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Research Article

An Analysis of Abbreviation on the University Students' Speech

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KEYWORDS

Variety Of Languages;
 Form Of Abbreviation;
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A B S T R A C T

Abbreviations are often used to save time and space in writing or speech and become a trend of communication. They are created by taking the initial letters or syllables of a longer word or phrase and forming a compact representation of it. Abbreviations are commonly used in various fields such as education, medicine, science, and technology, and the most common usage is in everyday communication. This study aims to find out the type of abbreviation formation carried out by Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University students during their communication. This study used a qualitative descriptive method due to the researchers described the analysis in the form of sentence. The data was taken from the students' communication in terms of recording. The results show that there are 4 classifications of abbreviation used by Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University students, namely acronyms which are obtained at 35.3%, shorthand which is 42.2%, fragments are 14%, and contractions which are 8.5%. No abbreviation is found in the form of a crest.

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INTRODUCTION

The term 'linguistics' must be understood by all university students during the teaching and learning process. The scientific study of language is called Linguistics. There are several subfields of Linguistics, including Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Pragmatics, Morphology, Phonology, and others.

The linguistic treasures owned by the Indonesian people are very valuable cultural wealth, which we should receive and thank as God's gift. Language diversity in Indonesia is the clearest indication of the ethnic and cultural diversity of Indonesian society with all its implications. Such diversity has also allowed us to live in a mosaic of plural, heterogeneous, and multicultural differences, which, if managed wisely and appropriately, will become capital to build and stand as a great nation. The loss of a language

means the disappearance of a culture. The fact, language is an important asset for human beings.

Proper education is one way to guarantee the survival of language. It is crucial for passing down linguistic knowledge to future generations. Effective language instruction in schools should include communication, critical thinking, and cultural context in addition to reading and writing. The most important one from those all is communication or speaking.

The main objective of language acquisition is speaking. Unfortunately, the majority of students' speaking skill develops very slowly. Their scoring average falls below 65, translating to a B- grade. Numerous elements influence it. The boring method of teaching speaking is one of the contributing elements.

Speaking allows one to influence others through expressing thoughts, feelings, and responses to others and situations. It indicates that in order to communicate ideas effectively and ensure that the audience can grasp what is being said, the speaker must also pay attention to the technical aspects of speaking. Speaking is a very important talent since it is one that the teacher should help the student develop as a habit in everyday life as well as a practical skill that they may use to express themselves. It may be said that speaking is a skill that involves communicating speech sounds in order to express and convey messages or ideas.

The students of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University have been used to turning in speaking or conversation task through digitized audio recordings media especially in Bahasa Indonesia department (PBI). Speaking is one of the subjects taught to PBI students. By using digitized audio recordings, they put together a dialogue using the very free expressions. They then use the digital audio recorder in the hand-phone accessories program to record their voice during speech or conversation. They can acquire and practice their productive talent, in this example speaking, through digital audio recording by listening, creating a dialogue, and recording the conversation processes. Putting a model of a specific circumstance into speech after hearing and learning it through digital audio records will teach learners to try to practice speaking with secure feelings. Since they had previously listened to lectures and studied a few models as examples, the university students in this situation also talked with confidence when required to. The formation of more understandable utterances will be a priority for students who have the chance to learn from and adjust their output during a spoken encounter (Egbert and Hanson-Smith, 1997).

The study of Morphology examines the internal organization of words. We are familiar with the phrase "word-formation" because morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. The formation of words is the subject of this discussion. There are several subfields within the discipline of Morphology, including clipping, blending, compounding, conversion, borrowing, and abbreviation. The use of acronyms is one common method of word formation.

Regarding Morphology, it is stated that each theory has a different definition from one another. The word morphology is adapted from the word morphology in English, coming from the word morph, which means 'form', and logy, which means 'science'. Literally, the word morphology means 'the science of word formation. In Linguistics, Morphology is defined as one of the branches of linguistics that studies morphemes and words. Morphemes are the smallest elements that individually contain meaning in the speech of a language.

The experts broadly explain that language is important units in absolute human life and with the diversity of languages that have been used make variations in language. With morphology which studies the science of language forms, we can know the forms in language and make it easier for us to learn the existence of various languages.

Language diversity in Indonesia makes Indonesian people (especially students) more creative in using language. One of them is in the form of abbreviation. Abbreviation used by students serves as a practical language. For students, abbreviation is a breakthrough in communication. The arbitrary and dynamic nature of language is highly visible to students.

Abbreviation is shortening one or several lexemes into one lexeme or a combination of lexemes to give rise to a new form. In this case, the lexeme or combined lexeme undergoes an abbreviation process to become a complex word. The abbreviation process itself can take the form of acronyms for abbreviations, hyphens, contractions, and letter symbols (Kridalaksana, 2007). Abbreviation is the process of cutting part or some part of a word that forms a new word without changing the meaning or meaning of the word (Cenderamata & Sofyan, 2018).

In scientific passages, the abbreviation is frequently carried out to minimize the usage of repetitive words. There are kinds of the abbreviation, such as acronym, shorthand, contraction, fragment, and letter symbols (Kridalaksana, 2007; Rakhmatovna, 2021).

An acronym is an abbreviation formed from a combination of the letters of a word, and syllables that form a new word. Sometimes acronyms are better known than the abbreviation of origin at itself (Tarigan, 2009). For example, the word 'bukti pelanggaran' has abbreviated in the form of an acronym to 'tilang'

Fragmentation is a shortening process that retains one part of the lexeme, such as the word 'Doctor' is fragmented into 'Doc' and the word 'Bapak' has been fragmented into 'pak'.

Additionally, abbreviations are a very popular approach to create new words in both written and spoken language. Abbreviations are frequently used, especially in written language, in scientific passages like those found in newspapers and even in daily written chit-chat like that seen on social media or in real conversation or speech (Salomova, 2022).

The use of abbreviations is connected with both linguistic and extra-linguistic factors that to a great extent determine a variety of discourse under consideration and ways of decoding certain linguistic units of abbreviated form, where context plays the most important role (Lee & Clontz, 2012; Minyar-Beloroucheva, Sergienko, Vishnyakova, &

Vishnyakova, 2020). There exist a number of structural types or models, according to which abbreviations are created in order to function as separate linguistic units used in the communicative process, where in the course of time they tend to acquire new independent and sometimes unique semantic properties.

In socially determined professional registers certain regularities of abbreviations constructing and functioning are observed (Kuswaya, 2021; Musawwir & Aryanti, 2022; Nasir & Al-Ghizzy, 2019; Prasticha, Sinaga, & Septyanti, 2023). From the cognitive point of view, the study of abbreviated forms is based on the theory of propositional structures in the human mind manifestation. The cognitive approach correlates with linguistic semiotic and general semiotic issues, as at the iconic level of representation an abbreviation can be considered a starting point for the creation of new entities and images, based on the results of perception, and the object for subsequent interpretation.

A number of drawbacks include the development of new words as a result of abbreviations and the lowering of current terms to the level of comprehensibility in some areas. It is frequently used as a common abbreviation in a certain subject and is remembered by professionals in that field as a collection of letters that would represent absolutely nothing to someone outside of that field. Use the special text or its complete form, the transcript after this abbreviation, when necessary to understand it, of course. Although there have been numerous prior studies examining abbreviations, none have analyzed the use of abbreviation in students of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University.

METHOD

Method of this research was qualitative research in line with descriptive method. The aim of this research is to describe process of abbreviation formation carried out by Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University students in communication. For the data collection, the researchers collected the manuscripts, sorted out and highlighted the form of abbreviation used in such stretches of speech among students for them engaging in the conversation in both formal and in an informal situation of talk.

The researchers sorted the script out and highlighted; the researchers transcribed the data of the stretch of speech used in the conversations by organizing and describing the presentation of transcription conventions which includes three main important ways to do as follows. First, number every instance to refer to specific lines as the readers could easily find the instances and check the context they require. Numbering is an effort to ease the researchers to show the interaction orderly. Second, used transcription conventions

to transcribe a stretch of speech relied in the interaction. And third, gave every name of the characters as it is beneficial for readers to know the speakers who involve in the interaction in each stretch of speech.

The researchers collected the data from abbreviation form utterances in this present research. The researcher identified, classified, and presented in the form of description. In conclusion, after analyzing the data, the researchers drew a conclusion according to the analysis. Here, the researchers made a valid conclusion and noted in a description of the abbreviation form used in such discourse contexts (i.e., conversation). This research focused on abbreviation form that appear in both formal and informal conversations. The source of data was taken face-to-face conversations among students. The collected data is codified into the abbreviation classification table (Hidayatullah, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Recapitulation of the formation of abbreviation in Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University students

No	Types of Abbreviation	Total	Percentage
1	Acronym	25	35,3%
2	Shorthand	30	42,2%
3	Fragments	10	14%
4	Contraction	6	8,5%
5	Letter Symbol	0	0
Total		71	100%

Based on the abbreviation recapitulation table, as many as 71 abbreviation finding data. The highest percentage of abbreviation findings was in abbreviation form, shorthand 42.2%, acronym form 35.3%, Fragments form 14%, contraction form 8.5%, and letter symbolism form 0%.

Acronym

Abbreviation in the form of acronyms based on findings amounted to 25 data or 35.3%. Here are some examples of abbreviation findings in the form of acronyms

- Hs : temenin bimbingan geh?
- Ub : maaf ya, ga bisa, udah ada janji dengan doi
- Hs : w kira lu jofisa

The speech occurred in the FKIP environment of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University. The identities of the two speakers have a close asymmetrical social relationship.

The acronym 'jofisa' is the origin of the word 'jomblo fisabilillah'. The diction is an expression for students who refuse to date before marriage.

Af : guys diskursusnya sambal ngopi yuk di carios

Ar : lain dah, agaseng. Padahal blasteran jaseng

The identities of the two speakers have a close asymmetrical social relationship. In the speech above, there are 2 abbreviations data in the form of acronyms, namely the words 'agaseng' and 'jaseng'. Based on its formation pattern, the word 'agaseng' is a word that has undergone abbreviation in the form of an acronym. The formation process undergoes the retention of the first letter in the first component, the first and second letters in the second component, and the first, second, fifth, and sixth letters in the third component. The acronym 'agaseng' is the origin of the word 'anak gau serang'. In addition, there is also the acronym 'jaseng' which has the origin of the word 'jawa serang'. The word is a term for Javanese people who have long settled in Serang so that it gives rise to a new language dialect in Serang.

Shorthand

The result shown from the form of word shortening in abbreviation is called abbreviation. From this explanation can be found two or more words formed in the previous arrangement put together and then part of the lexeme is removed into a new, shorter word form. The form of word shortening in Indonesian science arises because it is to meet the needs of language briefly and precisely.

Abbreviation in abbreviation form based on findings amounted to 30 data or 42.2%. Here are some examples of abbreviation findings in abbreviation form

In : Kir, ternyata dosennya ga jadi datang, aku pulang ya

Kir : hemmm, biasa banget, SMP

In : bukan begitu, kan niatnya mau ketemu dosen, nah dia tidak bisa ditemui skrg, ya pulanglah. Ngapain lagi disini

Kir : dari pada pulang, mending kita ngampus, ada cece dkk, nunggu di DPR

The speech occurred at Kirana's boarding house. The boarding house is only 1km from the campus. The identities of the two speakers have a close symmetrical social relationship. In the dialogue, there are 3 abbreviations in the form of abbreviations. (1) The word 'SMP' is an abbreviation in the form of an abbreviation derived from the phrase 'sudah makan pulang'. (2) the word 'dkk' which comes from the phrase 'dan kawan kawan'. (3)

the word 'DPR' which comes from the phrase 'di bawah pohon rindang'.

Fragments

Abbreviation in the form of fragments is a process in shortening words derived from the root word. Abbreviation in the form of fragments based on findings amounted to 10 data or 14%. Here are some examples of abbreviation findings in the form of fragments

Erina : assalamualaikum, mohon maaf mengganggu waktunya Pak. Mohon izin pak, saya Erina dari kelas 3B. Apakah bapak bisa mengisi perkuliahan hari ini?

The speech occurs through mobile conversations. Erina was a student who was coordinating with her lecturer about lectures at that time. In the speech, there is an abbreviation in the form of a fragment, namely the word 'pak' which comes from the word 'Bapak'. The word 'pak' is a form of preservation of the last syllable

Dimas : cabut bro? dah kelar kan kuliahnya?

Hendri : kopdar dulu lah di sebelah

The speech occurred on campus after the lecture ended. The identities of the two speakers have a close asymmetrical social relationship. In the dialogue, there are abbreviations in the form of fragments, namely 'bro' and 'dah'. The word 'bro' is a fragmentary form of the first syllable of the word 'brother'. The word 'dah' is the last syllable fragment of the word 'sudah'

Contraction

Contraction is a shortening process that summarizes basic words or word combinations. Abbreviation in the form of contraction based on findings amounted to 6 data or 8.5%. Here are some examples of abbreviation findings in the form of contractions

Ilham : tak semudah itu bosque. Lu takkan sanggup mengerjakannya

The speech occurred on campus. Lecturers give final assignments to students whose deadlines are felt by students to be impossible. In the dialogue above, there are two forms of contraction, namely 'tak' and 'takkan'. The word 'tak' is a contractionary form of 'tidak'. The word 'takkan' is a contractionary form of 'tidak akan'

Letter Symbol

Letter symbols fall into a type of abbreviation that contains meaning, which is a shortening system that produces one or more letters that describe the quantity of units or elements. Based on the data, no abbreviation elements were found in the form of letter symbols. This can happen

because in speech situations, students rarely use symbol language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that there are four forms of abbreviation in today's language, namely abbreviation forms, acronym forms, relic forms, contraction forms, and letter symbols. In student's speech, abbreviation in the form of abbreviations is the form most often used by students while abbreviation in the form of letter symbols is not found in student speech. In this research, we argue that abbreviation and shortening can make conversations run smoothly and effectively.

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