

ACRONYMS IN TITLE WRITING OF STUDENT CREATIVITY PROGRAMS 2018

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ABSTRACT

The writing of the Student Creativity Program (SCP) titles has its appeal and uniqueness. One of which can be seen in the process of forming words in the form of acronyms. This article aims to describe the process and results of the formation of acronyms on the writing of SCP titles funded in 2018. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. This research data are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the SCP titles. The source of research data is the SCP titles from 5 fields in 2018. Data collection uses observation and note taking techniques. The method of data analysis is the constituent analysis method and its expansion techniques, namely techniques of removing, inserting, replacing, and expanding. Data validity test uses theory triangulation. The results show that the formation of acronyms produced five forms of acronyms on the writing of the SCP titles, namely acronyms derived from two words, three words, four words, five words, and more than five words. Three acronym formation processes are found, namely using the initial letters of words, using syllables or fragments of words, and using mixes of initial letters of words and syllables or fragments of words.

1. INTRODUCTION

Student Creativity Program (SCP) or *Program Kreativitas Mahasiswa (PKM)* is a national program in Indonesia where students send their proposals to be selected for grants; these proposals often have unique titles, and the writing of the titles itself is a creative process. The creative process can be seen from the pattern of word formation. According to O' Grady (1992: 133) there are patterns of word formation known as word creations, namely conversion, clipping, blending, back formation, acronyms, coinage, morphological misanalysis, and proper names. Based on O Grady's theory of the formation of the word, the formations of the word in the title of SCP titles funded in 2018 are dominated by acronyms.

The acronyms in SCP titles invite the factor of appeal for readers. This is consistent with the opinion of Chaer (2003: 192) that the acronym is the result of shortening in the form of words or can be pronounced as words. There is a phrase (pronounced as a word). This definition shows that the acronym serves to facilitate the reader to understand the form of language.

The acronyms in the SCP titles show that there is a word creation in the formation of the titles. The word creation aims to simplify the long form into the short form, making it easy for readers to remember the titles. This is in accordance with the acronym function, which is to simplify the form of a long language and make it easier for someone to read and remember

Examples of acronyms in the SCP titles of 2018 are **BLASTER** (*Kaligrafi Kreasi Unik Berbahan Limbah Sterofoam*), **ABORSI** (*Auto Boat Pembersih Sampah Sungai*), and **RAPAT KANTOR** (*Rak Pembersih Sepatu Kulit Otomatis dengan Menggunakan Motor*). The forming of the acronyms uses various patterns. In aspect of form, there are acronyms that are in word form, such as **ABORSI**. There are acronyms that are in the form of word group or phrase, such as **RAPAT**



KANTOR. Acronyms can be formed from two words, three words, four words, or more than four words. It is interesting to study in order to find patterns and purpose of the formation of acronyms in the SCP titles.

The form of the acronyms and the process of forming the acronyms in writing of SCP titles funded 2018 needs to be studied in more depth. This article examines the formation of acronyms found in the SCP titles to describe the results of the formation and the process of forming itself. This research is very important to carry out. This study will find the forms and characteristics of the formation of acronyms conducted by students. In much more depth, this study will find the linguistic characteristics carried out by adolescents into adulthood, as in the students writing the SCP titles funded in 2018.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kridalaksana (1982:4) defines acronym as short for a combination of letters or syllables or other parts written and pronounced as natural words, for example: *KAMI*, *ABRI*, *HANKAM*, *RUDAL* (*Peluru Kendali*). Whereas acronym, according to Tarigan (1993:172), can be divided into three types, namely: first, the acronym of the initial letter of the word, for example *ABRI* (*Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia*), second, acronyms from syllables or fragments of words, for example *SUPERSEMAR* (*Surat Perintah Sebelas Maret*), and third, acronyms from the mix of the initial letters of words and syllables or fragments of words, for example *Akabri* (*Akademi Bersenjata Republik Indonesia*). This view of Tarigan is the fundamental theory about the process of forming an acronym.

The process of forming more detailed acronyms is revealed by Kridalaksana (2007: 169-172), which classifies the process of forming an acronym into sixteen processes of formation. The processes are: (1) Conservation of the first syllable of each component, (2) Conservation of the first syllable of the first component and complete word retention, (3) Conservation of the last syllable of each component, (4) Conservation of the first syllable of the first and second component and the first letter of the next component, (5) the first term of each component by the release of conjunctions, (6) the first letter of each component, (7) the first letter of each component of the phrase and the first two letters of the component, (8) of the first two letters each component, (9) Consolidation of the first three letters of each component, (10) Conservation of the first two letters of the first component and the first three letters of the second component accompanied by the release of conjunctions, (11) Conservation of the first two letters of the first and third components as well as the conservation of the first letter of the second component, (12) The binding of the first three letters of the first and third components and the binding of the first letter of the second component; and conjunction absorptive, (14) Consolidation of the first two letters of the first component and the first three letters of the second component, (15) Conservation of the first four letters of each component accompanied by conjunction, and (16) Conservation of various letters and syllables that are difficult to formulate.

Syamsul Rijal (2015) conducted a research on acronyms titled "*Hubungan Makna Akronim dan Kata Pembentuknya pada Acara Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) di Trans 7*". The results of Rijal's research are acronyms that have a meaning relation formed with three patterns, namely the principle of inclusion / covered, the principle of interaction, and the complementary principle. The



difference between Rijal's research and this research is in the formulation of the study, the process of forming an acronym.

Noviatri and Reniwati (2015) examined abbreviations and acronyms in newspapers. The results of the research are 1562 abbreviated forms in newspapers with nine processes of forming. The difference with this research lies in the data source and focus of the study. Noviatri and Reniwati's data source is newspapers, while this research's data source is the titles of SCP funded in 2018.

Dewi, et al. (2016) examined "Type of Word Formations on Instagram Hastags". The research findings are types of word formation in the form of hashtags on Instagram, namely affixation, compounding, coinage, blending, acronym, invitalism, and multiple processes. Acronyms are not only used for the formation of the SCP title funded in 2018; they are also used to form hashtags on Instagram social media.

Yosi Lida Arisant (2018) conducted a research titled "*Penggunaan Akronim dan Singkatan dalam Media Social Facebook di Kalangan Remaja*". The findings are the characteristics of acronyms and abbreviations in social media Facebook among adolescents, some originating from Indonesian vocabulary and others from English vocabulary, the tendency to use non-standard language and slang (*prokem*), and more acronyms usage (compared to abbreviations).

Sudjalil (2018) conducted a research titled "*Tipologi Abreviasi dalam Surat Kabar Berbahasa Indonesia*". The results of research show the form of abbreviation, acronyms, contractions, fragments, symbols, and letters. The function of abbreviation includes saving words, bringing up variations in language in writings, and making writing more practical.

3. METHODOLOGY

The type of this research is qualitative descriptive study. Qualitative research is a naturalistic research, which means research conducted in natural conditions (Sugiyono, 2012:14). The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from titles of SCP from 5 fields, funded in 2018. Data collection uses the techniques of observation and note taking. Observation technique is a method used to obtain data by observing the use of language (Mahsun, 2017: 92). The observation technique is carried out by conducting an intensive reading of the data sources needed for the study. The note taking technique is performed by taking notes that are included in the analysis of research data. Data analysis utilizes the method of constituent analysis with some of the sub-techniques of deletion, insertion, replacement, and expansion. Test of validity of the data in this study uses the triangulation theory.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The formation of acronyms in the titles of Student Creativity Program (SCP) funded in 2018 is examined in two ways. First, the description is carried out on the results of the formation of the acronyms contained in the titles. There are five forms of acronyms found, which are derived from two words, three words, four words, five words, and more than five words. Second, the description is carried out on the process of forming the acronyms.



1. Form of Acronym

Acronyms are the result of shortening in the form of words or can be pronounced as words (Chaer, 2003: 192). The form of the acronym is composed from consonants and vowels with a cohesion that makes it harmonious and can be pronounced like words in general. There are five forms of acronyms found, which are derived from (a) two words, (b) three words, (c) four words, (d) five words, and (e) more than five words.

a. Form of acronym from two words

- (1) **Kerja** (*Keranjang Belanja*), *Inovasi Usaha Cup Minuman Mineral Bekas*
(011009/2018/PKMK)

The acronyms of two words is formed from elements of two words. The first word as the first element, the second word as the last element. The acronym for the two words in example (1) above is in the word **Kerja** that stands for *keranjang belanja*. Acronym **Kerja** is a combination from first element **Ker-** from *Keranjang* and second element **-Ja** from *Belanja*.

b. Form of acronym from three words

- (2) **CARA** (*Case Anti Radiasi*) *Inovasi Case Handphone Bermotif Kebudayaan Indonesia dari Ekstrak Sansevieria Sebagai Penyerap Radiasi* (001008/2018/PKMK)

In acronyms from three words, the first word acts as the first element, the second word as the second element, and the third word as the last element. Acronym **CARA** is formed from first element **CA-** from the word *Case*, phoneme /A/ as second element from the word *Anti*, and syllable **-RA** from the word *Radiasi*.

c. Form of acronym from four words

- (3) **GAMELAN** (*Game Mengenal Budaya Nusantara*): *Inovasi Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Game Desktop sebagai Upaya Pengenalan Budaya Nusantara untuk Siswa Sekolah Dasar di SD N Polehan 2 Malang, Kota Malang* (001019/2018/PKMM)

In acronym from four words, the first word acts as the first element, the second word as the second element, the third word as the third element, and the fourth word as the last element. Acronym **GAMELAN** is formed from first element **GA-** from the word *Game*. Second element is **Me-** and phoneme /L/ from the word *mengenal*. Third element is phoneme /A/ from the word *Budaya*, and last element phoneme /N/ from the word *Nusantara*.

d. Form of acronym from 5 words

- (4) **COBIDAPI** "*Coklat biji durian aroma kopi*" (022001/2018/PKMK)

In acronym formed from five words, the first word acts as the first element, the second word as the second element, the third word as the third element, the fourth word as the fourth element, and the fifth word as the last element. Acronym **COBIDAPI** is formed from first element **CO-** from the word *coklat*, second element **BI** from the word *biji*, third element phoneme /D/ from the word *durian*, fourth element phonem /A/ from the word *aroma*, and last element **-PI** from the word *kopi*. **COBIDAPI** is an acronym formed from five words.

e. Form of acronym from more than five words



(5) **RAK PEMBERSIH SEPATU KULIT OTOMATIS DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN MOTOR (RAPAT KANTOR)** (031007/2018/PKMC)

Acronym **RAPAT KANTOR** is formed from eight words. The first element is **RA**- from the word **rak**, phoneme /P/ from the word **pembersih**, phoneme /A/ from the word **sepatu**, phoneme /K/ from the word **kulit**, phoneme /A/ from the word **otomatis**, phoneme /N/ from the word **dengan**, and last element **-OR** from the word **motor**. **RAPAT KANTOR** is an acronym in the form of a phrase (group of words) consisting of eight words.

2. Process of acronyms forming

There are three ways to form acronyms according to Tarigan. Tarigan (1993: 172) explains the acronym from the initial letters of words, for example **ABRI** (*Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia*); acronyms from syllables or fragments of words, for example **SUPERSEMAR** (*Surat Perintah Sebelas Maret*), and acronyms for the initial letters of words and syllables or fragments of words, for example **Akabri** (*Akademi Bersenjata Republik Indonesia*). This theory is used for the basis of analysis, which found three processes of formation of acronyms in the SCP titles. The first process is the acronyms from initial letters of words. The second process is acronyms from syllables or fragments of words. The third process is acronyms from the mix of initial letters of words with syllables or fragments of words.

a. Process of forming acronyms from initial letters of words

The formation of acronyms from initial letter of words is found in **ODOB** (One Day-One Book) and **K-POP** (*Kersen Pengendali Orang dengan PPOK*). This process is in accordance to the theory of Kridalaksana (2007:169-172, especially classification no 6, the use of initial letters of words; as evident in **ODOB** and **K-POP**.

1) The use of initial letters of every word

(6) **One Day-One Book (ODOB)** *Pelatihan untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Literasi Anak dan Remaja di Desa Lemahbang Kecamatan Jumapolo Kabupaten Karangayar Jawa Tengah* (061008/2018/PKMM)

In data (6), the acronym **ODOB** is formed from first letter **O** from the word **One**, second letter **D** from the word **Day**, third letter **O** from the word **One**, and the last letter **B** from the word **Book**. **ODOB** is an acronym composed of four words. The words in **ODOB** are foreign words that have not been absorbed into Indonesian. The translation in Indonesian is *satu hari satu buku*.

2) The use of initial letters of majority of words

(7) **K-POP (KERSEN PENGENDALI ORANG DENGAN PPOK): PENGARUH PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK DAUN KERSEN (MUNTINGIA CALABURA L.) UNTUK MENCIT (MUSMUSCULUS) SEBAGAI ANTI-INFLAMASI UNTUK PENCEGAHAN PPOK** (061008/2018/PKMPE)



In data (7), the acronym **K-POP** is formed from initial letters of each word. The first letter is **K** from the word **Kersen**. The second letter is **P** from the word **Pengendali**. The third letter is **O** from the word **Orang**. Last initial letter is **P** from the word **PPOK**. **K-POP** is an acronym from five words that is formed from the initial letters of the majority of the words.

b. Process of forming acronyms from syllables or fragments of words

The process of forming an acronym from syllables or fragments of words is found in the acronym **BAKAR KACA** (*Bantal Lukis Karikatur Kain Perca*) and **ROGITIK**. Both of the acronyms are not formed using one of the sixteen processes mentioned by Kridalaksana (2007:169-172). It can be said that this finding is new, and the process of forming is described as follows:

- 1) The use of first syllables of the first three elements and second syllable of the last element

(8) **BAKAR KACA** (*BANTAL LUKIS KARIKATUR KAIN PERCA*) (025010/2018/PKMK)

In data (8), the acronym **BAKAR KACA** comes from five words/elements. The process of forming is through the use of first syllables of the first three elements and second syllable of the last element. First syllable **BA-** is from the first word **Bantal**. Second syllable is **-KAR** from the word **Karikatur**. The third syllable **KA-** is from the word **Kain**. The last syllable **-CA** is from the word **PerCA**.

- 2) The use of first syllables of first two elements and third syllable of the third element

(9) **ROGITIK** (*Roda Gigi Berdetik*) (031033/2018/PKMK)

In data (9), the acronym **ROGITIK** originates from three words. The process of forming is through the use of first syllables of the first two elements and third syllable of the third element. The first syllable is **Ro** from the word **Roda** and second syllable is **Gi-** from the word **Gigi**. The third syllable is **TIK** from the word **Berdetik**.

c. Process of forming acronyms from the mix of initial letters of words with syllables or fragments of words

The acronyms **KORSIMU** (*Kursi Oksitosin Ibu Menyusui*) dan **ALON SITIK**, *Aspirator Pralon Penghisap Jentik*) are the example of the process of forming acronyms from the mix of initial letters of words with syllables or fragments of words. The forming of **KORSIMU** is a new finding outside of the classifications of Kridalaksana (2007:169-172). Meanwhile, the forming of **ALON SITIK** is relevant to the sixteen classifications of Kridalaksana (2007:169-172). The details of the forming process are described in the following:

- 1) The use of initial letter of first, second, third elements and a combination of initial and fourth letters in the last element

(10) **KORSIMU** (*KURSI OKSITOSIN IBU MENYUSUI*)



(051022/2018/PKMKC)

In data (10) above, the acronym **KORSIMU** is formed from initial letters and syllable or fragment of words. **KORSIMU** originates in four words. The forming process is a combination from letter **K** from the word **Kursi**, letter **O** from the word **Oksitosin**, letter **I** in the word **Ibu**, and the syllable **MU** from the word **Menyusui**. There is a creative process where the letter **R** is added in order to finalize the form the acronym **KORSIMU**, which resembles the word *kursimu*, which means ‘your chair’ in Indonesian.

- 2) The use initial letter of first element, a syllable of second element, a modified syllable of the third element, and a syllable from the fourth element

(11) **ALON SITIK**, *Aspirator Pralon Penghisap Jentik*

(061026/2018/PKMKC)

In data (11) above, the acronym **ALON SITIK** is formed from the mix of initial letters and syllable with some modification. **ALON SITIK** comes from four words. The process of forming involves letter **A** from the word **Aspirator**, syllable **-LON** from the word **Pralon**, modified syllable **Si** from the word **Penghisap**, and syllable **TIK** from the word **Jentik**. In this case, the syllable **Si** is a creative modification from its parent word which serves to finalize the form of the acronym, which resembles Javanese words that roughly translate to ‘slowdown a little’.

The process of forming acronyms described above is relevant to the theory expressed by Tarigan, that the forming of acronyms involves three processes: acronyms of the initial letters of words, acronyms of syllables, and acronyms of mixes between initial letters of words and syllables. Relevant to what was expressed by Waridah (2008: 15) that an acronym is an abbreviation in the form of a combination of initial letters, a combination of syllables, or a combination of letters and syllables of words that are treated as words. The process of forming an acronym at the writing of the SCP title funded in 2018 is relevant to the sixteen classification of the formation of acronyms by Kridalaksana (2007: 169-172). There are new findings that are not yet included in the sixteen classifications.

The results show that the process of forming acronyms, besides using Indonesian, also used English; for example, the acronym of ODOB (One Day-One Book). This is relevant to Yosi Lida Arisant (2018), which states that the acronym characteristics among adolescents may come from either Indonesian or English vocabulary. Yosi conducted an acronym research on Facebook social media, while this research was on the title of SCP titles funded in 2018, which were written by students. The age of undergraduate students is commonly between 18-25 years. As for adolescents, according to Sieve Marsudi, et al. (2013: 11) is 13-24 years, with stage of 13-15 years of early adolescence, 16-20 years of adolescence, and 21-24 years of late adolescence. Undergraduate students are a period of transition from adolescence to adulthood. This finding describes that the formation of acronyms in the writing of the SCP titles represents the language of youth. It can be concluded that the characteristics of adolescent language may include using Indonesian and English.

The process of forming acronyms on the writing of the SCP titles is relevant to Lubis and Iskandar (2017) research on the impact of the use of acronyms among students in general public.



Lubis and Iskandar found that acronyms are formed through several processes. The impacts caused by the use of acronyms among students include positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is that the speaker (in spoken language) becomes simpler to convey message to the speech partner, while the negative impact caused by the use of acronyms is the loss of Indonesian language structure in accordance with the *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* (The National Guideline of Indonesian Spelling). Based on the results presented above about the formations and results of acronyms in the SCP titles, the formation of acronyms has a positive impact where a relatively long title that is difficult for readers to accept becomes simpler, more interesting, and acceptable to the readers.

The acronyms in titles of SCP funded in 2018 brought forth language variations. This is in agreement with Sudjalil (2018) who revealed that the function of abbreviations includes saving words, bringing up language variations in writing, and making writing more practical. An acronym is a form of abbreviations. The use of acronyms in SCP titles serves to bring up variations in language in the papers/proposals.

The forming of acronyms in SCP titles also includes a transformation process from Indonesian word into Javanese word, which has unusual patterns. For example, the process of forming the acronym *ALON SITIK* involves the use of the first letter on the first element, the second syllable of the second element, modified syllable from the third element, and the second syllable of the last element. The formation of acronyms through Javanese forms has characteristics with the final syllable pattern of each component in accordance with the findings of Herawati (2016). In addition to the pattern of formation of Herawati, revealing factors that influence the use of acronyms are word savings, refinement of statements or euphemisms, concealment of taboo, greetings, and satire. The formation of acronyms in writing of the SCP titles has one of underlying factor: its formation is the simplification of language with long sentences to be more easily accepted by readers.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion there are two conclusions presented. The acronyms are the result of shortening in the form of words or can be pronounced as words. There are five forms of acronym in the writing of the SCP titles funded in 2018. The acronyms found are derived from two words, three words, four words, five words, and more than five the word.

Based on the theory expressed by Tarigan (1993), which is used for the basis of analysis, the formation of the acronym in the SCP titles funded in 2018 involves three processes of formation. The first process is using the initial letters of the words. The second process is using syllables or fragments of words. The third process mixing initial letters of words with syllables or fragments of words. The process of forming acronyms, in terms of language code, involves Indonesian and English. Some of the results of the formation of the acronyms are from Indonesian to Javanese. The use of acronyms in the writing of the SCP titles in serves to produce language variations in the writing. The formation of the acronym in the SCP titles has a positive impact, namely the reader's acceptance of the title through a simplification process, from long and difficult to accept, into a simple title that is easy to read and remember.



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