



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

الاختصار في نصوص الجريدة الإلكترونية الشرق الأوسط

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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 *ikhhtizaal* 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;

مستخلص البحث

الاختصار هو بناء كلمة جديدة من كلمتين أو أكثر تمثلان الكلمة الأصلية. هذا ليس جديدًا في الدراسة العربية، ولكنه ليس مشهور لدى متعلمي اللغة العربية. الهدف الأساسي من هذا البحث هو إيجاد ظاهرة الاختصارات باللغة العربية وفهمها وتحليلها في الأشكال والعمليات الواردة في نموذج الأولى للجريدة الإلكترونية الشرق الأوسط في مارس 2020. هذا البحث أبحاث المكتبة بطريقة نوعية مع تقنيات التوثيق لجمع البيانات وتحليل البيانات التي طورها مايلز وهوبرمان. بناءً على البحث، تم الحصول على 31 بيانات للاختصارات العربية بأربعة أنواع من عمليات الاختصارات هي المختصر بـ 10 بيانات، والنحت بـ 1 بيانات، والاختزال بـ 2 بيانات. يحتاج الاختصار في اللغة العربية الفصحى، على وجه الخصوص، كثير من الدراسات الإضافية ليصبح مرجعًا وبصيرة يسهل الوصول إليها لقراء ومتعلمي اللغة العربية.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الاختصار العربي، الشرق الأوسط، الجريدة الإلكترونية

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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 kitaabiy*) 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-ikhtiṣaaraatu*, 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

display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The study results are briefly described in the Arabic abbreviation process found in the primary 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 1. Research Results

Date	No	Data	Abbreviation Process		
			<i>Mukhtasar</i>	<i>Ikhizaal</i>	<i>Naht</i>
1 March	1	ناتو		v	
	2	الار أند بي		v	
	3	كلم	v		
	4	كوفيد - 19		v	
2 March	5	الأممية			v
	6	داعش		v	
	7	حماس		v	
4 March	8	أونروا		v	
5 March	9	سانا		v	
	10	يونامي		v	
	11	أ.ب	v		
	12	أ.ف.ب	v		
6 March	13	اليونيسكو		v	
7 March	14	تي في		v	
	15	أوبك		v	
9 March	16	إ.ب.أ	v		
11 March	17	دي إي في إيه	v		
	18	إف بي أي	v		
	19	أرامكو		v	
	20	أدنوك		v	
	21	واع		v	
12 March	22	واس		v	
14 March	23	د.ب.أ	v		
	24	الأوتشا		v	
	25	الفاو		v	
	26	اليونيسف		v	
18 March	27	إن بي سي	v		
20 March	28	إتش بي	v		
23 March	29	آي إس إس	v		
25 March	30	إياتا		v	
28 March	31	أونمها		v	

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 2. *Mukhtaṣar* Data

Date	No	Data
1 March	1	كلم
5 March	2	أ.ب
	3	أ.ف.ب
9 March	4	إ.ب.أ
14 March	5	د.ب.أ
11 March	6	دي إي في إيه
	7	إف بي أي
18 March	8	إن بي سي
20 March	9	إتش بي
23 March	10	أي إس إس

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

The word *أ.ب* in the [table 2](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of A.P which means وكالة الأنباء (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 and ب.

The word *أ.ف.ب* in the [table 2](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of A.F.P which means وكالة فرانس برس (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, and ب.

The word *إ.ب.أ* in the [table 2](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of E.P.A which means الوكالة الأوروبية للصور الصحفية (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 and أ.

The word د.ب.أ in the [table 2](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of D.P.A which means وكالة الأنباء الألمانية (Deutsche Presse Agentur). 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 D, P and A and then changing them to د, ب and أ.

The word دي إي في إيه in the [table 2](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of DEVA which means حزب الديمقراطية والتقدم (Democracy ve Atılım Partisi/ The Democracy and Progress Party). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar*. 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 (دي), E (إي), V (في) and A (إيه).

The word إف بي آي in the [table 2](#) is the Arabic abbreviation of FBI which means مكتب التحقيقات الفيدرالي الأمريكي (Federal Bureau of Investigation). This abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar*. 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 (إف), B (بي), and I (آي).

The word إن بي سي in the [table 2](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of NBC which means هيئة أمريكية للإعلام (National Broadcasting Company). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar*. 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 (إن), B (بي) and C (سي).

The word إتش بي in the [table 2](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of HP which means هوليت-باكارد (Hewlett Packard). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar*. 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 (إتش) and P (بي).

The word آي إس إس in the [table 2](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of ISS which means معهد الدراسات الأمنية (Institute for Security Studies). In addition, this abbreviation includes the abbreviation *mukhtaṣar*. 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 (آي), S (إس) and S (إس).

Some *mukhtaṣar* 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 spelt letter 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-isytiqooq 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-naħt* here is mentioned in other literature as *al-lafdu al-awaailiyyah* (Boulahdid, 2014, p.20). As for some of the *al-naħt* data that have been found, namely.

Table 3. *Al-Naħt* Data

Date	No	Data
March 2nd	1	الأممية

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-naħt nisbiy* with the word order *الأمم* added *ي* (*ya' nisbah*) and *ة* (*ta' marbutah*) 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-naħt*; this is because *al-naħt* 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-naħt* 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, p255), *ikhtizaal* is part of *al-naħt*. 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:

Table 4. *Ikhtizaal* Data

Date	No	Data
1 March	1	ناتو
	2	الآر أند بي
	3	كوفيد - 19
2 March	4	داعش
	5	حماس
4 March	6	أونروا
5 March	7	سانا
	8	يونامي
6 March	9	اليونيسكو
7 March	10	تي في
	11	أوبك
11 March	12	أرامكو
	13	أدنوك
	14	واع
12 March	15	واس
14 March	16	الأوتشا
	17	الفاو
	18	اليونيسف
25 March	19	إياتا
28 March	20	أونمها

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 ن, ا, ت, و.

The word الآر أند بي in the table 4 is an Arabic abbreviation of R&B which means ريذم 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 د, ا, ع and 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, ا and س.

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 أو, ر, ن and وا.

The word سانا in the [table 4](#) is the Arabic abbreviation of SANA which means وكالة الأنباء السورية الرسمية (Syrian Arab News Agency). 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 S, A, N, and A and then changing them to ا, ن, ا, س and ا.

The word يونامي in the [table 4](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of UNAMI 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 (يو), N (ن), A (ا), M (م) and I (ي).

The word اليونسكو 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 (يو), N (ن), E (ي), S (س), C (ك) and O (و).

The word تي في in the [table 4](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of TV which means تلفزيون (Television). 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 T and V and then changing them to تي and في.

The word أوبك in the [table 4](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of OPEC which means منظمة الدول المصدرة للنفط (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries). 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 O (أو), PE (ب), and C (ك).

The word أرامكو in the [table 4](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of Aramco which means أريبيان أويل كومباني (Arabian American Oil Company). 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 several word prefixes namely Ar (أر), Am (أم) and Co (كو).

The word أدنوك in the [table 4](#) is the Arabic abbreviation of ADNOC which means شركة بترول أبو ظبي الوطنية (Abu Dhabi National Oil Company). 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 prefixes, namely A (إ), 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 ا, و and ع.

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 ا, و and س.

The word *الأوتشا* 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 (إ).

The word *الفاو* 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 (إ) and O (و).

The word *اليونيسف* in the [table 4](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of UNICEF which means منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (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 (يو), N (ن), I (ي), CE (س), and F (ف).

The word *إياتا* in the [table 4](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of IATA which means الاتحاد الدولي للنقل الجوي/اتحاد النقل الجوي الدولي (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 (يا), T (ت) and A (إ).

The word *أونمها* in the [table 4](#) is an Arabic abbreviation of UNMHA which means البعثة الأممية للحدادة (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 (إ).

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 *mukhtaṣar*, *al-naḥt*, and *ikhtizaa*. Abbreviations in the form of *mukhtaṣar* with 10 data, *al-naḥt* with 1 data, and *ikhtizaa* with 20 data. Abbreviations in Arabic *Fusha* 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.

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