The Abbreviation in News Text on Asharq Al-Awsat Online Newspaper

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Submitted: 12-01-2022; Accepted: 25-05-2022; Published: 06-06-2022

ABSTRACT

An abbreviation is a new form of the word that combines two or more words representing the original word. In Arabic discourse, this is not new but still not familiar among Arabic learners. The primary purpose of this research is to find, understand and analyze the phenomenon of abbreviation in Arabic in forms and processes contained in the al-Uula rubric in the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper in March 2020. This research is library research which uses a qualitative approach with documentation techniques on data collection and data analysis techniques developed by Miles and Huberman. Based on the research 31 data were obtained for Arabic abbreviations. The results showed four types of abbreviation processes; mukhtasar with 10 data, al-naht with 1 data, and ikhtizaal with 20 data. The Abbreviation in Arabic Fusha, in particular, requires a lot of further studies to become a reference and insight that are easily accessible to Arabic readers and learners.

KEYWORDS: Arabic abbreviation; Asharq Al-Awsat; online;

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Introduction

The Arabic Mass Media course in the Arabic Language Specialization Package for Special Purposes at the Department of Arabic Literature, State University of Malang, studies journalism. Students are introduced to several advertising topics from Arabic-language mass media with the Arabic Journalism guide book (Murtadho, 2017). There is an abbreviation phenomenon; this is not new in Arabic discourse. However, it is still unfamiliar among Arabic learners.

As one of the oldest and largest languages, Arabic speakers are spread across various circles and backgrounds (Yanto, 2009), causing variations and developments in Arabic terms that give birth to new rules of Arabic scholarship (Elmgrab, 2016). Among these developments is an abbreviation which is the process of beheading one or several parts of a lexeme or a combination of lexemes to become a new form with the status of a word (Kridalaksana, 2007, p.159).

Linguists have studied abbreviations in Arabic. Several journals and literature also describe this problem. Based on the researcher's search, there are many versions related to abbreviations. Muhammad Ali al-Khuli defines abbreviation as the process of summarising by combining several letters from each word or term so that it becomes a new word or phrase, for example, *ilakh* which is an abbreviation of *ilaa aakhirihi*, and the word *basmalah*, which is formed from *bismillaahirrahmaanirrahiim* (al-Khuli, 1982: 3). In his book "A Dictionary of Theoretical Linguistics", al-Khuli briefly explains the abbreviation and its variations. Among the terms introduced are abbreviations (*ikhtiṣaar kitaabiyy*) and acronyms (*kalimah awaailiyyah*). However, al-Khuli only provides examples of cases in some abbreviation processes.

Hijazi (2000, p.96) mentions the abbreviation in Arabic as *al-ikhtiṣaarata*, commonly used in the scientific field as a symbol of measurement in mathematics, electrical systems, chemistry, botany, and astronomy, which is then also used in modern linguistics. Syamsul Hadi, in his journal "Acronym in Arabic", states that the abbreviation process can be carried out with or without letter calendaring and may or may not be following *wazan* in Arabic. Although it has been used for a long time, the number of abbreviations in Arabic is still relatively small compared to Arabic vocabulary or abbreviations in Indonesian (Hadi, 2000, p.253).

Other relevant studies include Intan Martasari's thesis (2014) entitled *Abbreviation of Indonesian in the Kompas Daily*. The results were obtained in Indonesian abbreviations in the Kompas Daily in abbreviations, contractions, acronyms, letter symbols, and fragments. Furthermore, the research entitled *Abbreviation Analysis on the Use of Arabic in Social Media* by Debby Kasandra (2017) focuses on Arabic language abbreviation research in the Twitter social media account @al-jazeera.net with research results in the form of 11 data from the economics rubric, 8 data from politics, and 11 data from technology.

Amina and Sara (2014, p.20), in their dissertation *Dealing with Abbreviations in Translation Case of Study: Master One English Students of Translation and Translation Studies*, suggest that Arabic abbreviations consist of acronyms, clippings, and blending. The results showed that all master translation students had difficulty recognizing Arabic abbreviations and translating them.
In its development, the abbreviation becomes more complex due to the increasing number of absorption words from foreign languages to Arabic and new terms that arise due to the development of the times. Moreover, abbreviation results can be formed from foreign terms with or without transliteration into Arabic. That makes the abbreviation unique, not always according to the rules and patterns in Arabic, so theories related to abbreviations are constantly evolving. Therefore, studies about abbreviations in Arabic are urgent, and further and in-depth research is needed, especially among Arabic students and observers.

Currently, online media has become the prima donna in developing technology that facilitates user access in uploading and downloading information. In line with this, many Arabic-language newspapers are also available online, using abbreviations. For example, one of the Arabic-language Fusha newspapers that utilizes an online base is the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper. Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper is one of Saudi Arabia’s popular mass media founded in 1978. This Arabic-language international newspaper is based in London. The New York Times in 2005 named Asharq Al-Awsat as one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in the region. The website page can be accessed via https://m.aawsat.com and has been developed in an application that audiences can download via the Google Play Store.

Seeing some of these advantages, the researcher chose to discuss the abbreviations found in the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper, focusing on the form and process by considering several theories, including Hadi’s theory adapted to Kridalaksana’s theory to be synthesized and used as a reference in processing and analyzing data. The primary purpose of this study is to find, understand and, analyze the phenomenon of abbreviation in Arabic in the form and process contained in the al-Uula rubric in the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper in March 2020 (https://m.aawsat.com). Based on previous research, this study has never been conducted.

**Method**

This research is library research that uses a qualitative approach (Moleong, 2007, p. 4). This design is used to examine primary data, namely the phenomenon of Arabic abbreviation contained in the al-Uula rubric in the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper in March 2020 (https://m.aawsat.com) which consists of 231 news columns and using secondary data, namely relevant literature with abbreviations in Arabic.

The main instrument of this research is the human instrument. In this case, the researcher also uses auxiliary instruments as an observation guide in documentation tables and data classification. Data collection begins with primary data observations, namely (1) reading carefully and thoroughly the 231 news columns in the al-Uula rubric in the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper in March 2020 that have been collected, (2) marking the words that are abbreviations in Arabic, (3) documentation and classification of the abbreviated data using data tables to be analysed and concluded (Sugiyono, 2017, p.102).

The data analysis carried out in this study used a model developed by Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2017, p.133), namely data collection, data reduction, data
Results and Discussion

Research Results

Based on research that has been carried out in the al-Uula rubric of the online media of the March 2020 edition of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper, which has 231 news columns, 31 data were obtained in the form of Arabic abbreviations. Data regarding abbreviations and the process of their formation are arranged in tables and detailed in the discussion. The following are the results of the research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Abbreviation Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 March</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ناثو</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>الأر أند بي</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>كلم</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>كوفيد - 19</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 March</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>الأممية</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>داعش</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>حماس</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 March</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>أونيروا</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 March</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>سنا</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>يوناني</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>اب</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>أ.ف.ب</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 March</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>اليونيسكو</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 March</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>تي في</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>أوبك</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 March</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>إ.ب.أ</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 March</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>دي إي في ايه</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>إف بي أي</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>أرامكو</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>اندوك</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>واع</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>واس</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 March</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>د.ب.أ</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>الأوبنشا</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>الأفقو</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>اليونيسف</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 March</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>إن بي سي</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 March</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>إتش بي</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 March</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>أي إس إس</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 March</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>إيتا</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 March</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>أونمها</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The results of the study in the table 1 indicated that three abbreviation processes appear in the news text on the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper. The four processes of abbreviations are *mukhtaṣar* with 10 data, *al-naḥt* with 1 data, and *ikhtizaal* with 20 data.

**Discussion of Research Results**

In this section, we will describe the abbreviations found in news texts in the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper. Here is the presentation.

There are 31 forms of abbreviation with three processes of abbreviation formation, namely *mukhtaṣar*, *al-naḥt*, and *ikhtizaal*. In the following, each abbreviation process will be described.

**Mukhtaṣar**

The form of *mukhtaṣar* found in the news text on the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper is 10 data. *Mukhtaṣar* is a form of abbreviation in a letter symbol aligned with Indonesian abbreviations (Hadi, 2000, p. 254). Some of the data that have been found are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 March</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>كلم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 March</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>أ.ب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 March</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>أ.ف.ب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 March</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>د.ب.أ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 March</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>دي إي في إيه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 March</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>إن بي سي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 March</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>إن.ش بي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 March</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>أي إس إس</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *كلم* in the table 2 is the Arabic abbreviation of KM which means *(Kilometer)*. This abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar* by taking the letters ل،ك and م from the original word.

The word *أ.ب* in the table 2 is an Arabic abbreviation of A.P which means *(Associated Press)*. In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar*, a foreign language with Arabic letters, by taking the initial letters of each word, namely A and P, and then changing them to أ،ب.

The word *أ.ف.ب* in the table 2 is an Arabic abbreviation of A.F.P which means *(Agence France Presse)*. In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar*, a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely A, F and P and then changing them to أ،ف،ب.

The word *إ.ب.أ* in the table 2 is an Arabic abbreviation of E.P.A which means *(European Pressphoto Agency)*. In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar*, which is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely E, P and A and then changing them to إ،ب،أ.
The word in the table 2 is an Arabic abbreviation of D.P.A which means (Deutsche Presse Agentur). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation mukhtasar, which is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely D, P and A and then changing them to ب and ل.

The word in the table 2 is an Arabic abbreviation of DEVA which means (Democracy ve Atılım Partisi/ The Democracy and Progress Party). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation mukhtasar. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated so that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letter of each word, namely D (د), E (إ)، V (ف) and A (آي).

The word in the table 2 is the Arabic abbreviation of FBI which means (Federal Bureau of Investigation). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation mukhtasar. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. So that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letter of each word, namely F (ف)، B (بي) and I (إي).

The word in the table 2 is an Arabic abbreviation of NBC which means (National Broadcasting Company). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation mukhtasar. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated so that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely N (ن)، B (بي) and C (سي).

The word in the table 2 is an Arabic abbreviation of HP which means (Hewlett Packard). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation mukhtasar. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated so that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely H (ه)، A (آي) and P (بي).

The word in the table 2 is an Arabic abbreviation of ISS which means (Institute for Security Studies). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation mukhtasar. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated so that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely I (إي)، S (إس) and S (إس).

Some mukhtasar abbreviations are not always an arrangement of the initial letters of a word. However, it can also be an arrangement of Arabic letters, a foreign language; even so, the pronunciation is still spelled by letter and is not pronounced phonetically like a word (Kridalaksana, 2007).

Al-Naḥt

The form of al-naḥt found in the news text on the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper is 1 data. According to Hadi (2000, p.255), al-naḥt is often equated with acronym terms in Indonesian. Al-Naḥt is part of the concept of al-isytiqoq al-kubbaar (derivative). Simply put, Muhammad Al-Sayyid (2010), in his paper "al-Naḥt fi al-Lughoh al-'Arabiyyah", defines al-nat as the merging of two or more words into
one new word that represents all of the original constituent elements in terms of pronunciation and meaning. The combination of words in the form of *al-naḥْ* here is mentioned in other literature as *al-lafḍzu al-awaalįyyah* (Boulahdid, 2014, p.20). As for some of the *al-naḥْ* data that have been found, namely.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 2nd</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>الأممية</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *الأممية* in the table 3 is an Arabic abbreviation of the United Nations which means *الأمم المتحدة* (United Nations). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation *al-naḥْ nisbiy* with the word order *الأمم* added *ياً* (ya’ nisbah) and *ة* (ta’ marbuthah) from the word *المتحدة*.

Although several Hadi theories state that combining words in Arabic without beheading can be included in abbreviations, this is not suitable for Kridalaksana’s theory, which states that abbreviation is a shortening process. Whose goal is the effectiveness of words by summarising them by eliminating a few letters or syllables and preserving other syllables (Kridalaksana, 2007).

In writing in the *Fusha* language, it is still rare to find the abbreviation of *al-naḥْ*; this is because *al-naḥْ* is more widely used in modern writing, which requires writing effectiveness. Majma’ al Ilmi al Iraqi (Language Observer Association in Iraq) does not suggest the concept of *al-naḥْ* to be the primary choice for producing new Arabic words. Instead, it refers to using *Isytiqoq, Majaz, Isti’arah*, and *Tarjamah* methods in word formation (Ghazali, 2012).

**Ikhtizaal**

The form of *ikhtizaal* found in the news text on the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper is as much as 20 data. *Ikhtizaal* is forming an abbreviation that combines fragments of letters from each word. According to Hadi (2000, p.255), *ikhtizaal* is part of *al-naḥْ*. It is just that *ikhtizaal* is a combination of fragments of the initial letters of words. Some of the data that have been found are:
The word ناتو in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of NATO which means حلف شمال الأطلسي (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. So that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely N, A, T, and O then changed to ت، ان، و and م.

The word 애.آند بي in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of R&B which means ريدم أند بلوز (Rhythm and blues). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated so that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters.

The word كوفيد -19 in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of Covid-19 which means مرض فيروس كورونا 2019 (Coronavirus disease 2019). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated so that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters.

The word داعش in the table 4 is an abbreviation of الدولة الإسلامية في العراق والشام which means ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria). This abbreviation includes ikhtizaal abbreviation by taking the initial letter of each word, namely ع، إ، و، د، ش.

The word حماس in the table 4 is an abbreviation of حركة المقاومة الإسلامية which means Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement). This abbreviation includes ikhtizaal abbreviation by taking the initial letter of each word, namely ح، م، إ، ش، د.

The word أونروا in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of UNRWA which means وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين (The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for...
Palestine Refugees in the Near East). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not translated into Arabic before being abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely U, N, R, W and A and then changing them to ﴿ و ﴾ ﴿ ر ﴾ ﴿ ن ﴾ ﴿ أ ﴾ و ﴿ آ ﴾.

The word ﴿ سانا ﴾ in the table 4 is the Arabic abbreviation of SANA which means بعثة الأمم المتحدة لمساعدة العراق (United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letter of each word, namely U (ي)، N (ن)، A (ا)، M (م) and I (ي).

The word ﴿ يونامي ﴾ in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of UNAMI which means ﴿ بعثة الأمم المتحدة للمساعدة العراق ﴾ (United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letter of each word, namely U (ي)، N (ن)، A (ا)، M (م) and I (ي).

The word ﴿ اليونيسكو ﴾ in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation from UNESCO which means ﴿ منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلوم والثقافة ﴾ (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letter of each word, namely U (ي)، N (ن)، E (ي)، S (س)، C (ك) and O (و).
abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking several prefixes, namely A (أ), D (د), N (ن), O (و) and C (ك).

The word واع in the table 4 is an abbreviation of وكالة الأنباء العراقية which means INA (Iraqi News Agency). This abbreviation includes ikhtizaal abbreviation by taking the initial letters of each word, namely أ, د, ن and و.

The word واس in the table 4 is an abbreviation of وكالة الأنباء السعودية which means SNA (Saudi News Agency). This abbreviation includes ikhtizaal abbreviation by taking the initial letters of each word, namely أ, إ and س.

The word الأرثنا in the table 4 is the Arabic abbreviation of OCHA which means مكتب الأمم المتحدة لتنسيق الشؤون الإنسانية (The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking several word prefixes, namely O (أو), CH (تش) and A (أ).

The word الواس in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of FAO which means منظمة الأغذية والزراعة (Food and Agriculture Organization). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking several word prefixes, namely F (ف), A (أ) and O (و).

The word اليونيسف in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of UNICEF which means منظمة الأمم المتحدة للاطفاة (United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking several word prefixes, namely U (أو), N (ن), I (ي), CE (سي) and F (ف).

The word إياتا in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of IATA which means الاتحاد الدولي للنقل الجوي (The International Air Transport Association). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. The resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely I (إ), A (أ), T (ت) and A (أ).

The word أونمها in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of UNMHA which means البعثة الأممية للحديدة (United Nations Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation ikhtizaal. This word was not transliterated into Arabic before being abbreviated. So that the resulting abbreviation is a foreign language with the arrangement of Arabic letters by taking the initial letters of each word, namely U (أو), N (ن), M (م), H (ه) and A (أ).

The difference between mukhtasar and ikhtizaal is in pronunciation. Although phonetically, ikhtizaal can be pronounced as a whole word, Indonesian ikhtizaal is also aligned with letter acronyms (Kridalaksana, 2007).
Conclusions

Based on the analysis and discussion results in this study, two (2) conclusions were obtained according to the research objectives, namely: (1) 31 forms of abbreviations appeared in news texts in the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper al-Uula rubric in March 2020 (https://m.aawsat.com). (2) The abbreviation process found in the news text on the online media of the Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper in the form of mukhtasār, al-naht, and ikhtizaal. Abbreviations in the form of mukhtasār with 10 data, al-naht with 1 data, and ikhtizaal with 20 data. Abbreviations in Arabic Fūsha in particular still need a lot of further studies. Therefore, the researcher recommends increasing references related to abbreviations to be synthesised and developed again to become references and insights easily accessible to Arabic readers and learners.

Acknowledgements

The author expresses his gratitude to the honourable Prof. Dr. Nurul Murtadho, M.Pd. and Prof. Dr Yusuf Hanafi, S.Ag. M.Fil.I., as the supervising lecturer; Dr Kholisin, M. Hum. as the examiner lecturer who has provided direction and advice in this completing process of the article.

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