

The Use of Acronyms and Abbreviations in Criminal News on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 Edition

Silvia Erlin Aditya Sembiring^a, Lina Tri Astuty Beru Sembiring^{1,b}, Fathiah Indah Syarifah^{1c},
Novrian Dwi Ramadhan^{1d}

Affiliation

1. Dehasen University of Bengkulu

Correspondence

- silviaerlinaditya@unived.ac.id
- sembiringlina07@unived.ac.id
- fathiahindahsyarifah@gmail.com
- novriandwiramadhan@gmail.com

Article History



Abstract

The purpose of this research is to describe the abbreviation form and acronym used in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 edition. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive. The data are taken from the daily issue of rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 edition. The technique of collecting the data is documentation. The results show that, from all 16 data, there are only 4 forms of acronyms and 1 abbreviation form were found in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 edition. From all three forms of the acronym, there is 2 quotations which represents the first letter of the acronym; there is 7 quotations which represents the first two-letter retention of each component; there is 10 quotations which represents the first three-letter for each component; and there are 12 quotations which represents the retention of many letters and syllables that are difficult to formulate. While on the abbreviation, it is found only the first letter retention of each component as much as 51 quotations.

Keyword: Abbreviation, Acronym, rakyatbengkulu.com

How to cite this article

Erlin Aditya, Silvia. Tri Astuty Lina (2020). The Use of Acronyms and Abbreviations in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023. *Literary Criticism*, 07(02), 87-92.

A. Introduction

Newspaper as a print media has many names such as Kompas, Republika, Tempo, Bengkulu Express, and others. Newspaper is a medium of information for the community. The use of language variations in news writing for newspapers is a distinctive characteristic for the newspaper. The use of language in newspapers also tends to be short and frugal. Newspapers can provide more accurate and clear news, be it economic, political, cultural, sports or educational news. The written language in the media is very important to pay attention to the use of a series of words, so that the reader knows the news conveyed. News writing in the form of discourse in newspapers uses a series of words which in linguistics is called morphology.

Rofii and Franscy (2018: 7) say that morphology describes the processes of word formation, word forming tools, word classes, word meanings, and sound changes produced by these morphological

processes. In morphology this includes abbreviations, where the meaning of abbreviations is the process of decoding words, and in abbreviations we will discuss abbreviations and acronyms.

The use of words in the media often uses acronyms. Acronyms are shortening of words and syllables. The use of arbitrary or unstructured abbreviations and acronyms will cause the understanding to be biased by the reader. This will cause confusion for the reader.

The use of abbreviations and acronyms is often found in criminal news in newspapers. One of the phenomena of using abbreviations and acronyms found in criminal news in newspapers, for example: angkot (angkutan kota), pemda (pemerintah daerah), polda (kepolisian daerah), HAM (hak asasi manusia), curanmor (pencurian kendaraan bermotor). rakyatbengkulu.com is a subsidiary of the Rakyat Bengkulu Media Group (RBMG) which is an online media that provides the latest information and news publications with high website visitor traffic. Accessing news in the online media rakyatbengkulu.com is also quite easy and of course without having to buy a printed newspaper. In the crime news "rakyatbengkulu.com", many abbreviations and acronyms are found which make researchers interested in studying the pattern of use of these acronyms.

There are several previous studies related to the use of acronyms and abbreviations. The first related research is from Sukma Nur Ardini (2019). The title of the research is "Analysis Acronym and Abreivation in IJAL Journal". The purpose of this study is to find out and identify acronyms and abbreviations in the IJAL Journal Vol. 7 no. 3 and Vol 8 no. 1. She found that there were 35 acronyms and 131 abbreviations in those journals. The Second from Gigih A.P. and Rosdiana P.S. (2020). The title of the research is "Fairclough's CDA in the Acronym of Regional Names in Banyumas Regency". The researchers focus to describe the meaning of acronyms of regional names in Banyumas regency and the background of their creation. The results showed that there were three levels of analysis. First, micro-analysis showed that the pronouns aku 'I' and kamu 'you' and several other dictions were used in the data. Second, meso-analysis showed that Alan's purposes in making the acronym were to entertain the audience and also to introduce Banyumas region to the society widely. Third, macro-analysis showed that the relationship between Alan and audience was equal. The third research from Abdul Haris Faisal (2019) entitled "analysis of the acronym writing on the presidential election campaign of the 2019-2024 period". In this research, he focused to find out the errors related to the acronym that existed in the campaign viewer. The results of this study indicate the facts that appear on promotional devices.

From the previous researches above, there are several similarities and differences that made the researcher of this study interested in conducting this research. For the similarities, there are, first, several previous researches used the same theories that used by one researcher to another, such as the type of abbreviations form and acronyms. It made easier for researcher to search and add theories that can support the researches. Second, the data collection techniques used by previous researchers are in the form of reading. Like the previous researchers, the researcher of this study also wrote everything into a piece of paper related to this research. In addition, in data analysis techniques, the researchers also used a qualitative method.

Meanwhile, there are also some differences among the previous researches compared to the current research. They are, first, the researcher of this study used news media online namely rakyatbengkulu.com that different from research sources of those researchers. describing the abbreviation form and acronym used in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 edition. Within the title of "The Use of Acronyms and Abbreviations in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023". It is hoped that the results will be useful for the development of linguistics especially of English Word Formation or Morphology.

B. Methods

This research was designed to use descriptive qualitative method. It makes real and factual descriptions of the facts. According to Farkhan (2011), descriptive methods are used to describe phenomena related to other phenomena. In qualitative research, descriptive data are generated in the form of written or oral words from people and behaviors observed in this study.

This research was carried out by taking steps to collect data, classify data, analyze data, and make conclusions. Therefore, before doing the research, the researcher doing observations that aimed to collect data and select data related to research problems.

C. Result

In this part the researcher tries to show the result of the research. Here the researcher found that there are forms of acronym and abbreviation used in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 edition.

Table 1. Taxonomy Analysis for Forms of acronym and abbreviation

Forms	Occurrence	Percentage
Acronym	31	37,8%
Abbreviation	51	62,2%
Total	82	100%

The above table shows the occurrence of acronym and abbreviation forms in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 edition. Words that belong to acronym form consist of 31 data or 37,8% has the lower number and percentage than words that belong to abbreviation form consist of 51 data or 62,2%.

D. Discussion

According to the analysis, it is concluded that from all 16 data, there are only 4 forms of acronyms and 1 abbreviation form were found in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 edition. From all three forms of the acronym, there is 2 quotations which represents the first letter of the acronym; there is 7 quotations which represents the first two-letter retention of each component; there is 10 quotations which represents the first three-letter for each component; and there are 12 quotations which represents the retention of many letters and syllables that are difficult to formulate. While on the abbreviation, it is found only the first letter retention of each component as much as 51 quotations.

1. Abbreviation Process

Abbreviation is a shortening process in the form of letters or combinations of letters, either spelled letter by letter. Based on Kridalaksana's opinion, there are 16 types of abbreviations, but in this research, there was only 1 form of the 16 abbreviations, namely perpetuating the first letter of each component.

For example:

Quote 1

“Sebelum 2 **TKP** terakhir, saya juga begal di Argamakmur, Bengkulu Tengah, sudah itu bebas,”

The quote 1 shows that there is an abbreviation TKP included in the perpetuation type of the first letter of each component. Because the abbreviation TKP in this context takes the initial letters of the word which stands for crime scene.

The abbreviation TKP consists of three words:

The first letter, T refers to *Tempat*; the second letter, K refers *Kejadian*; the third letter P refers to *Perkara*

2. Acronym Process

An acronym is a shortening process that combines letters or syllables that are written and pronounced as a word. Based on the opinion of Kridalaksana (2010) there are 16 types of acronyms, but in this research, there were only 4 out of 16 forms of abbreviation, namely; perpetuation of the first letter of each component; retains the first two letters of each component; retains the first three letters of each component; and the perpetuation of various hard-to-define letters and syllables.

For example:

Quote 2

“Begal satu ini ditangkap aparat, Selasa 13 Juni 2023 lalu sekitar pukul 19.25 **WIB** di sebuah rumah kosong Jalan Merapi 11, Kelurahan Kebun Tebeng Kota Bengkulu.”

In quote 2, there is an acronym WIB which is listed in the first typeface perpetuation of each component. Because the acronym WIB takes the initial letter of the word which stands for western Indonesian time.

The abbreviation WIB consists of three words:

The first letter, W refers to *Waktu*; the second letter, I refers *Indonesia*; the third letter B refers to *Barat*.

Quote 3

“Berulang kali keluar masuk bui, kini EJ ditahan di **Polsek** Kampung Melayu.”

In quote 3, there is the acronym polsek which is included in the first two letters of each component. Because the acronym Polsek takes the first two letters of the word, which stands for sector police. The acronym Polsek is formed by retaining two letters for each component, namely pol- refers to *kepolisian* and -sek refers to *sector*.

Quote 4

“EJ sendiri, saat diinterogasi langsung **Kapolsek** mengaku telah beraksi di 3 TKP di Kota Bengkulu.”

In quote 4 there is the abbreviation Kapolsek listed in the first three letters of each component. Because in the word Kapolsek the initial three letters of the word are taken which stands for Chief of Police Sector. The acronym Kapolsek is formed by combining the first three letters of each word, namely Ka- refers to *Kepala*; -Pol refers to *Kepolisian*; and -Sek refers to *Sektor*.

E. Conclusion

According to the analysis, it is concluded that from all 16 data, there are only 4 forms of acronyms and 1 abbreviation form were found in the criminal news on Online Media: rakyatbengkulu.com June 2023 edition. From all three forms of the acronym, there is 2 quotations which represents the first letter of the acronym; there is 7 quotations which represents the first two-letter retention of each component; there is 10 quotations which represents the first three-letter for each component; and there are 12 quotations which represents the retention of many letters and syllables that are difficult to formulate. While on the abbreviation, it is found only the first letter retention of each component as much as 51 quotations.

F. References

- Abdul Haris Faisal (2019). Analysis of the acronym writing on the presidential election campaign of the 2019-2024 period. *BAHTERA: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*, Volume 18 Nomor 2 Juli 2019 <http://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/bahtera/>
- Cambridge dictionary online. (2021). About Hello. Retrieved from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/>
- Chaer, A. (2007). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Rineka Cipta.
- Farkhan., (2011). *Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra*. Jakarta : Cella Jakarta.
- Garrido, N. (2007). The Method of James Spradley in Qualitative Research. *Enfermería: Cuidados Humanizados*, 6(2), 43-48.
- Gigih A.P. and Rosdiana P.S. (2020). Fairclough's CDA in the Acronym of Regional Names in Banyumas Regency. *Language Literacy: Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Language Teaching* Volume 4, Number 1, pp: 56-62, June 2020
- Halliday, M.A.K. (2004). *An Introduction of Functional Grammar*. [e-book]. Retrieved from: http://www.uel.br/projetos/ppcat/pages/arquivos/RE_SOURCES/2004_HALLIDAY_MATTHIESSEN_An_Introduction_to_Functional_Grammar.pdf
- Hamers, J.F., & Michel, H.A.B. (2003). *Bilinguality and Bilingualism*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Kamus net. (2021). About Everyone. Retrieved from <https://www.kamus.net/english/everyone>
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. (2010). *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia
- Media Online: Rakyatbengkulu.com Edisi Juni 2023
- Miller, J. (2002). *An Introduction to English Syntax*. [e-book]. Retrieved from: <http://devinta.lecture.ub.ac.id/files/2012/02/Miller-An-introduction-to-English-syntax.pdf>
- Rofii, Afif. dan Franscy. (2018). The Development of Contextual-Based Textbook on Morphological Process in Faculty of Teachers Training and Education Batanghari University Jambi. *The Asian ESP Journal*. Volume 14 Issue 2 Juli 2018. ISSN 2206-0979. <https://www.asian-esjournal.com/2018/volume-14-issue-2-july-2018/>
- Sukma Nur Ardini (2019). Analysis Acronym and Abreviation in IJAL. *Journal of English Language Learning (JELL)*, vol.3 No.2, 9-21 ISSN 2599-1019

Sutopo, H.B. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Dasar Teori dan Terapannya dalam Penelitian*. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret Press.