (2021) .

Researchers from outside Indonesia who discuss abbreviation include research conducted by Oscar (2014) examines the use of emoticons and English acronyms written by bloggers from Sweden. This study uses a corpus linguistic method approach by applying Antconc in processing research data. Research conducted by Savolainen (2017), examined the use of abbreviations in Chatrooms online media. This study uses a corpus linguistic method approach by applying Antconc in processing research data. Research conducted by Reza et al., (2003) discusses acronyms and abbreviations in Indian and Iranian news articles. This study uses the study of abbreviation theory as a research theory study to be analyzed, and this study uses a comparative study approach that compares abbreviations in Indian and Iranian news articles. Research conducted by López (2004), examined the types of abbreviations found in Spanish. This study also uses English to analyze abbreviations as an example of linking Spanish and English abbreviations.

Researchers from Indonesia who discuss abbreviation include research conducted by Juanita et al., (2015) examines abbreviations in French and Indonesian. Then, compare the process of forming an abbreviation between Indonesian and French. This study obtained findings in the form of abbreviation type similarities in the form of acronyms and abbreviations Research conducted by Adnan (2019) examines the use of abbreviations in the Jawa Pos newspaper. This study also states that the acronym is the most common form of abbreviation in the Jawa Pos newspaper. Research conducted by Kuswaya (2021) examines the use of abbreviations in food products. This study also found that abbreviations occur to facilitate the pronunciation and recording of menus in transactions between food sellers and buyers. Research conducted by Dilla & Agustina (2021) examines the use of abbreviations in social media accounts of national public officials. This study discusses the types and processes of forming abbreviations used in social media accounts of public officials. Research conducted by Nauriyah et al., (2021) examined abbreviations in Indonesian and Japanese. Then, compare the use of abbreviations from the two languages. This study discusses the use of abbreviations based on different theories. Abbreviation in Indonesian uses Kridalaksana's theory as the basis, while abbreviation in Japanese uses Tsujimura's theory.

Based on the description of the previous abbreviation research, it can be understood that there has been no research that focuses on the process of forming acronyms in the TNI military domain, especially the Akmil blog website. In addition, not too many previous studies have used a corpus linguistic approach. This study uses a corpus linguistics approach because it simplifies the steps of research work, findings of data that can be accounted for, findings of data that are more certain and scientific. One of the corpus linguistics applications is KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara). The application has provided corpus data as a research target, has provided a feature of the frequency of occurrence of words in the target text, and has provided sentence contexts that can be expanded according to research needs. The availability of these features makes it easier for researchers to manage research. Thus, the application of corpus linguistics is very appropriate for use in research by researchers of linguistic studies.

Based on the explanation that has been described, the similarity of this research with previous researchers is in the form of theoretical studies that both examine shortening of words in language use. The difference in the research that the writer will do with previous research lies in the focus of research centered on acronym type abbreviations and the corpus linguistic research method approach. Therefore, the author will examine the process of forming acronyms on the Akmil blog website, using a corpus linguistics approach. The topic of research that researchers conduct is very important to do, because of the use of a corpus linguistic research approach. This can be seen in the use of corpus linguistics applications which will make research work steps more scientific, factual, and practical. In addition, no research in the field of abbreviation has used the latest research approach, namely corpus linguistics. By utilizing the linguistics of the KORTARA corpus (Korpus Nusantara), research data can be obtained easily, quickly, with certainty, and the amount can be ascertained. Thus, this research is very important, because it utilizes digital technology in analyzing linguistic data.
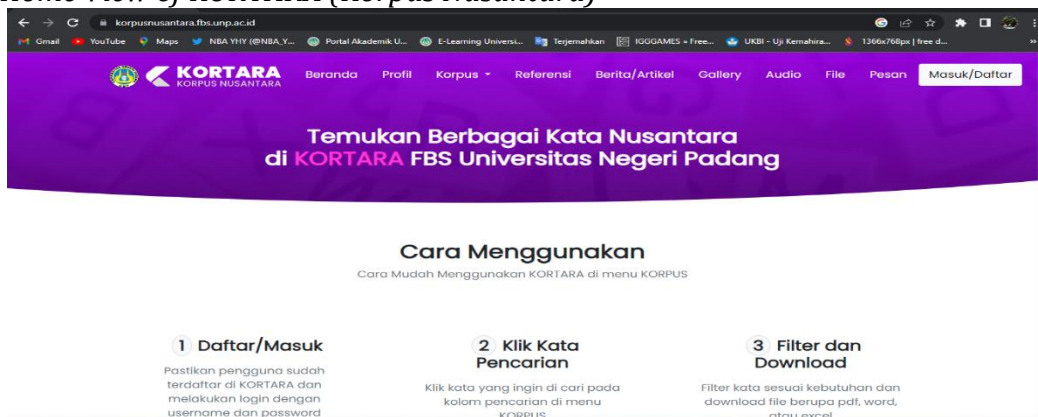
Methods

This study uses a descriptive corpus linguistic method approach. According to McEnery & Wilson (2001) corpus linguistic method is a procedure or method used to research language. The descriptive method is the method used to describe the language research data that has been obtained. McEnery, T., & Hardie (2011) also said that the corpus linguistic method contains methods and principles for applying the corpus in language research and teaching or learning.

The data in this study is the use of acronyms on Indonesian military academy corpus in KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara). The data discussed in this study are acronyms and the formation process that occurs on these acronyms. The data source for this research is the Akmil blog website which is accessed through the linguistic application Korpus Nusantara (Korpus Nusantara) on the page https://korpusnusantara.fbs.unp.ac.id/.

This study will use the linguistic application of the KORTARA corpus (Korpus Nusantara) in processing research data. Utilization of the KORTARA application will assist researchers in processing thousands of research data in a very short time. This can be understood when researchers access data sources on the Akmil blog website, target data can be directly downloaded and processed through KORTARA. KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) is an online website-based corpus linguistics application. The KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) application functions as a place for presenting linguistic data, and managing research data. This function is the difference and strength between the KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) application and other applications. According to Ermanto et al., (2022) KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) is a corpus linguistics application that can store research data and manage research data quickly and easily. So, researchers use the KORTARA application (Korpus Nusantara) as a research data management tool. Saddhono et al. (2022) also said that the KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) application is an
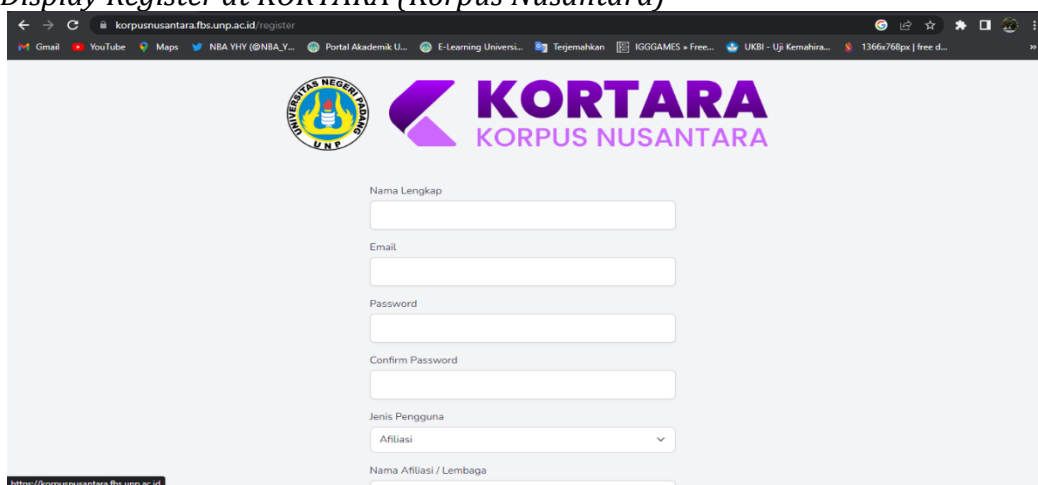
Figure 1
Home View of KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara)

The data collection technique used in this research is the documentation technique. According to Mahsun (2007) the technique of documentation is data collection techniques related to manuscripts, files, documents, manuscripts, photos, videos, and sound recordings. The documentation data collection technique used in this study is classified as the latest documentation technique. This is based on the use of corpus files sourced from the KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara). According to Nilamsari (2014) documentation data collection techniques are techniques that use written sources, films, photographs and other documents as a place to collect data. This documentation technique includes classic documents and digital documents.
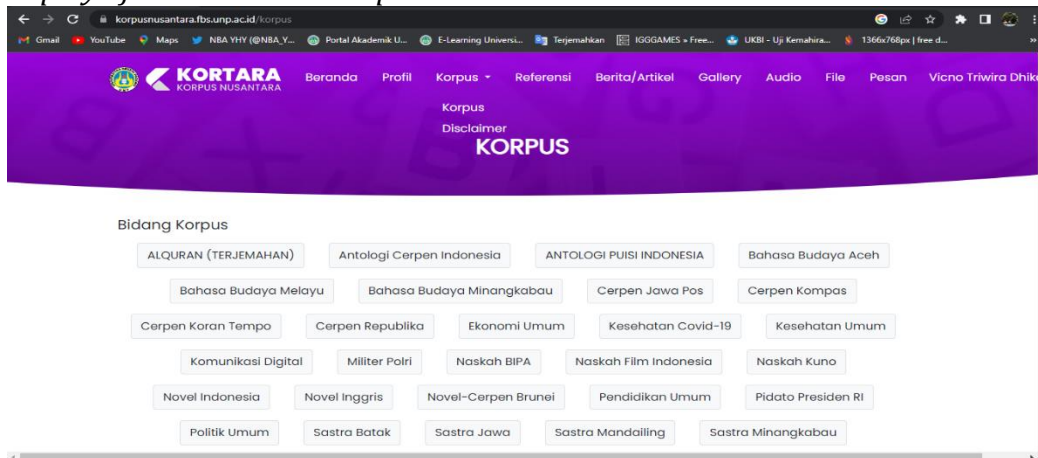
Data collection using KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) can be done after going through the register and login process. Registration is done by users who have not registered. After being registered, users can immediately enter KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara). How to register can be done by visiting the page https://korpusnusantara.fbs.unp.ac.id/. Then, click on login/register. After clicking the login/register section, the user is required to fill in their identity, including full name, affiliation, email and password. Later, an email verification link will be sent via email. Registration at KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) only requires email verification.

Figure 2
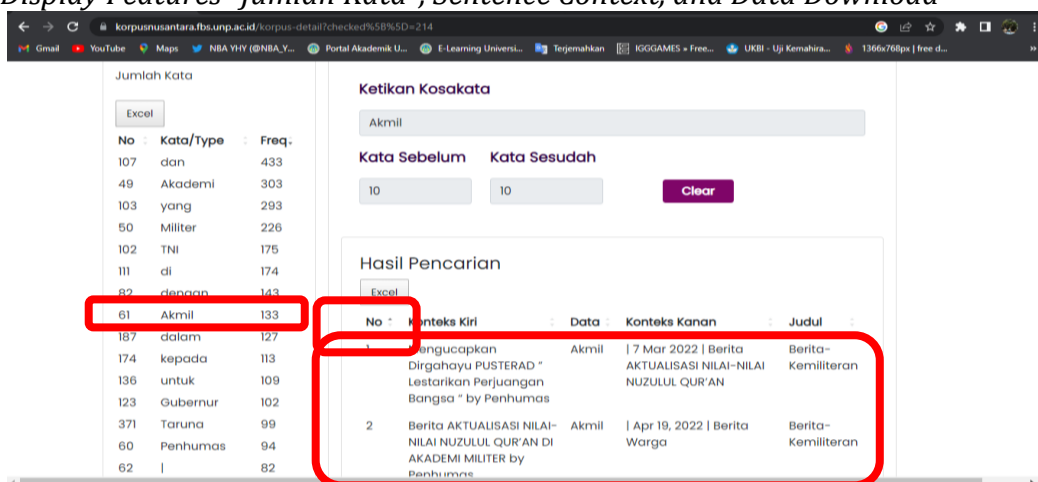*Display Register at KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara)*

Users who have received a verification link via email, they can access all features at KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara). After going through the login stage, the researcher accessed the corpus presentation feature (corpus). The author chooses the "Militer Polri" corpus and selects the source corpus "akmil.go.id", then the page will be redirected to the search results menu. In the corpus presentation, users can choose various corpus that have been presented, according to the needs of the research object. In this study, the researcher chose the "military police" corpus which was sourced from akmil.go.id.

Figure 3
Display of "Militer Polri" Corpus Presentation

After selecting the research object corpus, the researcher selects the data belonging to the acronym based on the words presented in the number of occurrences of the word "Jumlah Kata". The "Jumlah Kata" feature in the KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) application will display the words contained in the script, and the frequency of these words in the target text. Researchers can also see directly the concordance or context of sentences used in the data. After selecting the data belonging to the acronym type abbreviation, the researcher can directly download the data. Download results will be presented in xls. file format (Microsoft Excel).

Figure 4
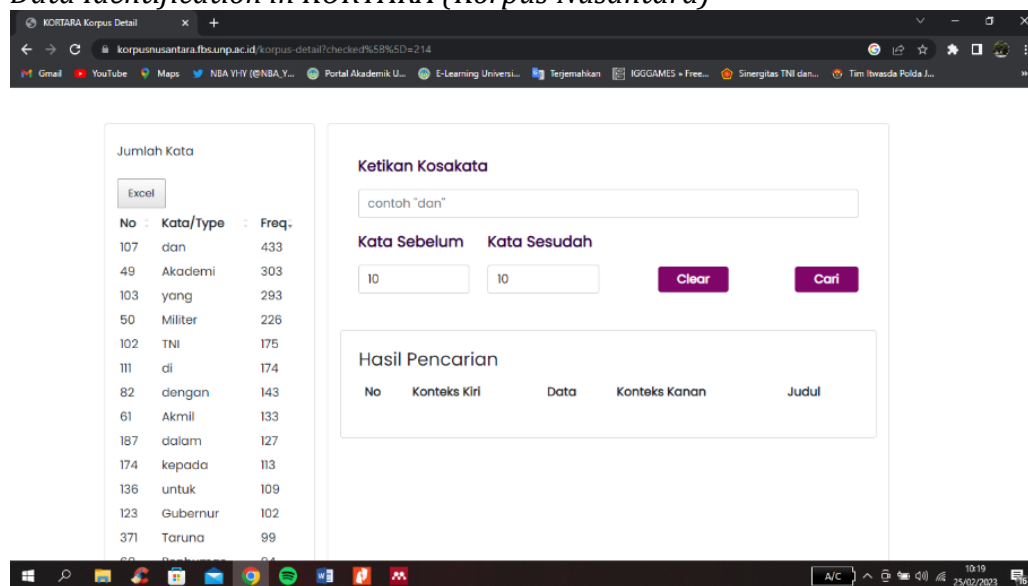*Display Features "Jumlah Kata", Sentence Context, and Data Download*

The download file that is presented is in the form of tables that separate data numbers, target data, sentence context, and data sources. The identity of the data that has been presented means that the researcher does not need to provide a data code, because it has been sorted based on the identity of the data as previously mentioned. Researchers can also directly classify research data (acronyms) based on the type of formation process, which is located next to the sentence context column. These downloads can be directly analyzed, and interpreted based on the theoretical basis of acronym research.

This study uses computational linguistic analysis techniques. According to Hizbullah et al., (2016) computational linguistic analysis techniques are techniques that analyze language problems using computer techniques in the form of applications and the like. Computational linguistic analysis techniques are carried out in several stages, namely identification, classification, interpretation, and drawing conclusions.

The identification stage is the stage of identifying data carried out by researchers on research objects. The identification phase of the researcher is carried out by accessing the wordlist feature or the frequency of occurrence of words contained in the military corpus of the KORTARA corpus linguistic application (Korpus Nusantara). According to Ermanto et al., (2022) the identification stage in corpus linguistics can be started by accessing the wordlist feature or the number of occurrences of words found in the research target text. open website-based application that can be accessed using the internet network.

Figure 1
Data Identification in KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara)

The classification stage is the data grouping stage carried out by researchers on the data that has been identified. This stage is carried out by grouping the data that has been identified using a Microsoft excel tool that has been downloaded from the linguistic application KORTARA corpus (Korpus Nusantara). According to Ermanto et al., (2022) the data classification stage in corpus linguistics can be termed the data labeling stage. This labeling can be done directly on the excel table that has been downloaded on the KORTARA application (Korpus Nusantara).

Figure 6
Data Classification Using Microsoft Excel

The interpretation stage and the conclusion drawing stage in this study are generally the same as qualitative research or linguistic research in general. Interpretation is done by associating the data findings with the theory and conclusions. According to Almos et al. (2023) linguistic research must go through the interpretation stage so that it can be understood and looks systematic, especially in corpus linguistic research which is already technology-based

Results and Discussion

Based on the research that has been done, 723 acronym data were obtained on the Akmil blog website. The 723 acronyms include combining syllables (29 data), combining syllables with letters (334 data), combining letters with letters (357 data), combining syllables with words (2 data), and combining letters with words (1 data). In the findings of the data that have been mentioned, the process of forming a new acronym was also found, namely combining letters with words. In short, these findings illustrate that variations in the acronym formation process will continue to develop and experience changes.

Table 1
Table of Amount Data

Abbreviation Type	Acronym Formation Process	Frequency
Acronym	Combination of syllables	29
	Combining syllables with letters	334
	Combining letters with letters	357
	Combining syllables with words	2
	Combining letters with words	1

Description: the table above is a recapitulation of the number of data findings on the use of acronyms and the process of forming acronyms on the Akmil blog website.
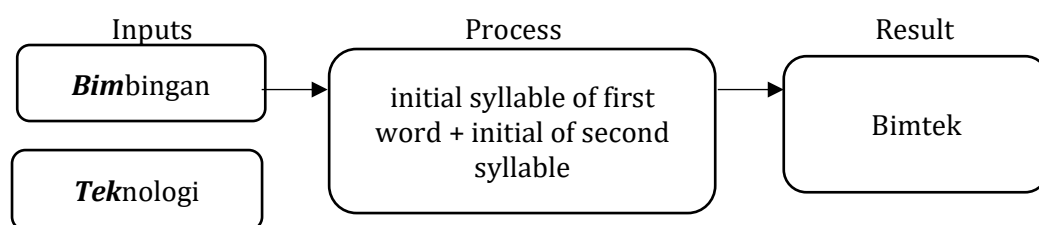
1) Combination of syllables

The process of forming an acronym combining syllables is combining syllables with other syllables. According to Kridalaksana (2007) the process of forming an acronym combining syllables is a combination of syllables with other syllables. To clarify the data findings, the following will describe the process of forming an acronym in the form of combining syllables on the Akmil blog website.

The process of forming an acronym that combines syllables with syllables is an early characteristic of an acronym. This is based on the opinion of Kridalaksana (2007) which says that an acronym has a distinguishing feature from other types of abbreviations, which lies in the process of combining syllables with other syllables. This acronym for combining syllables can also be seen in the findings of research conducted by Zabotnova (2017), who found a variety of variations in the process of forming an acronym for combining one syllable with another.

Data 1.
ZI dari Mabesad atas berkenannya menjadi pemateri **Bimtek** *di Akademi Militer". "Tujuan diadakannya Bimtek yang*

Inputs	Process	Result
Bimbingan	initial syllable of first word + initial of second syllable	Bimtek
Teknologi		

The data above is an acronym type abbreviation that is undergoing a process of combining syllables. This can be seen in the initial perpetuation of the first syllable 'Bim' from the word (Bimbingan), and the initial perpetuation of the second syllable 'Tek' from the word (Teknologi). Then, these two syllables are combined to produce the acronym Bimtek. Thus, the Bimtek acronym belongs to the process of forming syllable combining acronyms, because it combines one syllable with another.

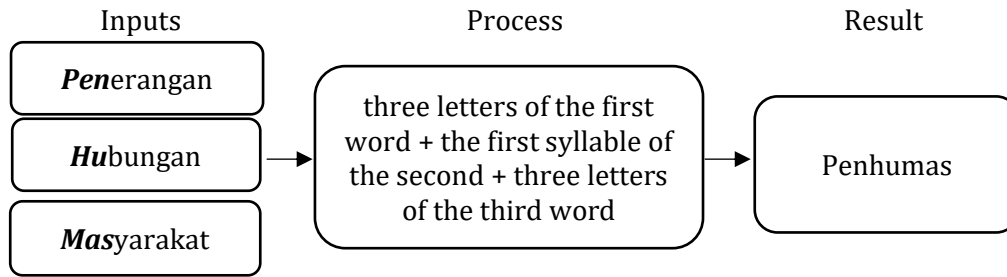## 2) Combining syllables with letters

According to Kridalaksana (2007) the process of forming an acronym combining syllables with letters is a process that occurs by combining a syllable with the letters of a word. To clarify the data findings, the following will describe the process of forming an acronym in the form of combining syllables with letters on the Akmil blog website.

The process of forming an acronym that combines syllables with letters is a variation of the formation of the dominant acronym used. This can be seen in the findings of the data on the process of forming an acronym combining syllables with letters that occupy the second most positions. This finding is in line with what was stated by Dilla & Agustina (2021), that variations in the use of abbreviations that combine syllables with letters are very easy to find in shortening words in Indonesia.

Data 2
akan dilaksanakan di Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat **Penhumas** *Akmil.*

Inputs   Process   Result

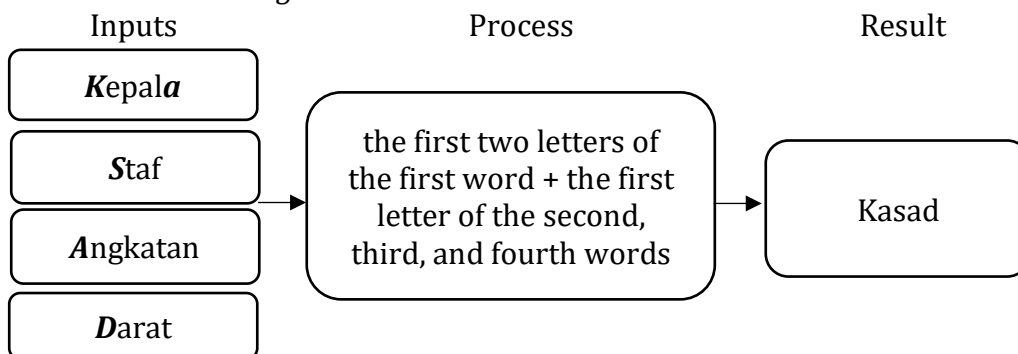| ***Pen***erangan	three letters of the first word + the first syllable of the second + three letters of the third word	Penhumas
Hubungan		
Masyarakat		

The data above is an acronym type abbreviation that undergoes a process of combining syllables with letters. This can be seen in the use of the first three letters of the word 'Pen' from the word (Penerangan), the initial use of the second syllable 'hu' from the word (Hubungan), and the use of the third three letters of the word 'mas' from the word (Masyarakat). Then, the syllables with these letters are combined to produce the acronym Penhumas. Thus, the Penhumas acronym is included in the process of forming an acronym combining syllables with letters, because it combines syllables with letters from words.

3) Combining letters with letters

According to Kridalaksana (2007) the process of forming an acronym that combines letters with letters produces a shortened form in the form of an acronym that can be pronounced as usual words. To clarify the data findings, the following will describe the process of forming an acronym in the form of combining letters with letters on the Akmil blog website.

Data 3
*Hal tersebut dikatakan Kepala Staf Angkatan Darat (**Kasad**) Jenderal*
TNI Dudung Abdurachman

Inputs   Process   Result

Kepal***a***	the first two letters of the first word + the first letter of the second, third, and fourth words	Kasad
Staf		
Angkatan		
Darat		

The data above is an acronym type abbreviation that undergoes a process of combining letters with letters. This can be seen in the use of the first two letters of the word 'K and a' from the word (Kepala), the use of the first letter of the second word 's' from the word (Staf), the use of the first letter of the third word 'a' from the word (Angkatan), and the use of the first letter of the fourth word 'd' from the word (Darat). Then, each of these letters is combined to produce the Kasad acronym. Thus, this Kasad acronym belongs to the process of combining letters with letters, because it combines letters with letters from a word.
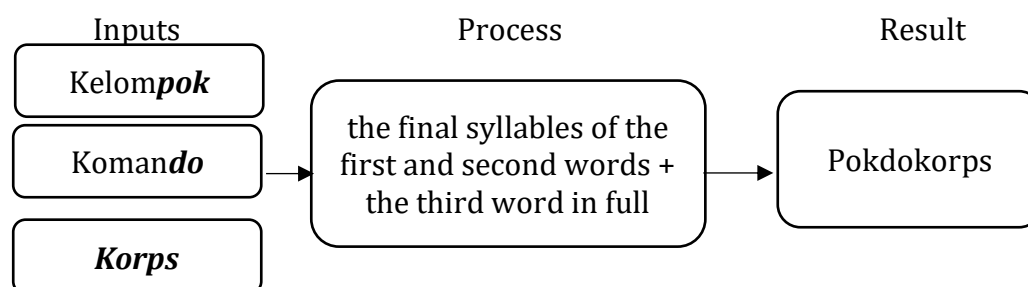
4) Combining syllables with words

According to Kridalaksana (2007) the process of forming an acronym combining syllables with words is a process that occurs by combining syllables with words as a whole. To clarify the data findings, the following will describe the process of forming an acronym in the form of combining syllables with words on the Akmil blog website.

The process of forming an acronym by combining syllables with words is one of the variations of forming an acronym that is very rarely found outside the military context in Indonesia. This is based on the process of forming abbreviations in the form of combining syllables with words that were originally used by the TNI military agencies in Indonesia. According to Dardjowidjojo (1979) a shortened word or acronym was originally used by TNI agencies in Indonesia. Then, the frequent use of this abbreviation produces a variety of acronyms, including combining syllables with words.

Data 4
*dengan sebaik-baiknya. Juga kepada segenap Pejabat **Pokdokorps***
Taruna agar membangun kehidupan Korps Taruna yang

Inputs	Process	Result
Kelom**pok**	the final syllables of the first and second words + the third word in full	Pokdokorps
Koman**do**		
Korps		

The data above is an acronym type abbreviation that undergoes a process of combining syllables with words. This can be seen in the final use of the first syllable 'Pok' from the word (Kelompok), the final use of the second syllable 'do' from the word (Komando), and the use of the third word as a whole 'Korps' from the word (Korps). Then, these syllables and words are combined to produce the acronym Pokdokorps. Thus, the Pokdokorps acronym belongs to the process of combining syllables with words, because it combines the syllables of each word with the word as a whole.
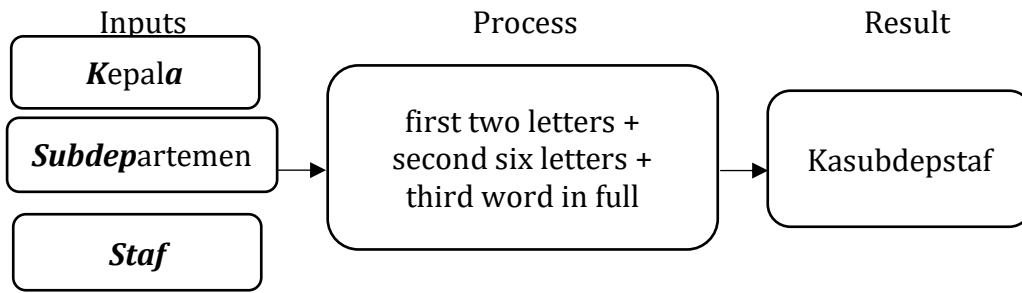
5) Combining letters with words

The process of forming an acronym combining letters with words is a process that occurs by combining letters from each word with a word as a whole. The process of forming an acronym that combines letters with this word is not explained in Kridalaksana's theory. So, this process is a new finding in the research that the author has done. To clarify the data findings, the following will describe the process of forming an acronym in the form of combining letters with words on the Akmil blog website.

The acronym that is formed by the process of combining letters with words is not only limited to one letter combined with the word as a whole, but also several letters combined with words. This pattern is not explained in Kridalaksana's theory, so it becomes a new finding that proves the variation in the process of forming archonyms in Indonesian.

Data 5
*Inf Achmad Hafid, S.T., M.Si. (**Kasubdepstaf** Deppengmilum Akmil),*
Mayor Inf S. Herman Rahman

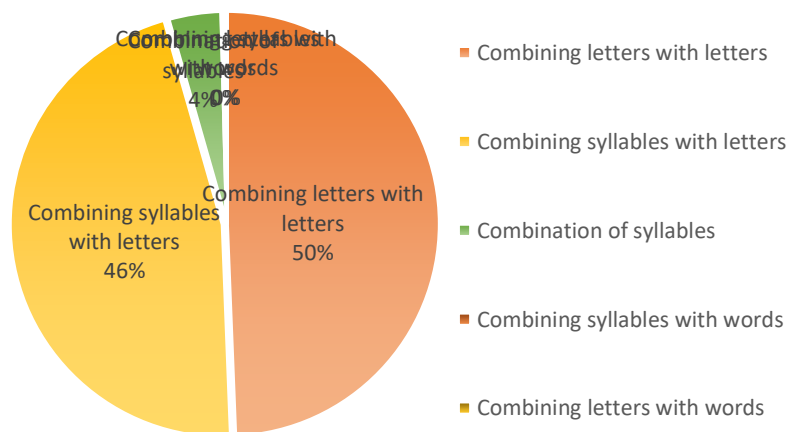| Inputs	Process	Result
Kepal**a**	first two letters + second six letters + third word in full	Kasubdepstaf
Subdepartemen		
Staf		

The data above is an acronym type abbreviation that undergoes a process of combining letters with words. This can be seen in the use of the first two letters of the word 'K and a' from the word (Kepala), the use of the second six letters of the word 'subdep' from the word (Subdepartmen), and the use of the third word as a whole 'staff' from the word (Staf) . Then, these letters and words are combined to produce the acronym Kasubdepstaf. Thus, the acronym Kasubdepsstaf belongs to the process of combining letters with words, because it combines letters with words as a whole.

Figure 2.

Percentage of Number of Acronym Formation Processes

Acronym Formation Process

Legend:
- Combining letters with letters
- Combining syllables with letters
- Combination of syllables
- Combining syllables with words
- Combining letters with words

Combining letters with letters 50%
Combining syllables with letters 46%
Combination of syllables 4%
0%

Based on the data presented and the interpretations that have been presented, it is understandable that the use of abbreviations in Indonesian will continue to change. In fact, it is possible that a new formation pattern will be created. Particularly in the realm of the Indonesian military, which often uses shortened language.

In general, the process of forming an acronym on the Akmil blog website is still in accordance with that proposed by Kridalaksana (2007). However, this study found a new formation process in the form of combining letters with words as a whole. Kridalaksana (2007) theory only explains the process of forming acronyms combining syllables, combining syllables with letters, combining letters with letters, and combining syllables with words. Therefore, combining letters with words is a new finding in this study. This new finding is also supported by the opinion expressed by Dardjowidjojo (1979), who said that the use of abbreviation in people's lives will continue to grow, and will allow for

the creation of a new formation process. This opinion can be proven in the results of this study.

These findings when compared with previous studies have differences. For example, research conducted by Adnan (2019), Kuswaya (2021), Dilla & Agustina (2021), and Nauriyah et al., (2021). Adnan (2019) only found the process of forming an acronym combining letters with letters and syllables with syllables in the Jawa Pos Newspaper. Research conducted by Kuswaya (2021) it only found combinations of letters with syllables and combinations of syllables with syllables in the names of food product menus. Dilla & Agustina (2021) research only found the process of forming acronyms that combine syllables, combine syllables with words, and combine letters with words in posts by public officials on social media Instagram. Nauriyah et al., (2021) research only found the process of forming an acronym that combines syllables with other syllables in the Japanese comic *Orange*.

Apart from differences in the process of forming acronyms, the most obvious difference lies in the amount of data found in each study. In general, the research data that the author has obtained is more than previous studies. This is based on research work steps starting from data collection and data analysis that utilizes the linguistic application of the KORTARA corpus (Korpus Nusantara). Thus, in a very short time the data obtained is very large and certain. The application of this corpus linguistic approach provides convenience and certainty in managing research data.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the data findings that have been presented, it can be understood that the acronym on the Akmil blog website has a variety of formation variations, both combining syllables, combining syllables with letters, combining letters with letters, combining syllables with words, and combining letters with words. Obtaining this much data is of course the result of utilizing the linguistic application of the KORTARA corpus (Korpus Nusantara) in processing research data. This study also obtained new findings in the form of the process of forming acronyms that combine letters with words. This novelty also provides an illustration of the shortening of the word which will continue to give rise to various variations.

The findings of this study only found data on acronym type abbreviations, due to the limitations of the study which only focused on the use of acronyms and the process of forming the acronym itself. Researchers found various types of abbreviation data such as abbreviations, letter symbols, and cuttings. Therefore, the researcher strongly recommends that future researchers discuss more broadly the use of abbreviations in the military agency in Indonesia. The researcher believes that research that discusses all kinds of abbreviations will find a variety of processes for the formation of new abbreviations.

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