ABSTRACT

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This study is concerned with writing, focusing on the abridging sentences of précis writing used in *Aesop Fables*. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. There are ten fables of Aesop in this study taken from *The Book of Aesop* (Townsend: 1869). There were 103 forms. The result of data analysis showed the total number in types of abridging were: by reducing a clause to a phrase 55.34 %, by reducing a phrase to a word 10.68 %, change the direct speech to indirect speech 16.5 %, and by reducing a clause to a word 17.48 %. It means that by reducing a clause to a phrase is the dominant types of abridging sentences used in Aesop fables. It is 52.7 %. The reason why abridging sentences by reducing a clause to a phrase is dominant because in all ten of the fables use many long clauses that can be reducing to phrases. There are many clauses which can be reducing to a simpler term of phrases. And the result based on the context of the form were: human 9.2 %, animal 73.55 %, thing 5.75 %, and situation 11.5 %. It means that the context of animal is the most dominant context. Then it is found that the ten fables are dominantly use the type of abridging by reducing a clause to a phrase in the context of animal.

Keywords: *Writing, Précis writing, Abridging Sentences*