Abstract: This study was seeks to reveal abbreviations in Malay Patani dialect. This study aims to examine the process of forming abbreviated words in the Patani dialect of Malay. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The data referred to in this study are all forms of abbreviations used by the Patani community in spoken language. The data sources in this study were several indigenous Patani residents in the city of Surakarta and the city of Yogyakarta and also on the social network channel YouTube (MULIMITED). Data collection was carried out using the listening and speaking method with the advanced technique used was the note-taking technique. The results showed that there were 46 fragments of abbreviated data. The process of forming the abbreviation word of the fragment used is 4 processes, namely the preservation of the first syllable of 5 data, preservation of the last syllable as much as 25 data, preservation of the last two syllables as much as 12 data and removal of some words as much as 4 data.

Keywords: Abbreviation, Malay Patani Dialect.

INTRODUCTION

Thailand is a country in Southeast Asia and has a population of 67 million people. Thailand has 60 languages of various ethnicities and languages. These languages are grouped into three language groups, namely: 1) Standard Thai 2) Thai dialects (Northern dialect, Southern dialect, Central dialect and Isan dialect) 3) Minority languages (Malay Patani dialect, Khmer, Karen, Mon, Teuwichu, Puan, Hmong, Lahu, Akha, Lawa) (Luangthongkum, 2008) Malay Patani dialect belongs to the minority language group and it is spoken by the indigenous Malay who are Muslim who live in five southern regions of Thailand, namely the Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, Songkhla and Satun areas and parts of Bangkok. (Luangthongkum, 2008)(Baru, 2001) (Chaiyanara, 2005).

The Malay language has been widely used in the Malay community in southern Thailand, both in spoken (dialect) and written form. In the classification of Malay, the Patani dialect belongs to the Northeastern Malay language group, namely a collection of Kelantan Malay dialects, which is one of the dialects belonging to the Austronesian language family. The Malay language and the Patani dialect of Malay language show a close relationship between each other. According to (Uthai, 2011), The Pattani dialect of Malay is a sub-dialect of Malay which is the main language in the provinces of Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and parts of Songkla province. Pattani dialect of Malay is one of the dialects belonging to the Austronesian language family (Uthai, 2005).

The Patani dialect of Malay spoken in the provinces of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat, where the phonological aspect is almost the same as the Kelantan dialect in Malaysia. There are several Malay dialects in peninsular Malaysia. One of them is the Patani Malay dialect. This dialect is spoken in southern Thailand, namely in the provinces of Yala, Naratiwat Pattani, parts of Songkla and, parts of Satun.

This dialect shows several linguistic characteristics that are different from other Malay dialects, such as word abbreviations and the process of dropping or removing syllables or phonemes, replacing phonemes, and adding phonemes in Patani dialect of Malay. The phenomenon of distribution in Patani Malay dialect is an interesting development in Patani Malay dialect which is also considered as one of the majority spoken languages in the five provinces of Southern Thailand.

*Corresponding Author: Tuan-Imron
Seeing the phenomena mentioned above, Patani dialect of Malay is very interesting to be the object of research, especially regarding the use of the word abbreviation in Patani dialect of Malay. This study focuses on analyzing and describing the process of forming abbreviated words in the Patani dialect of Malay.

**Fragment Abbreviation Theory**

Shortening or abbreviation is the process of perpetuating one or more parts of a lexeme or a combination of lexemes so that it becomes a new form with a word status. Short words are the result of a shortening process or in other terms called abbreviations. Abbreviation is shortening, while the result of the process is called shortening (Kridalaksana, 2007). According to the (KBBI, 2008) abbreviation is a shortening of a form as a substitute for a complete form or a written abbreviation form as a substitute for words or phrases.

(Kridalaksana, 2007), divides abbreviations into five forms, namely abbreviations, fragments, acronyms, contractions, and letter symbols. Each of these will be described in the following sections. Of the 5 short forms, researchers will examine only the short form of fragments.

**METHODS**

The method used in this research is qualitative with descriptive data. (Djajasudarma, 2006) states that the qualitative method is a procedure that produces descriptive data both orally and in writing that develop or exist in the community. In this method, the data is generated descriptively; the point is that the data obtained are not seen from right and wrong, presented as they are in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding the data, their nature, and their relation to phenomena. The data referred to in all forms of fragment abbreviations used by Patani Malay community in the form of spoken language. The sources of data in this study were some native Patani residents who were in the city of Surakarta and the city of Yogyakarta and had the correct knowledge about this dialect, and also from the social network, YouTube channel (MULIMITED) as the research location. In this study, the data collection technique used was in the form of listening and speaking techniques with the advanced technique used was the note-taking technique. This study uses the distributional method or the distribution method to analyze the data.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This study describes the process of forming abbreviations in Patani dialect of Malay. The research shows that there are 46 abbreviated data. The process of forming fragment abbreviations used as many as 4 processes, namely the preservation of the first syllable of 5 data, the preservation of the last syllable of 25 data, the preservation of the last two syllables of 12 data, and the elimination of some words of 4 data. In this study, there are 3 in Patani dialect of Malay processes in the form of phoneme changes, namely the process of eliminating phonemes, adding phonemes, and replacing phonemes.

**DISCUSSION**

Abbreviation or shortening is the process of perpetuating one or more parts of a lexeme or combination of lexemes so that it becomes a new form with a word status. Short words are the result of a process of shortening or other terms called abbreviations. The abbreviation shortened, while the result is call shortened (Kridalaksana, 2007). The process of forming fragment abbreviations was found is as follows.

f) Missing some words, for example: takkan = tidak akan, Kena apa = kenapa.
Table 1: The process of forming word fragment abbreviations in the Patani dialect of Malay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>pro-mo-si</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/pro/</td>
<td>promosi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>pom-pa</td>
<td>/paŋ/</td>
<td>pompa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>First Syllable Preservation</td>
<td>sen-ti-me-ter</td>
<td>Phoneme Replacement</td>
<td>/səŋ/</td>
<td>sentimeter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>bad-min-ton</td>
<td>/bəv/</td>
<td>badminton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>sa-tu</td>
<td>/sa/</td>
<td>satu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>per-gi</td>
<td>/gi/</td>
<td>pergī</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>du-lu</td>
<td>/lu/</td>
<td>dulu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>na-si</td>
<td>/si/</td>
<td>nasi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>i-tu</td>
<td>/tu/</td>
<td>itu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>i-ni</td>
<td>/ni/</td>
<td>ini</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>be-ri</td>
<td>/wi/</td>
<td>beri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>a-tas</td>
<td>/tah/</td>
<td>atas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>e-mas</td>
<td>/mah/</td>
<td>emas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>se-men-jak</td>
<td>/yaʔ/, /joʔ/</td>
<td>semenjak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ba-wah</td>
<td>Phoneme Replacement</td>
<td>/waʔ/</td>
<td>bawah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>last Syllable Preservation</td>
<td>len-tak</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>/tuʔ/</td>
<td>lentak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>se-le-pas</td>
<td>/pah/</td>
<td>selepas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>ba-pak</td>
<td>/pəʔ/</td>
<td>bapak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>e-mak</td>
<td>/məʔ/</td>
<td>emak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>a-dik</td>
<td>/dəʔ/</td>
<td>adik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>pu-kul</td>
<td>/ko/</td>
<td>pukul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>bu-tir</td>
<td>Phoneme</td>
<td>/ta/</td>
<td>butir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23 ma-kan Replacement And Phoneme Deletion /kɛ/ makan
24 da-lam Phoneme Deletion /lɛ/ dalam
25 se-ben-tar Phoneme Loss /tə/ sebentar
26 he-lai Phoneme Loss /la/ helai
27 de-ngan Phoneme Loss /ŋa/ dengan
28 ka-mu Phoneme Addition /muŋ/ kamu
29 ju-ga Phoneme Addition and Phoneme Replacement /ɡɔ/ juga bawa
30 ba-wa Phoneme Addition and Phoneme Replacement /wɔd/ bawa
31 le-ma-ri Phoneme Addition /mayi/ lemari
32 te-li-nga Phoneme Loss /lina/ telinga
33 te-la-ga Phoneme Loss /lags/ telaga
34 sen-di-ri Phoneme Replacement /diyi/ sendiri
35 be-ra-pa Phoneme Replacement /wapɔ/ berapa
36 ke-pa-la Phoneme Replacement /pala/ kepala
37 ha-ri-mau Phoneme Replacement /yima/ harimau
38 Perpetuation of the Last Two Syllables tem-pa-yan Phoneme Replacement End /paye/ tempayan
39 se-pi-ker Phoneme Deletion /pika/ sepiker
40 se-li-par Phoneme Deletion /lipa/ selipar
41 ba-si-kal Phoneme Loss /sika/ basikal
42 ke-tum-bar Phoneme Loss /tuma/ ketumbar
43 ti-dak bo-leh Phoneme Deletion /taʔleh/ tidak boleh
44 Partial Loss of Words se-men-jak du-lu Phoneme Deletion /jɔˈduлу/ semenjak dulu
45 te-ri-ma ka-sih Phoneme Deletion /mɔkaših/ terima kasih
46 se-ben-tar la-gi Phoneme Deletion /talagi/ sebentar lagi

© East African Scholars Publisher, Kenya 287
Based on the bold data above, which shows the process of forming the word abbreviation, there are 94 data in fragmentary form. The fragments are grouped into 4 groups: namely the preservation of the first syllable, the preservation of the last syllable, the preservation of the last two syllables, and the elimination of some words, and in this study the Patani dialect of Malay there are 3 processes in the form of phoneme changes that occur in the formation of word abbreviations, elimination of phonemes, adding phonemes, and replacing the phoneme.

**Preservation of the first syllable**

Preservation of the first syllable of a word. This process generates fragments of only one syllable, namely the first syllable, and there is a process of removing phonemes and replacing phonemes from the data (1) the word /pro/ comes from the word [promosi] keeping the first syllable pure. (2) the word /pas/ comes from the word [pompa] to preserve the first syllable and replace the phonemes [a] and [m] to /a/ and /ŋ/ from [Pom] to /pas/, (3) the word /セン/ comes from the word [sentimeter] this word preserves the first syllable and replaces the phoneme [n] to /ŋ/ from [セン] to /セン/, (4) the word /bェ/ comes from the word [badminton] this word preserves the first syllable and changes the phoneme [a] and [d] to /e/ and /ʔ/ from [バド] to /bェ/, (5) the word /さ/ comes from the word [サ] This word preserves the first syllable and replaces the phoneme [a] to /s/ from [サ] to /さ/.

**Last syllable preservation**

The preservation of the last syllable of a word is a form of the fragment that preserves only one syllable, namely the last syllable of a word, and there is a process of removing phonemes, replacing phonemes, adding phonemes, and eliminating phonemes. From the data (6) The preservation of the last pure syllable, namely the word /gi/ comes from the word [pergi], (7) the word /lu/ comes from the word [dulu], (8) the word /su/ comes from the word [nasi], (9) the word /tu/ comes from the word [itu], (10) the word /ni/ comes from the word [ini].

Preservation of the last syllable and replacing phonemes. From the data (11) /wi/ comes from the word [beri] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [r] to /w/ from [ベリ] to /wi/, (12) /ta/ comes from the word [atas] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [s] into /h/ from the word [タス] to /タ/., (13) /mah/ comes from the word [emas] to preserve the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [s] to [h] from the word [マス] to /マ/, (14) /ja/ comes from the word [セン] to preserve the last syllable and replaces the phonemes [a] and [k] into [s] and [ʔ] from the word [ジャ] to /ja/., (15) /μη/ comes from the word [バッ] preserving the last syllable and replaces phoneme [a] becomes [s] from the word [バッ] becomes /μη/, (16) /tsʔ/ comes from the word [レタ] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phonemes [a] and [k] into [s] and [ʔ] from the word [タク] into /tsʔ/., (17) /pah/ comes from the word [ валас] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [s] into [h] from the word [パサ] to /パ/., (18) /pʔʔ/ comes from the word [バパク] perpetuates the last syllable and replacing the phonemes [a] and [k] into [s] and [ʔ] from the word [パク] to /pʔʔ/., (19) /mʔʔ/ from the word [エマク] preserves the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [a] and [k] becomes [s] and [ʔ] from the word [マグ] becomes /mʔʔ/, (20) /deʔ/ comes from the word [アディク] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phonemes [i] and [k] becomes [e] and [ʔ] from the word [ディク] to /deʔ/.

Preservation of the last syllable by replacing the phoneme and removing phonemes. From the data (21) /ko/ comes from the word [ピクル] perpetuating the last syllable by replacing the phoneme [u] with [o] and removing the phoneme [i] from the word [クル] to /ko/, (22) /he / comes from the word [バッ] perpetuating the last syllable by replacing the phoneme [i] with [e] and removing the phoneme [r] from the word [リ] to /he/, (23) /ke/ comes from the word [マラン] perpetuates the last syllable by substituting the phoneme [a] into [e] and removing the phoneme [n] from the word [ナ] to /ke/, (24) /le/ comes from the word [ダラム] preserves the last syllable by substituting the phoneme [a] for [e] and removing the phoneme [m] from the word [ラム] to /le/.

Preservation of the last syllable and eliminating phonemes. From the data (25) the word /ta/ comes from the word [セべンタ] Preserving the last syllable and removing the phoneme [r] from [タ] to /ta/, (26) the word /α/ comes from the word [ヘ] perpetuates the last syllable and removes the phoneme [i] from [イ] to /α/, (27) the word /α/ comes from the word [デン] Preserves the last syllable and removes the phoneme [n] from [ナ] becomes /α/.

Preservation of the last syllable and adding phonemes. From the data (28) the word /mυ/ comes from the word [カム] preserves the last syllable and adds the phoneme [n] of the word [ミュ] to /mυ/.

Preservation of the last syllable by adding phonemes and replacing phonemes. From the data (29) the word /gςʔ/ comes from the word [ジャガ] perpetuates the last syllable again adding phonemes [ʔ] and replacing phonemes [a] to [s] from the word [ガ] becomes /gςʔ/, (30) the word /μʔʔ/ comes from the word [バッ] preserving the last syllable again adding the phoneme [ʔ] and replacing the phoneme [a] to [s] from the word [バッ] to /μʔʔ/.

**Perpetuation of the last two syllables**

Preservation of the last two syllables of a word is a form of fragment that preserves the last two syllables of a word from the data (31) /mαɾi/ comes from [レマリ] preserves the last two syllables purely,
Preservation of the last two syllables of a word and replacing phonemes from the data (33) /lagas/ from the word [pala] preserves the last two syllables and replaces the phoneme [a] to menjadi [3] from the word [laga] to /lagas/. (34) /dīyī/ comes from the word [sendiri] perpetuates the last two syllables and replaces the phoneme [r] to [y] from the word [diri] to /dīyī/. (35) /waps/ comes from the word [berapa] preserves the last two syllables and replaces the phonemes [r] and [a] into [w] and [a] from the word [rapa] to /waps/. (36) /pals/ comes from the word [kepala] perpetuates two the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [a] to [a] from the word [pala] to /pals/.

Preservation of the last two syllables of a word along with replacing phonemes and removing phonemes from the data (37) /yima/ comes from the word [harimau] perpetuating the last two syllables by replacing phoneme [r] with [i] and removing phoneme [u] from the word [rimau] to /yima/. (38) /paye/ berasal from the word [tempayan] perpetuating the last two syllables by replacing the phoneme [a] with [e] and removing the phoneme [n] from the word [paya] to /paye/. (39) /pika / comes from the word [sepiker] to preserve the last two syllables by replacing the phoneme [e] with [i] and removing the phoneme [r] from the word [piker] to /pika/.

Preservation of the last two syllables of a word and removing phonemes from the data (40) /lipa/ derived from the word [lipar] perpetuating the last two syllables and removing the phoneme [r] from the word [lipar] to /lipa/. (41) /sika/ comes from the word [basikal] perpetuates the last two syllables and removes the phoneme [l] from the word [sikal] to /sika/. (42) /tuma / comes from the word [ketumbar] perpetuates the last two syllables and removes the phonemes [b] and [r] from the word [tumbar] to /tuma/.

Missing some words
The form of abbreviation of the type of fragment with the process of removing part of the word. The researcher found 4 data in the Pattani dialect of Malay that used the process of removing part of the word. Leasing is the process of removing some syllables that have been omitted, summarized, and shortened words. The release of this part of the word occurs in fragments whose basic form consists of two or more words. The disappearance occurs as in the words apabila [pabila] and bahwa sesungguhnya [bahwasanya]. This also happened to other words as found by researchers in Patani dialect of Malay. From the data (43) /tarleb/ from its basic form [tidak boleh], (44) /jazdulu/ from its basic form [senjak dulu], (45) /makasih/ from its basic form [terima kasih], (46) /talagi/ from its basic form [sebentar lagi].

CONCLUSION
From the results of the research that was analyzed regarding the process of short word formation in Patani dialect of Malay, the researchers conclude as follows. The results showed that there were 46 types of fragment abbreviation of data. The process of forming fragment abbreviated words used 4 processes, preservation of the first syllable as much as 5 data, preservation of the last syllable as much as 25 data, preservation of the last two syllables as much as 12 data, and the elimination of some words as much as 4 data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
This research has not received funding or financial support from any public or private body.

REFERENCES


© East African Scholars Publisher, Kenya 287