Original Research Article

Abreviation in Language Malay Patani Dialect

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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, Teuwchu, 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.

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.

Fragment

Fragments (clipping) is a shortening process that preserves one part of a lexeme (Kridalaksana, 1996). Fragments can also be defined as taking a special syllable in a word which is then considered a new word (Muslich, 2008). In addition,(Chaer, 2012) also suggests, fragment is an abbreviation in the form of the perpetuation of the first one or two terms of the shortened form. Thus, the fragment is a shortened form of the result of omission or perpetuation.

The fragment according to (Kridalaksana, 2007) can be subclassified as follows.
a) The first syllable of a word; for example: Dok = Dokter.
b) Perpetuation of the last syllable of a word, for example: men = resimen.
c) Perpetuation of the first three letters of a word, for example: Dep = Departemen.
d) Perpetuation of the first four letters of a word, for example: Brig = Brigade.
e) Retention of the last word of a phrase. for example: harian = surat kabar harian.

f) Missing some words, for example: takkan = tidak akan, Kena apa = kenapa.

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.

Table-1: The process of forming word fragment abbreviations in the Patani dialect of Malay

No.	Abbreviation Process	Process Preservation Syllables	Phoneme Change Process Patani dialect of Malay	Abbreviation In Patani dialect of Malay	Derived from the word
1		**pro**-mo-si	-	/pro/	promosi
2		**pom**-pa		/paŋ/	pompa
3	First Syllable Preservation	**sen**-ti-me-ter	Phoneme Replacement	/səŋ/	sentimeter
4		**bad**-min-ton		/bəʔ/	badminton
5		**sa**-tu		/sɔ/	satu
6		per-**gi**		/gi/	pergi
7		du-**lu**		/lu/	dulu
8		na-**si**	-	/si/	nasi
9		i-**tu**		/tu/	itu
10		i-**ni**		/ni/	ini
11		be-**ri**		/wi/	beri
12		a-**tas**		/tah/	atas
13		e-**mas**		/mah/	emas
14		se-men-**jak**		/yaʔ/, /jɔʔ/	semenjak
15		ba-**wah**	Phoneme Replacement	/wɔh/	bawah
16	Last Syllable Preservation	len-**tak**		/tɔʔ/	lentak
17		se-le-**pas**		/pah/	selepas
18		ba-**pak**		/pɔʔ/	bapak
19		e-**mak**		/mɔʔ/	emak
20		a-**dik**		/dəʔ/	adik
21		pu-**kul**		/ko/	pukul
22		bu-**tir**	Phoneme	/tə/	butir

23		ma-**kan**	Replacement And Phoneme Deletion	/kɛ/	makan
24		da-**lam**		/lɛ/	dalam
25		se-ben-**tar**		/ta/	sebentar
26		he-**lai**	Phoneme Loss	/la/	helai
27		de-**ngan**		/ŋa/	dengan
28		ka-**mu**	Phoneme Addition	/muŋ/	kamu
29		ju-**ga**	Phoneme Addition and Phoneme Replacement	/gɔʔ/	juga
30		ba-**wa**		/wɔʔ/	bawa
31		le-**ma-ri**	-	/maɣi/	lemari
32		te-**li-nga**		/liŋa/	telinga
33		te-**la-ga**		/lagɔ/	telaga
34		sen-**di-ri**		/diɣi/	sendiri
35		be-**ra-pa**	Phoneme Replacement	/wapɔ/	berapa
36		ke-**pa-la**		/palɔ/	kepala
37		ha-**ri-mau**		/ɣima/	harimau
38	Perpetuation of the Last Two Syllables	tem-**pa-yan**	Phoneme Replacement And Phoneme Deletion	/payɛ/	tempayan
39		se-**pi-ker**		/pika/	sepiker
40		se-**li-par**		/lipa/	selipar
41		ba-**si-kal**	Phoneme Loss	/sika/	basikal
42		ke-**tum-bar**		/tuma/	ketumbar
43		ti-d**ak** bo-**leh**		/taʔləh/	tidak boleh
44	Partial Loss of Words	se-men-**jak du-lu**	Phoneme Replacement And Phoneme Deletion	/jɔʔdulu/	semenjak dulu
45		te-ri-**ma ka-sih**		/mɔkasih/	terima kasih
46		se-ben-**tar la-gi**		/talagi/	sebentar lagi

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 /paŋ/ comes from the word [pompa] to preserve the first syllable and replace the phonemes [o] and [m] to /a/ and /ŋ/ from [Pom] to /paŋ/, (3) the word /seŋ/ comes from the word [sentimeter] this word preserves the first syllable and replaces the phoneme [n] to /ŋ/ from [sen] to /seŋ/, (4) the word /beʔ/ comes from the word [badminton] this word preserves the first syllable and changes the phonemes [a] and [d] to /e/ and /ʔ/ from [bad] to /beʔ/, (5) the word /sɔ/ comes from the word [satu] This word preserves the first syllable and replaces the phoneme [a] to /ɔ/ from [sa] to /sɔ/.

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. 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 /si/ 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 [ri] to /wi/, (12) /tah / comes from the word [atas] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [s] into [h] from the word [tas] to /tah/, (13) /mah/ comes from the word [emas] to preserve the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [s] to [h] from the word [mas] to /mah/, (14) /jɔʔ/ comes from the word [semenjak] to preserve the last syllable and replaces the phonemes [a] and [k] into [ɔ] and [ʔ] from the word [jak] to /jɔʔ/, (15) /wɔh/ comes from the word [bawah] preserves the last syllable and replaces phoneme [a] becomes [ɔ] from the word [wah] becomes /wɔh/, (16) /tɔʔ/ comes from the word [lentak] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phonemes

[a] and [k] into [ɔ] and [ʔ] from the word [tak] into /tɔʔ/, (17) / pah/ comes from the word [selepas] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [s] into [h] from the word [pas] to /pah/, (18) /pɔʔ/ comes from the word [bapak] perpetuates the last syllable and replacing the phonemes [a] and [k] into [ɔ] and [ʔ] from the word [pak] to /pɔʔ/, (19) /mɔʔ/ from the word [emak] preserves the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [a] and [k] becomes [ɔ] and [ʔ] from the word [mak] becomes /mɔʔ/, (20) /deʔ/ comes from the word [adik] perpetuates the last syllable and replaces the phonemes [i] and [k] becomes [e] and [ʔ] from the word [dik] to /deʔ/.

Preservation of the last syllable by replacing the phoneme and removing phonemes. From the data (21) /ko/ comes from the word [pukul] perpetuating the last syllable by replacing the phoneme [u] with [o] and removing the phoneme [l] from the word [kul] to /ko/, (22) /te / comes from the word [butir] perpetuating the last syllable by replacing the phoneme [i] with [e] and removing the phoneme [r] from the word [tir] to /te/, (23) / kɛ/ comes from the word [makan] perpetuates the last syllable by substituting the phoneme [a] into [ɛ] and removing the phoneme [n] from the word [kan] to /kɛ/, (24) /lɛ/ comes from the word [dalam] preserves the last syllable by substituting the phoneme [a] for [ɛ] and removing the phoneme [m] from the word [lam] to /lɛ/.

Preservation of the last syllable and eliminating phonemes. From the data (25) the word /ta/ comes from the word [sebentar] Preserving the last syllable and removing the phoneme [r] from [tar] to /ta/, (26) the word /la/ comes from from the word [Helai] perpetuates the last syllable and removes the phoneme [i] from [lai] to /la/, (27) the word /ŋa/ comes from the word [dengan] Preserves the last syllable and removes the phoneme [n] from [ngan] becomes /ŋa/.

Preservation of the last syllable and adding phonemes. From the data (28) the word /muŋ/ comes from the word [kamu] preserves the last syllable and adds the phoneme [ŋ] of the word [mu] to /muŋ/.

Preservation of the last syllable by adding phonemes and replacing phonemes. From the data (29) the word /gɔʔ/ comes from the word [juga] perpetuates the last syllable again adding phonemes [ʔ] and replacing phonemes [a] to [ɔ] from the word [ga] becomes /gɔʔ/, (30) the word /wɔʔ/ comes from the word [bawa] preserving the last syllable again adding the phoneme [ʔ] and replacing the phoneme [a] to [ɔ] from the word [wa] to /wɔʔ/.

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) /mari/ comes from [lemari] preserves the last two syllables purely,

(32) /liŋa/ comes of the word [telinga] keeps the last two syllables pure.

Preservation of the last two syllables of a word and replacing phonemes from the data (33) /lagɔ/ from the word [telaga] preserves the last two syllables and replaces the phoneme [a] to menjadi [ɔ] from the word [laga] to /lagɔ/, (34) /diɣi/ comes from the word [sendiri] perpetuates the last two syllables and replaces the phoneme [r] to [ɣ] from the word [diri] to /diɣi/, (35) /wapɔ/ comes from the word [berapa] preserves the last two syllables and replaces the phonemes [r] and [a] into [w] and [ɔ] from the word [rapa] to /wapɔ/, (36) /palɔ/ comes from the word [kepala] perpetuates two the last syllable and replaces the phoneme [a] to [ɔ] from the word [pala] to /palɔ/.

Preservation of the last two syllables of a word along with replacing phonemes and removing phonemes from the data (37) /ɣima/ comes from the word [harimau] perpetuating the last two syllables by replacing phoneme [r] with [ɣ] and removing phoneme [u] from the word [rimau] to /ɣima/, (38) /payɛ/ berasal/ comes from the word [tempayan] perpetuating the last two syllables by replacing the phoneme [a] with [ɛ] and removing the phoneme [n] from the word [payan] to become /payɛ /, (39) /pika / comes from the word [sepiker] to preserve the last two syllables by replacing the phoneme [e] with [a] 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 [slipar] 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) /taʔleh/ from its basic form [tidak boleh], (44) /jɔʔdulu/ from its basic form [semenjak dulu], (45) /mɔkasih/ 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.

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