

ENGLISH BREVET TERMS IN INDONESIAN MILITARY: A STUDY OF ACRONYM AND INITIALISM

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at providing detailed explanation on how English brevet terms in Indonesian military are formed and reasons why those are classified as acronym and initialism. English brevet terms used in Indonesian military are difficult to understand due to their polysemic nature. The knowledge of internal structure of each term is important in order to ease the process of understanding the terms. Employing morphological approach and qualitative in nature, the research yields twenty English brevet terms in Indonesian military. The data are collected from websites of Indonesian military and selected based on their use in military domain. Those are classified and analyzed based on English phonotactic rules. This study reveals that ten are acronyms and ten are classified as initialisms and they mostly have the combination of Noun+Noun formation. This study highlights the importance of doing morphological research on military terms as many military terms to denote new concepts in military domain are not examined yet.

Keywords: *acronym; brevet term; Indonesian Military; initialism; word formation*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan penjelasan terperinci mengenai pembentukan istilah-istilah brevet dalam Bahasa Inggris yang digunakan dalam militer Indonesia. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menjelaskan alasan istilah-istilah brevet tersebut dikategorikan sebagai akronim dan inisialisme. Istilah brevet dalam Bahasa Inggris sulit untuk dipahami karena sifatnya yang polisemik. Pengetahuan tentang struktur internal masing-masing istilah menjadi penting untuk mempermudah proses pemahaman istilah-istilah tersebut. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan morfologis dan bersifat kualitatif, penelitian ini menghasilkan dua puluh istilah brevet dalam Bahasa Inggris yang digunakan dalam militer Indonesia. Data tersebut dikumpulkan dari situs-situs militer Indonesia dan diseleksi berdasarkan penggunaannya dalam ranah militer. Kemudian, istilah-istilah tersebut diklasifikasi dan dianalisis berdasarkan aturan-aturan fonotaktik Bahasa Inggris. Sepuluh istilah brevet dikategorikan sebagai akronim dan sepuluh sisanya dikategorikan sebagai inisialisme. Dari dua puluh istilah brevet tersebut, kombinasi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah formasi Kata Benda + Kata Benda. Penelitian ini menggaribawahi pentingnya analisis morfologi pada istilah-istilah militer mengingat banyaknya istilah militer baru yang digunakan untuk merujuk pada konsep-konsep kemiliteran baru belum dikaji.

Kata Kunci: *akronim, inisialisme, istilah brevet, militer Indonesia, pembentukan kata*

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INTRODUCTION

Military has a hand in the processes of forming neologisms in English vocabulary. Military terms are very productive due to increasing number of weapons, wars, technologies, organizations, and uniform attributes (Aleksandruk et al., 2023; Paterson, 2014; Tarasova et al., 2023; Ivanenko et al., 2023). Modern English, being characterized by advances of technology and science, does more on adding its stock of vocabulary including in the domain of military. Military language is very productive because wars, fights, battles, and military crisis give English new military terms and military, accordingly, becomes a source and process of new word formation in Modern English (Wedhowerti, 2021).

Military terms have different morphological word formations. Shortening is one of them. Shortening also places the third rank in terms of its number in military neologism (Algeo, 1991). For example, *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* (NATO) is formed using acronym word formation. The military has tendency to initialize anything in sight (Harley, 2017). The next evidence of it is the American bureaucracy and Army which shorten most of their new terms (Harley, 2017). In other words, military terms tend to use shortening word formation. Concerning the use of military terms, there are countries using slightly different terms or names referring to them. In Indonesia for instance, the terms are called brevet. Brevet is a French term meaning certificate or license. Brevet is a qualification mark being mounted on the chest of the soldier's uniform (Bowyer, 2007). In Indonesian military, brevet terms are both in Indonesian and English. Brevet terms are famous for their length and difficulty.

The notion of length and difficulty of military terms makes people do not easily understand the terms. This is also the case for English brevet terms in Indonesian military. Previously in their initial use in American military, English brevet terms already create a deep sense of unease. They are in the form of acronym and initialism. To put it another way, acronym and initialism are difficult to understand because of their polysemic nature or military terminology consists of polysemous words (Mirabela & Ariana, 2009; Georgieva, 2015).

With regard to the fact stated above, morphology offers its hand. Morphological analysis of acronym and initialism in English brevet terms has significant influence for Indonesian soldiers (Indonesian Army, Indonesian Navy, and Indonesian Air Force) since it aims at providing detailed explanation on how English brevet terms in Indonesian military are formed. In other words, knowledge on the internal structure of each term is very important. Besides, this study also classifies English brevet terms in Indonesian military into acronym and initialism and the reasons why. In response to this and the fact stated earlier, two research questions are formulated in accordance with the objectives of this study: (1) How are English brevet terms in Indonesian military formed? and (2) Why are English brevet terms in Indonesian military classified as acronym and initialism?

Literature Review

Four studies shared their perspectives on English word formation based on its contexts and sources (Ratih & Gusdian, 2018; Mohammed, 2021; Zuhri, et al, 2022; Moehkardi, 2016). Ratih & Gusdian, 2018; Moehkardi, 2016 studied word formation by collecting data from Oxford English dictionary and internet-based media

respectively. Meanwhile, Mohammed, 2021; Zuhri, et al, 2022 focused their analysis of word formation on EFL contexts. Among those reviewed studies, none of them discussed morphological processes of words in Indonesian Military. In order to fill the gap of study, this study then provides research novelty by analyzing the formation of English brevet terms in Indonesian Military where all data are taken from the websites of Indonesian Military.

As part of morphological study, discussion on acronym and initialism entails more understanding on other morphological matters. To put matters clearer, areas of morphological study in English are best mentioned in the following Figure 1.

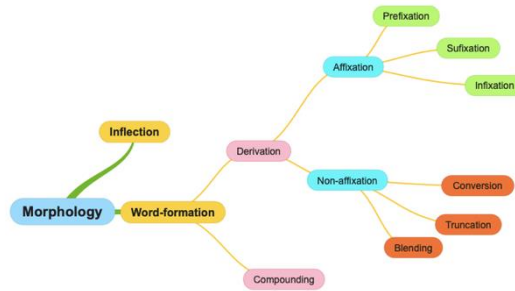


Figure 1. Areas of Morphological Study in English

Therefore, as clearly observed in the figure above, this research puts ahead theories of acronym and initialism, morpheme, inflection, and derivation (Ruzaité, 2012). The following sub-sections are dedicated to present the theories of the mentioned matters.

Acronym and Initialism

Acronym is part of shortening word formation. Acronym takes the initial letter of words, phrases, or syllables and pronounced them as a single new word (Jackson & Amvela, 2007). For example, the word *SCUBA* is basically an acronym standing for *Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus*. Table 1 below shows more examples of acronym.

Table 1. Examples of Military Acronyms

No	Acronym	Standing for
1	LASER	<u>L</u> ight <u>A</u> mplification by <u>S</u> timulated <u>E</u> mission of <u>R</u> adiation
2	NATO	<u>N</u> orth <u>A</u> tla <u>n</u> tic <u>T</u> reaty <u>O</u> rganiza <u>t</u> ion
3	AMRAAM	<u>A</u> dvanced <u>M</u> edium <u>R</u> ange <u>A</u> ir to <u>A</u> ir <u>M</u> issile
4	AWACS	<u>A</u> irborne <u>W</u> arning and <u>C</u> ontrol <u>S</u> ystem
5	CAATSA	<u>C</u> ounterin <u>g</u> <u>A</u> merica's <u>A</u> dversaries <u>T</u> hrough <u>S</u> anctions <u>A</u> ct

Initialism, however, denotes only the initial letter of words, or sometimes initial syllables, and are put together (Jackson & Amvela, 2007). Hence, the pronunciation of initialism is done by uttering letter by letter. Initialism cannot be pronounced as a single word. This is due to its illegal letter structure or illegal word-internal combination (Plag, 2018). English, as so do other languages, has its own phonotactics or the permissible combination of phonemes. There are restrictions in English phonotactics or constraints. They are summarized in Table 2. After presenting Table 2, examples of military initialism are presented in Table 3.

Table 2. English Phonotactic Rules
 (Brinton & Brinton, 2010, p. 59)

Combination	Restriction
/h/, /j/, /w/	Always syllable initial before a stressed vowel
/m/, /n/, /l/, /r/	Never word initial and must be followed by vowel
/stw/, /hl/, /hr/, /mr/	No violation, however, they do not occur in contemporary English Another stop is not permitted after these
/b/, /g/, /k/, /r/, /p/, /ð/	Word initial only in pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, demonstratives, and the definite article, never in nouns, verbs, and adjectives

Table 3. Examples of Military Initialisms

Initialism	Standing for
ATC	<u>A</u> ir <u>T</u> raffic <u>C</u> ontrol
GPS	<u>G</u> lobal <u>P</u> ositioning <u>S</u> ystem
MBT	<u>M</u> ain <u>B</u> attle <u>T</u> ank
APC	<u>A</u> rmored <u>P</u> ersonnel <u>C</u> arrier
USS	<u>U</u> nited <u>S</u> tates <u>S</u> hip

Inflection and Derivation

Inflection is part of bound morpheme. It can be attached to a certain word class. Inflection marks grammatical meaning, for example, tense, and number. It does not change the part of speech or the word category (Bauer, 2003). It also indicates the grammatical function of a word, e.g. genitive, plural/singular, and tenses as in the genitive word *September's*: {September} + {'s}, the plural word *chairs*: {chair} + {-s}, and the past tense word *walked*: {walk} + {-ed}.

Unlike the inflection, derivation or derivational affix is in the form of prefixes or suffixes. The derivation produces words of a different grammatical category from the stem. Affixes, in turn, do not belong to any lexical categories (O'Grady, et. al, 2017). Derivation producing noun is called nominalizer. The one producing verb is called verbalizer. Meanwhile, derivation which produces adjective is called adjectivalizer, and the last, the one producing adverb is called adverbializer. The following Table 4 illustrates the change of part of speech due to the derivational affixes.

Table 4. Derivational Suffixes

Derivational Affixation	Change (Part of Speech)	Affixes	Example (in word)
Nominalizer	Verb → Noun	-ment	Invest <u>ment</u>
		-er	Offic <u>er</u>
		-ion	Act <u>ion</u>
		ance/ence	Import <u>ance</u>
		-al	Surviv <u>al</u>

	Adjective → Noun	-ness	<u>Greatness</u>
		-dom	<u>Freedom</u>
Verbalizer	Adjective/Noun → Verb	-ity	<u>Validity</u>
		-ify	<u>Purify</u>
		-ize	<u>Generalize</u>
		-ate	<u>Negotiate</u>
		-en	<u>Strengthen</u>
Adjectivalizer	Noun → Adjective	-y	<u>Lucky</u>
		-ous	<u>Dangerous</u>
		-ful	<u>Peaceful</u>
	Verb → Adjective	-ive	<u>Attractive</u>
		-able	<u>Enjoyable</u>
		-ful	<u>Useful</u>
		-ent/ant	<u>Significant</u>
Adverbializer	Adjective/Noun → Adverb	-ward	<u>Upward</u>
		-ly	<u>Easily</u>
		-way(s)	<u>Sideways</u>

METHOD

This research employs morphological approach and is descriptive qualitative. Morphological approach is employed since this research aims at describing how English brevet terms are formed and classifying them into acronym and initialism. It is a qualitative research since the researchers are collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the data. It is in accordance with the statement that qualitative research is a form of interpretive inquiry in which researchers make an interpretation of what they see, hear, and understand (Creswell & Creswell, 2022). The researchers focus on English brevet terms which are taken from the Indonesian Army, Indonesian Navy, and Indonesian Air Force.

As mentioned in the first section of the paper that there are English brevet terms and Indonesian brevet terms in Indonesian military. In this regard, the English brevet terms were chosen as object of the study due to their length and difficulty especially for Indonesian soldiers that they find them hard to understand.

Population, Sample, and Limitation

There were twenty English brevet terms in Indonesian military taken as data for this research. The number was gained through limitation. The data were limited to English brevet terms used or employed in the domain of Indonesian military only and those terms are not commonly used in public domain. The data were taken from some websites of Indonesian Army, Indonesian Navy, and Indonesian Air Force.

As mentioned in the first section of the paper that there are English brevet terms and Indonesian brevet terms in Indonesian military. In this regard, the English brevet terms were chosen as object of the study due to their length and difficulty especially for Indonesian soldiers that they find them hard to understand.

Data Collection Instruments

Data collection took several processes. English brevet terms were first collected from military websites. Then, they data were classified into acronym or initialism. The last process would be the analysis. In the analysis (in the Discussion Section), tree diagram is employed since it explains and gives an illustration of how

the terms are formed in detailed manner. It is also required since it depicts the organization of words. Besides tree diagram, a table is also required to show the formation of the terms. After presenting the table, the discussion and explanation is then provided. The following Table 5 illustrates word formation in the analysis.

Table 5. Word Formation Illustration

Word	Formation	Standing for
JASSM	Adj+N+N+N+N	Joint <u>A</u> ir to <u>S</u> urface <u>S</u> tandoff <u>M</u> issile
SEAL	N+N+Conj.+N	<u>S</u> ea, <u>A</u> ir, and <u>L</u> and
JASSM	Adj+N+N+N+N	Joint <u>A</u> ir to <u>S</u> urface <u>S</u> tandoff <u>M</u> issile

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Having explored the official military websites and classified the data, it then yields twenty data as shown in Table 6. Each datum is presented with its respective long form. Compared to previous studies results, this study provides Indonesian soldiers and society in general with knowledge of brevet terms' internal structure which is in turn resulting in comprehension, besides, answering two research questions morphologically as posted in the previous section. In this context, morphological skill on brevet terms is significant to literacy. Table 6 below lists twenty findings found on the websites.

Table 6. List of Data

No	Data	Standing for
1	SCUBA (N)	<u>S</u> elf- <u>C</u> ontained <u>U</u> nderwater <u>B</u> reathing <u>A</u> pparatus
2	JOCIT (N)	<u>J</u> unior <u>O</u> fficer <u>C</u> ombat <u>I</u> nstructor <u>T</u> raining
3	HALO-HAHO (N)	<u>H</u> igh <u>A</u> ltitude, <u>L</u> ow <u>O</u> pening <u>H</u> igh <u>A</u> ltitude, <u>H</u> igh <u>O</u> pening
4	HUET (N)	<u>H</u> elicopter <u>U</u> nderwater <u>E</u> scape <u>T</u> raining
5	UNIFIL (N)	<u>U</u> nited <u>N</u> ations <u>I</u> nterim <u>F</u> orce <u>I</u> n <u>L</u> ebanon
6	UNAMID (N)	<u>U</u> nited <u>N</u> ations <u>A</u> frican <u>M</u> ission <u>I</u> n <u>D</u> arfur
7	UNOC (N)	<u>U</u> nited <u>N</u> ations <u>O</u> peration in <u>C</u> ongo
8	UNCIMIC (N)	<u>U</u> nited <u>N</u> ations <u>C</u> ivil <u>M</u> ilitary <u>C</u> oordination
9	SEMPU (N)	<u>S</u> ector <u>E</u> ast <u>M</u> ilitary <u>P</u> olice <u>U</u> nit
10	SAR (V)	<u>R</u> apidly <u>D</u> eployable <u>B</u> attalion
11	RDB (N)	<u>M</u> ilitary <u>T</u> raining <u>C</u> ell
12	MTC (N)	<u>W</u> orld <u>Y</u> ongmoodo <u>F</u> ederation
13	WYF (N)	<u>P</u> rincipal <u>W</u> arfare <u>O</u> fficer
14	PWO (N)	<u>M</u> ilitary- <u>C</u> ivil <u>C</u> oordination
15	MCC (N)	<u>M</u> aritime <u>T</u> ask <u>F</u> orce
16	MTF (N)	<u>G</u> lobal <u>P</u> eace <u>O</u> perations <u>I</u> nitiative
17	GPOI (N)	<u>M</u> ilitary <u>C</u> ommunity <u>O</u> utreach <u>U</u> nit
18	MCOU (N)	<u>B</u> attalion <u>M</u> obile <u>R</u> eserve
19	BMR (N)	<u>S</u> ector <u>E</u> ast <u>M</u> obile <u>R</u> eserve
20	SEMR (N)	<u>R</u> apidly <u>D</u> eployable <u>B</u> attalion

Acronym

In order to know how the acronyms in English brevet terms of Indonesian military are formed, first, we have to observe the head of each term. The heads of those terms are determined by the central meaning of the phrases. In this study,

there are ten acronyms to analyze. To mention, they are SCUBA, JOCIT, HALO-HAHO, HUET, UNIFIL, UNAMID, UNOC, UNCIMIC, and SAR. The following Table 7 is the formation of ten acronyms of Indonesian military.

Table 7. Ten Acronyms and their Formation

No	Brevet Term	Formation	Standing for
1	SCUBA (N)	Adj + Adv + N + N	Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
2	JOCIT (N)	Adj + N + N + N + N	Junior Officer Combat Instructor Training
3	HALO-HAHO (N)	Adj + N + Adj + N	High Altitude, Low Opening High Altitude, High Opening
4	HUET (N)	N + Adv + V + N	Helicopter Underwater Escape Training
5	UNIFIL (N)	Adj + N + Adj + N + Prep + N	United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon
6	UNAMID (N)	Adj + N + N + N + Prep + N	United Nations African Mission In Darfur
7	UNOC (N)	Adj + N + N + N	United Nations Operation in Congo
8	UNCIMIC (N)	Adj + N + N + Adj + N	United Nations Civil Military Coordination
9	SEMPU (N)	N + Adj + Adj + N + N	Sector East Military Police Unit
10	SAR (V)	V + Conj. + V	Search And Rescue

Table 7 above illustrates the acronym formation of ten English brevet terms of Indonesian Military. The head of each phrase is dominated by Noun (N). The combination of word classes here is determined by the source phrase elements represented in the acronym and those carry the central meaning of the brevet terms. There are nine out ten brevet terms which are in the form of Noun and one out of ten in the form of Verb. The head analysis eventually leads to word classes combination summary in Table 8 as follows.

Table 8. Word Classes Combination Summary

Word Classes Combination	Data
N + N	SCUBA, JOCIT, UNAMID, UNOC;
Adj + N	HALO-HAHO, UNIFIL;
V + N	HUET;
N + Adj + N	UNCIMIC;
Adj + N + N	SEMPU;
V + Prep + V	SAR.

The most dominant combination is Noun + Noun (4 acronyms). Most of those acronyms have Noun as the constituent of their combination. The following Table 9 elaborates how the acronyms are formed.

Table 9. Acronym Formation

Datum	Acronym	Formation
1	SCUBA	{{(Self) + Contain (-ed)} + [Under + water] + [Breath + (-ing)] + [Apparatus]}
2	JOCIT	{{[Junior] + [Office + (-er)] + [Combat] + [Instruct + (-or)] + [Train + (-ing)]}}
3	HALO-HAHO	{{[High] + [Altitude] + [Low] + [Open + (-ing)]}}

		{[High] + [Altitude] + [High] + [Open + (-ing)]}
4	HUET	{[Helicopter] + [Under + water] + [Escape] + [Train + (-ing)]}
5	UNIFIL	{[Unite + (-ed)] + [Nation + (-s)] + [Interim] + [Force] + [In] + [Lebanon]}
6	UNAMID	{[Unite + (-ed)] + [Nation + (-s)] + [Africa + (-an)] + [Mission] + [In] + [Darfur]}
7	UNOC	{[Unite + (-ed)] + [Nation + (-s)] + [Operation] + [in] + [Congo]}
8	UNCIMIC	{[Unite + (-ed)] + [Nation + (-s)] + [Civil] + [Military] + [Coordinate + (-ion)]}
9	SEMPU	{[Sector] + [East] + [Military] + [Police] + [Unit]}
10	SAR	{[Search] + [And] + [Rescue]}

Each acronym is explained in a tree diagram. The tree diagram is required to provide detailed illustration on how each acronym is formed. The following section is dedicated to explain the formation of each acronym.

Datum 1

The first acronym is SCUBA. This brevet term is in the form of Noun since its head is *apparatus* (N). This acronym consists of four morphemes. They are five lexical free morphemes and three derivational bound morphemes as prefix (Self-); and suffixes (-ed) and (-ing). To ease in understanding about how this acronym is formed, the following tree diagram will provide the explanation.

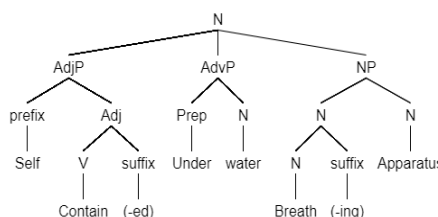


Figure 2. Tree Diagram of SCUBA

SCUBA is classified as acronym. It is because the term can be pronounced as a single word and there is no restriction in English phonotactical rules violated by this term. It can be pronounced as /'sku:bə/.

Datum 2

JOCIT is in the form of Noun since its head is also a Noun. It consists of five free morphemes as lexical words and three bound morphemes as derivational suffixes (-er), (-or), and (-ing). Those derivational morphemes contribute to change the grammatical category from its stem. The suffix (-er) contributes in changing Noun → Noun. The (-or) and (-ing) derivational suffixes also contribute to change stem's word class form Verb → Noun. To understand how JOCIT is formed, the following tree diagram will provide its elaboration.

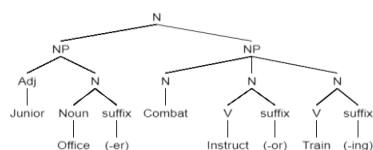
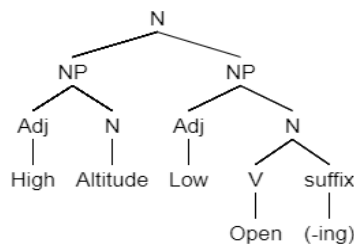
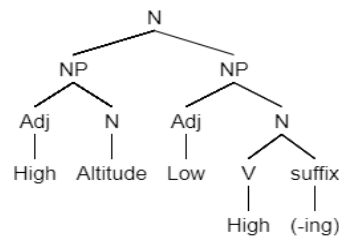


Figure 3. Tree Diagram of *JOCIT*

JOCIT is classified into acronym because it is based on the rules of English phonotactics. In other words, there is no rule violated by this term. Therefore, it can be pronounced as a single new word. The term is pronounced as /dʒɔpsɪt /.

Datum 3

There are two data (3a and 3b). These terms are employed or used once. Both are in the form of Noun since the head is Noun. Each brevet term consists of four lexical free morphemes and one bound morpheme as the derivational suffix (-ing). This derivational suffix contributes to change the grammatical category from Verb → Noun, *Open* (V) + (-ing) = *Opening* (N). To ease in understanding how the two are formed, two tree diagrams are provided as follows.

**Figure 4.** Tree Diagram of *HALO* (a)**Figure 5.** Tree Diagram of *HAHO* (b)

The terms HALO-HAHO are classified into acronym because both apply the rules of English phonotactics. It means that there is no violation. They are pronounced as /hɔ:ləʊ/ and /həhəʊ/ and are a single new word.

Datum 4

The head of this brevet term is Noun (*Training*). This brevet term consists of four lexical free morphemes and one bound morpheme as a derivational suffix (-ing). This derivational suffix has a hand in contributing the change of grammatical category from *Train* (V) + (-ing) = *Training* (N). The following diagram illustrates how HUET is formed.

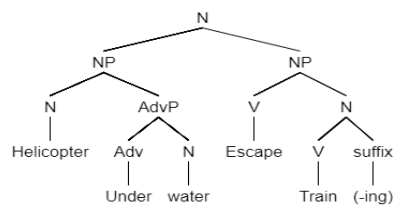


Figure 6. Tree Diagram of *HUET*

The term HUET is classified into acronym because the phrase can be turned into initial letters and to be interpreted phonologically. Thus, the phrase can be pronounced as a regular word, not as a sequence of letter. The term is pronounced as /hœ/.

Datum 5

UNIFIL is in the form of Noun since its head is the word *Force* which is a Noun. This brevet term consists of five lexical free morphemes, i.e. one functional free morpheme (in), and two bound morphemes as suffixes. The derivational bound morpheme is the (-ed), which changes the grammatical category of the word *Unite* + (-ed) = *United* (adj), Verb → Adjective, and the inflectional bound morpheme is the (-s) indicating the plural form. The following tree diagram provides the explanation of how UNIFIL is formed.

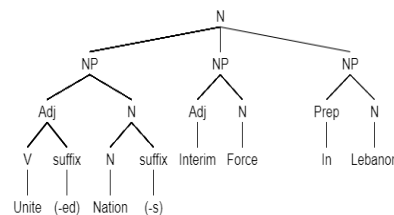


Figure 7. Tree Diagram of *UNIFIL*

The brevet term UNIFIL is classified as acronym. It does not violate English phonotactics. It is pronounced as a single word /ju:nifil/.

Datum 6

The head of this brevet term is *Mission* (Noun). This consists of five lexical free morphemes; one functional free morpheme (in); two derivational bound morphemes (-ed) that contributes to change the grammatical category of the word *Unite* (Verb) + (-ed) = *United* (Adjective) and (-an); and one inflectional bound morpheme (-s) that shows the plural form. The following tree diagram provides the explanation of how UNAMID is formed.

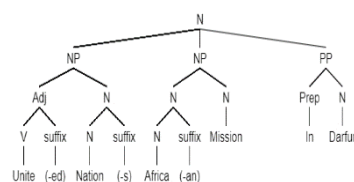
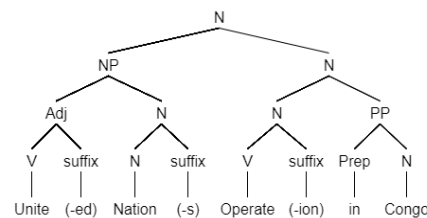


Figure 8. Tree Diagram of *UNAMID*

UNAMID is classified as acronym since there is no restriction of phonotactic rules violated by the term. It is pronounced as a single word, not letter by letter, that is /ju:næmid/.

Datum 7

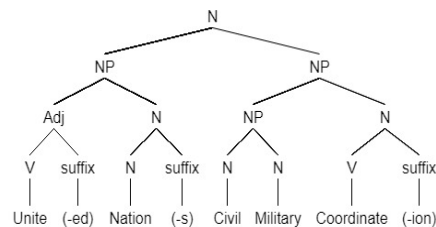
UNOC has *Operation* as its head which is in the form of Noun. This brevet term consists of four lexical free morphemes, one functional free morpheme, and two derivational bound morphemes (-ed) that contribute to change the grammatical category of the word *Unite* (Verb) + (-ed) = *United* (Adjective), and (-ion) which changes the word *Operate* (Verb) + (-ion) = *Operation* (Noun) and one inflectional bound morpheme as the suffix (-s) that shows the plural form. The tree diagram below provides the explanation of how this brevet term is formed.

**Figure 9.** Tree Diagram of *UNOC*

UNOC is classified as acronym due to its phonetic combination. There is no phonotactic rule violated by the term. This acronym is pronounced as a single word /ju:nɒk/.

Datum 8

The head of this brevet term is *Coordination*. Therefore, its head is a Noun. This consists of seven lexical free morphemes, two derivational bound morphemes as suffixes (-ed) that cause the change of grammatical category of the word *Unite* (Verb) + (-ed) = *United* (Adjective), (-ion), and one inflectional bound morpheme as a suffix (-s) showing its plural form. The following tree diagram is the explanation of how it is formed.

**Figure 10.** Tree Diagram of *UNCIMIC*

UNCIMIC is classified into acronym because in its phonetic combination, it does not violate English phonotactic rules. This acronym is pronounced as a single word /ju:nsɪmɪk/.

Datum 9

SEMPU consists of five lexical free morphemes. All of those free morphemes are the lexical ones. SEMPU has *Unit* as its head. Therefore, it is in the form of Noun. The tree diagram below which provides the explanation of how this brevet term is formed.

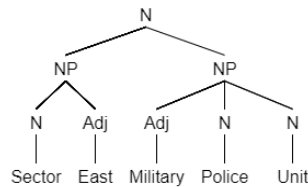


Figure 11. Tree Diagram of SEMPU

SEMPU is classified into acronym. It is because the phonetic combination of SEMPU has no violation towards English phonotactic rule. It is pronounced as a single word /sempu:/.

Datum 10

The term SAR is very familiar. This has two lexical free morphemes and one functional free morpheme as conjunction. Unlike the other brevet terms before, this brevet term is in a form of parallel structure. Each parallel structure has its own head. In the case of this brevet term, the head is on the word *Search* and *Rescue* as shown below.

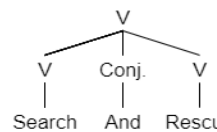


Figure 12. Tree Diagram of SAR

SAR is an acronym because it is pronounced as a single word. There is no phonotactic rule violated by this acronym. It is pronounced as /sa:/.

Initialism

There are ten initialisms found on the websites. The data were RDB, MTC, WYF, PWO, MCC, MTF, GPOI, MCOU, BMR, and SEMR. Table 10 below lists the ten initialisms and illustrates their formation.

Table 10. Ten Initialisms and their Formation

No	Brevet Term	Formation	Standing for
1	RDB (N)	Adv + Adj + N	<u>R</u> apidly <u>D</u> eployable <u>B</u> attalion
2	MTC (Noun)	N + N + N	<u>M</u> ilitary <u>T</u> raining <u>C</u> ell
3	WYF (Noun)	N + N + N	<u>W</u> orld <u>Y</u> ongmoodo <u>F</u> ederation
4	PWO (Noun)	Adj + N + N	<u>P</u> rincipal <u>W</u> arfare <u>O</u> fficer
5	MCC (Noun)	N + N + N	<u>M</u> ilitary- <u>C</u> ivil <u>C</u> oordination
6	MTF (Noun)	Adj + N + N	<u>M</u> aritime <u>T</u> ask <u>F</u> orce
7	GPOI (Noun)	Adj + N + N + N	<u>G</u> lobal <u>P</u> eace <u>O</u> perations <u>I</u> nitiative

8	MCOU (Noun)	N + N + V + N	Military Community Outreach Unit
9	BMR (Noun)	N + Adj + N	Battalion Mobile Reserve
10	SEMR (Noun)	N + Adj + Adj + N	Sector East Mobile Reserve

Table 10 above has shown the head of each initialism. All of those ten initialisms are in the form of Noun. These heads contribute in determining the combination of word classes which form the brevet terms. The combinations or patterns of word classes are defined by the source phrase elements represented in the initialisms and those words carry the central meaning of the brevet terms. Word classes combination is summarized as follows.

Table 11. Word Classes Combination Summary

Word Classes Combination	Data
N + N	WYF, MTF, GPOI, PWO, MCOU
N + Adj	BMR
Adj + N	MTC, SEMR
N + N + N	MCC
Adv + Adj + N	RDB

The most dominant word class combination is the Noun + Noun. It has five brevet terms. Almost all of the combination has Noun as their constituent. The following will be the explanation of how each initialism is formed.

Table 12. Initialism Formation

Datum	Initialism	Formation
11	RDB	{[Rapid + (-ly)] + [Deploy + (-able)] + [Battalion]}
12	MTC	{[Military] + [Train + (-ing)] + [Cell]}
13	WYF	{[World] + [Yongmoodo] + [Federate + (-ion)]}
14	PWO	{[Principal] + [Warfare] + [Office + (-er)]}
15	MCC	{[Military] + [Civil] + [Coordinate + (-ion)]}
16	MTF	{[Maritime] + [Task] + [Force]}
17	GPOI	{[Global] + [Peace] + [Operate + (-ion)] + [Initiate + (-ive)]}
18	MCOU	{[Military] + [Community] + [Out + reach] + [Unit]}
19	BMR	{[Battalion] + [Mobile] + [Reserve]}
20	SEMR	{[Sector] + [East] + [Mobile] + [Reserve]}

The following tree diagrams describe how initialisms in English brevet terms of Indonesian military are formed in detailed manner. A principal key to initialism is that it cannot be pronounced as a single word because its word-internal structure is not in accordance with the rule of English sound (Plag, 2018). In other words, it violates the restriction of consonant cluster in English phonology.

Datum 11

The head of this brevet term is *Battalion* (Noun). *RDB* has three lexical free morphemes and two derivational bound morphemes: suffix (-ly) which changes *Rapid* (Adjective) + (-ly) = *Rapidly* (Adverb) and (-able) which contributes in the changing of the word *Deploy* (Verb) + (-able) = *Deployable* (Adjective). The following tree diagram is provided in order to show how this brevet term is formed.

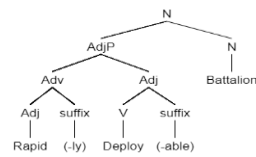


Figure 13. Tree Diagram of *RDB*

RDB is classified into initialism since it is pronounced as series of letter. It cannot be pronounced as a single word because there is a restriction in its phonetic combination related to phonotactic rules. The rule says that /r/ must be followed by vowel. However, in the phonetic combination of RDB, /r/ is followed by /dɪ/ which violates the rule. Therefore, this term is classified into initialism and it is pronounced as /ɑ:-dɪ-bɪ/.

Datum 12

The head of MTC is *Cell* (Noun). It has three lexical free morphemes and one derivational bound morpheme as suffix. The derivational suffix here contributes in the change of grammatical category of the word *Train* (Verb) + (-ing) = *Training* (Noun). The tree diagram below is provided in order to describe how the term is formed.

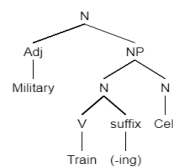


Figure 14. Tree Diagram of *MTC*

MTC is classified into initialism because the combination of its elements is consonants that it is pronounced letter by letter. English phonotactic rule is clearly violated by this term. Based on the phonotactic rule, syllabic nasal /m/ is never word initial. It then makes MTC cannot be pronounced as a single word. Instead, it is pronounced letter by letter as /ɛm-tɪ-sɪ/.

Datum 13

The head of WYF is on the word *Federation* (Noun). This brevet term consists of three free lexical free morphemes and one derivational bound morpheme as suffix. The derivational suffix contributes to change the word *Federate* (Verb) + (-ation) = *Federation* (Noun). The following tree diagram is the explanation of how WYF is formed.

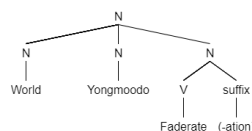


Figure 15. Tree Diagram of *WYF*

This brevet term is classified into initialism. It is because the pronunciation of WYF is done in alphabetical manner. Based on English phonotactic rule, /w/

cannot stand as initial element. Therefore, it must be pronounced letter by letter as /'dʌbljuː-waɪ-ɛf/.

Datum 14

PWO has *Officer* (Noun) as its head. It consists of three lexical free morphemes and one derivational bound morpheme as suffix (-er). The suffix (-er) contributes to form the word *Officer* which is from *Office* (Noun) + (-er) = *Officer* (Noun). The following tree diagram is provided explain how PWO is formed.

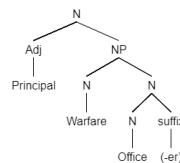


Figure 16. Tree Diagram of *PWO*

PWO is classified into initialism because it is pronounced by naming each individual letter. It violates English phonotactic rule. Consonant /p/ is supposed to be followed by vowel. It cannot be pronounced as a single word. It is pronounced as /piː-'dʌbljuː-əʊ/.

Datum 15

MCC has *Coordination* (Noun) as its head. This brevet term consists of three lexical free morphemes and one derivational bound morpheme as suffix (-ion). The suffix (-ion) changes the grammatical category of the word *Coordinate* (Verb) + (-ion) = *Coordination* (Noun). The following tree diagram describes how it is formed.

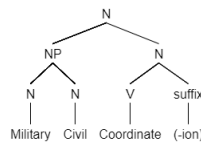


Figure 17. Tree Diagram of *MCC*

This brevet term is classified as initialism because its phonetic combination violates English phonotactic rule. Consonant /m/ must be followed by a vowel. Therefore, MCC is pronounced letter by letter as /ɛm-sɪ-sɪ/.

Datum 16

Force (Noun) is the head of this brevet term. All morphemes of MTF are lexical free morphemes. There are three lexical free morphemes that it has. The following tree diagram describes how MTF is formed.

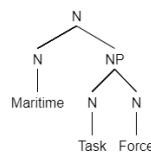


Figure 18. Tree Diagram of *MTF*

This brevet term is classified as initialism because its phonetic combination violates English phonotactic rule. Consonant /m/ is never word initial unless it is followed by a vowel. Therefore, MTF is pronounced as /ɛm-ti:-ɛf/.

Datum 17

GPOI's head is *Operation* (Noun). This brevet term consists of four lexical free morphemes and three bound morphemes as suffixes (-ion), (-s) and (-ive). The suffix (-ion) is a derivational bound morpheme that changes the grammatical category of the word *Operate* (Verb) + (-ion) = *Operation* (Noun). The suffix (-s) is an inflectional bound morpheme which contributes to indicate the plural form of *Operation* (Noun). The formation is *operate* (Verb) + (-s) = *Operations* (Noun). For the suffix (-ive), it is a derivational bound morpheme which changes *Initiate* (Verb) → *Initiative* (Adjective). The following tree diagram is provided to illustrate how the term is formed.

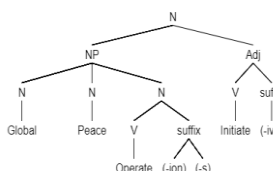


Figure 19. Tree Diagram of *GPOI*

GPOI is classified into initialism because of its phonetic combination that breaks English phonotactic rule. After consonant /g/, another stop is not permitted while /p/ is a stop. It makes GPOI unable to be pronounced as a single word. It is pronounced as /dʒi:-pi:-əv-aɪ/.

Datum 18

MCOU's head is *Unit* (Noun). This brevet term consists of four lexical free morphemes. For the word *Outreach*, it is in a form of compound word consisting of two lexical free morphemes (*out* and *reach*). The following tree diagram elaborates how MCOU is formed.

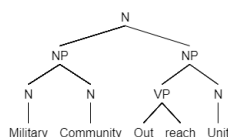


Figure 20. Tree Diagram of *MCOU*

Just like the other previous nine data, MCOU is an initialism. The consonant /m/ is never word initial unless it is followed by a vowel. It then makes it unable to be pronounced as a single word. Its pronunciation is /ɛm-si:-əv-ju:/.

Datum 19

BMR's head is *Battalion* (Noun). This term consists of three lexical free morphemes. The following tree diagram describes how it is formed.

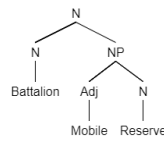


Figure 21. Tree Diagram of *BMR*

This term is classified into initialism. After consonant /b/, another stop is not permitted. While /m/ is a stop. BMR cannot be pronounced as a single word. The string /mr/ is basically not a violation to English phonotactic rule, however, it does not occur in contemporary English. The term is pronounced letter by letter as /bi:-em-ɑ:/.

Datum 20

Reserve (Noun) is the head of SEMR. This term has four lexical free morphemes. The following tree diagram explains how it is formed.

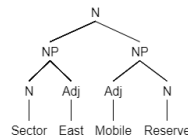


Figure 22. Tree Diagram of *SEMR*

It is classified as initialism because of its phonetic string which violates English phonotactic rule. Just like the previous Datum 19 (BMR), this datum has phonetic string of /mr/. The string /mr/ does not violate English phonotactic rule. However, it does not occur in contemporary English. Then, it is pronounced letter by letter as /es-i:-em-ɑ:/.

The findings above show that the formation of brevet terms is done through acronym and initialism (shortening). Considering that brevet terms as matters being esoteric to military domain, shortening becomes peculiar morphological phenomenon in brevet terms' formation. All twenty brevet terms being studied prove that military domain truly has shortening in its neologism. The formation of the twenty brevet terms also manifests the morphological tendency in military domain which is apt to initialize anything.

Future research of exploring and studying terms in military domain is required as there are still few number of research conducted in this field. By exploring and doing research in the domain, military terms will become more familiar with everyday life even for people outside it.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, military plays a greater role in contributing to the formation of neologism in English vocabulary. There are twenty English brevet terms in Indonesian military which are difficult to understand because of their polysemic nature. Therefore, the Indonesian soldiers and readers in general have to understand the internal structure of the words. By reading this research, they are expected to gain some knowledge about how the English brevet terms are formed and why the terms are classified into acronym and initialism.

The results suggest that the twenty data mostly have the combination of Noun + Noun formation. Among the twenty, ten data are classified as acronyms and ten are classified as initialisms. English phonotactic rules become the determining point in classifying the data.

The ten data (SCUBA, JOCIT, HALO-HAHO, HUET, UNIFIL, UNAMID, UNOC, UNCIMIC, SEMPU, and SAR) are classified as acronyms because they do not violate English phonotactic rules. Besides, they are pronounced as a word. While the other ten data (RDB, MTC, WYF, PWO, MCC, MTF, GPOI, MCOU, BMR, and SEMR) are classified as initialisms because they break English phonotactic rules. Hence, they cannot be pronounced as a single word.

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