

## ABSTARK

**Dawa, Wilhelmus. 2016. "Kependekan dalam Lingkungan Militer dan Kepolisian di Indonesia". Skripsi Strata Satu (S1). Program Studi Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma.**

Penelitian ini mengkaji kependekan dalam lingkungan militer dan kepolisian di Indonesia. Kependekan terdiri dari lima jenis, yaitu singkatan, akronim, penggalan, kontraksi, lambang huruf. Ada dua masalah yang dibahas dalam penelitian, yakni (i) pola pembentukan kependekan dalam lingkungan militer dan kepolisian di Indonesia, dan (ii) referen yang ditunjuk oleh kependekan dalam lingkungan militer dan kepolisian di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan pola pembentukan kependekan dan referen yang ditunjuk oleh kependekan dalam lingkungan militer dan kepolisian di Indonesia.

Objek penelitian yang berupa kependekan dalam lingkungan militer dan kepolisian di Indonesia berada dalam data yang merupakan bentuk panjang. Dalam pengumpulan data digunakan metode simak, yaitu menyimak kependekan yang digunakan dalam lingkungan militer dan kepolisian di Indonesia dan dilanjutkan dengan teknik catat. Untuk menjawab kedua permasalahan, (i) peneliti menerapkan metode agih dengan teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung (BUL) dan dilanjutkan menggunakan teknik lesap. Permasalahan, (ii) diterapkan metode padan dilanjutkan dengan metode padan referensial. Hasil analisis data disajikan dengan dua teknik yaitu, (i) teknik informal menggunakan kata-kata biasa, (ii) teknik formal digunakan gambar, bagan, tabel, dan lambang fonetis.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut, ditemukan satu pola pembentukan singkatan, yaitu pengekalan bunyi pertama setiap kata. Pola pembentukan akronim ditemukan 11 pola akronim yakni, (i) pengekalan bunyi pertama setiap kata, (ii) pengekalan dua bunyi pertama kata I dan suku pertama kata II, (iii) pengekalan dua bunyi pertama kata I dan tiga bunyi pertama kata II, (iv) pengekalan tiga bunyi pertama setiap kata, (v) pengekalan suku pertama kata I, kata II, dan bunyi pertama kata III, (vi) pengekalan suku pertama kata I, kata II, dan tiga bunyi pertama kata III, (vii) pengekalan suku pertama kata I, dua suku pertama kata II, dan tiga bunyi pertama kata IV, (viii) pengekalan suku pertama kata I dan suku terakhir kata II, kata III, (ix) pengekalan suku terakhir setiap kata (x), pengekalan bunyi pertama + bunyi terakhir kata I, tiga bunyi pertama bentuk dasar kata II, dan suku pertama kata ke III, (xi) pengekalan bunyi pertama + bunyi terakhir kata I dan bunyi pertama kata II, kata III, kata IV. Pola pembentukan kombinasi akronim dan singkatan ditemukan tiga pola yakni, (i) pengekalan suku pertama + bunyi terakhir kata I, suku kedua bentuk dasar kata II dan bunyi awal kata Kata III, kata IV, (ii) pengekalan suku pertama + bunyi terakhir kata I, suku kedua bentuk dasar kata II dan bunyi awal kata III, kata IV, (iii) pengekalan suku pertama kata I, bunyi pertama kata II, suku pertama kata III, dan bunyi pertama kata, V, kata VI. Pola pembentukan kombinasi akronim dan akronim ditemukan dua pengekalan, yaitu (i) pengekalan bunyi pertama + bunyi terakhir kata I, tiga bunyi awal kata II, kata IV dan empat bunyi pertama kata V, (ii) pengekalan tiga bunyi awal dari setiap kata. Pembentukan penggalan ditemukan tiga pola, yakni (i) pengekalan suku pertama

setiap kata, (ii) pengekaln tiga bunyi pertama setiap kata, (iii) pengekaln empat bunyi pertama setiap kata.

Peneliti menemukan referen yang ditunjuk oleh kependekan dalam lingkungan militer dan kepolisian di Indonesia, yaitu (i) jabatan, (ii) pangkat, (iii) gedung, (iv) kegiatan, (v) petunjuk, (vi) wilayah batas, (vii) orang, (viii) satuan, dan (ix) sekolah.

**Kata Kunci:** Kependekan; singkatan, akronim, penggalan, referen.



### **ABSTRACT**

**Dawa, Wilhelmus. 2016. Abbreviation Forms in Military and Police Field in Indonesian. An Undergraduate Thesis. Indonesian Letter Study Program, the Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University**

This study discussed the abbreviation in military and police field in Indonesian. Abbreviation is divided into five types which are shortness, acronyms, fragments, contractions, and emblem letters. There are two problems in this research which are (i) the pattern formation of the abbreviation in military and police field in Indonesian, and (ii) the referent of the abbreviation in military and police field in Indonesian. This research aims to describe the pattern formations and the referents abbreviation in military and police field in Indonesian.

The object of this research is in the form of abbreviation in military and police field in Indonesia, is in the data which is a long form. In collecting the data, the researcher uses *simak* method that is finding the abbreviation in military and police field in Indonesian. Then, it is followed by *catat* method. To solved the first, the researcher applies *agih* method with *Bagi Unsur Langsung (BUL)* technique and is followed by *lesap* technique. To solved second problems the researcher uses *padan* method that is followed *padan referensial* method. The analized result is presented in two techniques which are, (i) informal technique using ordinary words, (ii) formal technique using pictures, charts, tables, and phonetic symbols.

Based on the results of the study, the researcher found one pattern formation of the shortness that is perpetuation of the first sound. In the pattern formation of Acronym, the researcher found 11 acronym patterns which are (i) the perpetuation of the first sound of every words, (ii) the perpetuation of the two- first sound of word I and the first syllable of the word II, (iii) the perpetuation of two- first sound of word I and the three- first sound of word II, (iv) the perpetuation of three- first sound of each word, (v) the perpetuation of the first syllable of word I, word II, and the first sound of word III, (vi) the perpetuation of the first syllable of word I, word II, and the three-first sounds of word III, (vii) the perpetuation of the first syllable of word I, the two-first syllables of word II and three - first sounds of word IV, (viii) the perpetuation of the first syllable of word I and the last syllable of word II and III, (ix) the perpetuation of the last syllable of every words, (x) the perpetuation of the first sound + the last sound of word I, the three – first sounds of the basic word of word II, and the first syllable of word III, (xi) the perpetuation of the first sound + the last sound of word I and the first sound of word II, III, and IV. For the pattern of generation in the acronym and shortness form combination, the researcher found three patterns namely: (i) perpetuation of the first syllable + the last sound of word I, the second syllable of the basic word of word II and the first sound of word III and IV, (ii) the perpetuation of the first syllable + the last sound of word I, the second syllable of the basic word of word I and the first sound of word III and IV, (iii) the perpetuation of the first syllable of word I + the first sound of word II, the first syllable of word III, and the first sound of word V and VI. For

the pattern of generation in the acronym and acronym combination the researcher found two patterns namely: (i) the perpetuation of the first sound + the last sound of word I, three-first sounds of word II and word III and the four-first sound of word VI, (ii) the perpetuation of the three –first sounds of every words. Last but not the least, for the pattern of generation in the fragment the researcher found three patterns namely: (i) the perpetuation of the first sound of every words, (ii) the perpetuation of the three – first sounds of every words, (iii) the perpetuation of the four – first sounds of every words

The researcher found that the referents that had been referred to in the short forms within the Indonesian military and police field namely: (i) position, (ii) grade, (iii) building, (iv) activity, (v) guide, (vi) border area, (vii) person, (viii) unit, and (ix) school.

**Keywords:** Abbreviation, shortness, acronym, fragment, referent

