

THE ANALYSIS OF GOI IN THE WAKAMONO KOTOBA

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ABSTRACT

In Japanese language, there is a language variation which definite by age element, one of the element is called *shingo* (idiom/new term) or *ryuukoogo* (popular term) who is being favorite in young generation. Nowadays, in the development era the youth generation inclined themselves to create continually *shingo* and *ryuukoogo*, and they became the pioneer of language's spreading which also called as *Wakamono Kotoba* (Youth's Language). (Teguh, 2015: 162). In spite of, the usage of *Wakamono Kotoba* has had in daily life, but for common people *Wakamono Kotoba* is such a difficult language to use in the certain condition, for instance to what kind of situation and to whom they talk to, etc. The purpose of this study was to explore what kind of *Goi* in *Wakamono Kotoba* which always used in Japanese's young generation. Then, to learn how to use and create *Goi's* languages in *Wakamono Kotoba* from the certain situation and person. The research method is using descriptive qualitative approach. Furthermore, the subject of this study was taken from 5 sources, such as 1 subject from Japanese Television's Program *School Kakumei* and 4 subjects from YouTube such as 2 Playlist Video channel and 2 video channel. This study was used the technic of sort analytical subject to analyze *Wakamono Kotoba* in the each subject. The results of reseach is in 119 subject of *Wakamono Kotoba* has included 25 verbs, 23 adjectives, 31 nouns, 20 idioms and 23 adverbs. Accordingly, the study was found some characteristics of *Wakamono Kotoba* that be observed from created is the abbreviation of *Goi*, the changing of meaning, KY's Language (Abbreviation Language), Old Language, the using of dialect such as *Kansai* and *Fukuoka's* dialects, the changing of sound, the new word and meaning, the additional syllables of *-ru*, the affix such as *-tan*, *gan-*, *-ngo*, *-pi*, *-man* and *-chikku*, the changing of word which has similarity of sound, the contrary of word, *Bokashi Kotoba* (The Vague's Expression) and *Gairaigo* (The Absorption Word). Consequently, *Wakamono Kotoba* can be used in non-formal situation based on the person of *Wakamono Kotoba*.

Keywords: *Wakamono Kotoba*, *goi*, characteristics, use

INTRODUCTION

Japanese language is the language which uses as the communication instrument between people around Japan. In the Japanese language, they have some variation of language which is using it determined by age factor that is 児童語 (*jidoogo*) or 幼児語 (*yoojigo*) means children's language, 新語 (*shingo*) means new idiom/term or 流行語 (*ryuukoogo*) means the popular idioms which is being favorite in young generation and 老司語 (*roojingo*) or シルバー言葉 (*shirubaa kotoba*) means old language. Nowadays, in the development era the youth generation inclined themselves to create continually *shingo* and *ryuukoogo*, and they became the pioneer of language's spreading which also called as *Wakamono Kotoba* (Youth's Language).

In spite of, the usage of *Wakamono Kotoba* has had in daily life, but for common people *Wakamono Kotoba* is such a difficult language to use in the certain condition, for instance to what kind of situation and to whom they talk to, etc. Beside that, it can be following in the development era and be continued to increase their characteristic.

Based on the explanation, the writer has purposed to analyze and explain the usage of *Goi* in *Wakamono Kotoba* which found in internet media such as *Youtube* and audio visual media such as the TV program of *TV School Kakumei*.

WAKAMONO KOTOBA

Nowadays, in the development era the youth generation inclined themselves to create continually *shingo* and *ryuukoogo*, and they became the pioneer of language's spreading which also called as *Wakamono Kotoba* (Youth's Language). According to Horio (2015: 21), *Wakamono Kotoba* is using in between the friendship circle when they find a job especially for boy and girl young generation between teenager category until 20 years old. Also, the young generation became the pioneer who used unfamiliar of idiom or new term. The creating of new term has originated by deviation of norm. The Foreign language is one of the significant factor that influenced the development of *Wakamono Kotoba* in Japan, it called *Gairai Go*. Based on Horio (2015: 128-136), there are some features of *Wakamono Kotoba*:

- a. the additional syllables of *-ru*

in this feature, the additional syllable such as verb, noun, abbreviation, and onomatopoeia combines with syllable *ru*. For example 化粧る (*keshouru*) means make up and アピる (*apiru*) means direction

b. New term of Adjective

New term of Adjective means the word which created by abbreviation word. The adjective of *i* changed into the adjective *na*. Similarly, the adjective of *na* changed to the adjective *i*.

c. The adverb of class

The adverb of class means the word which shows the level and uses the appropriate of class without depending to the original word. One of kind the adverb of class has used onomatopoeia. For example バリ・バリバリ・ブチ・むっちゃ・めっちゃ・デラ (*bari - baribari - buchi - mucha - mecha - dera*) means very or much.

d. The additional syllable of *sa* in the word *meishi*

The additional syllable of *sa* in the word *meishi* means the creating of combination word between the word *meishi* + *sa*. For adding the meaning of *sa*, in the word *meishi* add the syllable *sa*. Thus, 大事さ (*daijisa*) means the important thing.

e. The phrasal of vague (*Bokashi Kotoba*)

The phrasal of vague (*Bokashi Kotoba*) means the kind of word which combined would make the phrasal unclear or vague. For example, みたい (mitaina) means look/see.

On the other hand, according to Fang Yun (2013: 2-8), *Wakamono Kotoba* used in :

a. Old Language

Old language or classic means the word which old and classic, and uses for certain word or formal phrasal situation; sometimes it's not have the connection with the current of Japanese Language. For example, いとをかし (*ito wokashi*) means very attracted.

b. Affix

The kinds of affix which often uses by *Wakamono Kotoba* are the prefix and suffix. For example, the prefix is 鬼強い (*onizuyoi*) means very strong. And, イチゴは先に食べる派 (*ichigo wa saki ni taberu ha*) means someone who had eaten strawberry.

c. KY's Language (the Abbreviation Language)

The KY language comes from the word *Kuuki Yomenai* which originated from the word *kuuki*; air and *yomenai* originated from the word *yomeru* means unclear. On the other hand, *Kuuki Yomenai* could be defined as the situation that unclear and vague. According to Fang Yun, KY Language referred to the abbreviation language's group which method shorten the word phrase and combine it with the initial word of Romaji or number in the each word. The other usage of KY Language is shortening the word or sentence or phrase. For example, DD (*Daredemo Daisuki*) means more like than anything.

d. Verbs

The teenager always use the own word and idiom, then shorten it to change the verb prefix る (*ru*) become the popular of verb. For example, タク_る (*takuru*) means ride the taxi.

METHODS

The research method is using descriptive qualitative approach. This descriptive approach used to describe *Wakamono Kotoba* from other research, how it's used in daily life and the meaning of each word. The writer used note method to search the *Wakamono Kotoba* in the source of data. On the other hand, the writes also used the analytical of determining sort element method which used to take *Goi* data in *Wakamono Kotoba* of each source data. The methods of research are:

- a. Creating the Data Card
- b. Watching the source of data carefully
- c. Note and sign *Wakamono Kotoba* in the each of source data
- d. Analyzing the meaning, creating and characteristic of using *Wakamono Kotoba* from the note
- e. Further, *Wakamono Kotoba* which has analyze input to Data Card

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writer was taken 119 subject of *Wakamono Kotoba* from Japanese Television's Program *School Kakumei 7* subject. Thus, it took from YouTube Playlist Video channel titled 「遠井さん総集編！」 amount 58 subject; Playlist titled 「遠井さん×すとぷりメンバーシリーズ！」 amount 10 subject; 「ワンチャンワンドキ！JK 用語でJK の 1 日を再現してみた」 amount 29 subject; 【アキシブ

project】 【船木沙織】 20170126 オトナヘノベル 10 代ドラマ「知って得する JK 語講座」 amount 15 subject.

Data 5 「うける」

Source : Playlist Video 「遠井さん総集編！」 titled アニメ】 この動画笑わずに見れるやつ天才 WWW minute 08:17

The dialogue:

Jel: 「昨日初めてナイトプールとやらに行ってきたんですよ。

ハハハ、うけるね」

“*Kinou hajimete naito puuru to yara ni itte kitan desu yo. Hahaha, ukeru ne*”

“Yesterday, it’s my first time went to *Night Pool*. Hahaha... it’s was so interesting yeah”

The analysis: Jel (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan. In the *Youtube’s channel* of Jel, he show the expression when he joined *Night Pool*. The word 「うける／受ける」 (*ukeru*) truly means to give or accept. According to *Zokugo Dict*, the word 「うける」 (*ukeru*) was familiar in Showa era especially in the performance situation and get the applause from audience. Moreover, the meaning of word 「うける」 (*ukeru*) became has the good name or reputation. Besides in 1980, the word 「うける」 (*ukeru*) has the shifting word such as getting the applause and having the good reputation caused do the interesting of funny then make them laugh. Consequently, the word 「うける」 (*ukeru*) means interest or laugh. Horio (2015:25) said that syllable 「る」 (*ru*) indicated *godandoushi* (Verb I). The characteristic word うける」 (*ukeru*) included as the changing meaning group. The other word has the same meaning: 「面白い」 (*omoshiroi*), 「笑える」 (*waraeru*).

Data 7 「ワロタ」

Source : Playlist Video 遠井さん総集編！」 berjudul 【アニメ】 遠井さん出演の動画シリーズ！笑わずに見れるか？！WWW minute 12:30

The dialogue:

Jel: 「何ワロタンねん？」

“*Nani warotan nen?*”

“What you’re laugh?”

The analysis: Jel (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan, and with his friend Tooi (the respondent). Tooi read the dialogue's script laughed and Jel asked what he/she laughed it. According *Kotoba Map*, the word 「ワロタ」 (*warota*) originated from the word 「笑った」 (*waratta*) when it used Katakana word become 「ワラッタ」 (*waratta*) and has the changing meaning into 「ワロタ」 (*warota*) means laughing. Also, it used in Internet world, so it included as *Internet Slang*. The characteristic word of 「ワロタ」 (*warota*)

Data 12 「タピる」

Source : Playlist Video 遠井さん総集編！」 berjudul 【おもしろ動画w】ありえない乙女ゲームまとめ！これ笑わないやついんの？
WWW minute 06:35

The Dialogue:

Jel: 「遠井さん今の時代タピってないのはあかんわ」

“*Tooi san ima no jidai tapitte nai no wa akan wa*”

“Tooi, in this era you should drink *bubble tea*”

The analysis: Jel (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan with his friend Tooi (the respondent). Jel mock Tooi because he never drinks *bubble tea* which has familiar in Japan. The word 「タピって」 (*tapitte*) originated from the word 「タピる」 (*tapiru*). The word 「タピる」 (*tapiru*) is the shorten word from 「タピオカ」 (*tapioka*) and Horio (2015:25) said that the additional syllable of 「る」 (*ru*) indicated *godandoushi* (Verb I). The meaning of word 「タピる」 (*tapiru*) is drinking the *bubble tea*. *Bubble tea* is one kind of *milk tea* drink which originated from China, then in Taiwan it could be called as *Tapioca Drink*, so that in Japan also called 「タピオカ」 (*tapioka*). This beverage has started in 2000 and from 2010, *bubble tea* presented in Japan. Meanwhile, in the 2019 the word 「タピる」 (*tapiru*) included as the categories of *Shingo* and *Ryuukougo*. The characteristic word of 「タピる」 (*tapiru*) can be categories of shorten word of *Goi* and the additional syllable of *-ru* which became the new word and it does not change the meaning.

Data 33 「基地外」

Sumber: Video playlist 遠井さん総集編！」 berjudul 【アニメ】 遠井さんシリーズ総集編！～愛の告白編～ minute 03:01

The dialogue:

Tooi: 「そういう基地外なところ」

“*Sou iu kichigai na tokoro*”

“The abnormal like this”

The analysis: Tooi (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan with his friend Jel (the respondent). Jel asked Tooi why she/he does not want to date with him/ her while he/ she turn around the body and Tooi said his/her abnormal act. The type of word 「基地外」 (*kichigai*) originated from 「気違い」 (*kichigai*) but the teenager in Japan changed it to 「基地外」 (*kichigai*). According to Weblio, the word 「基地外」 and 「気違い」 (*kichigai*) has the same meaning; abnormal (the madness of something) or maniac. The characteristic word of 「基地外」 (*kichigai*) included as the similarity of sound that is not change the meaning of word. Another words that has the same meaning; 「狂人」 (*kyoujin*).

Data 43 「よき・のき」

Source : 「ワンチャンワンドキ！JK用語でJKの1日を再現してみた」 minute 01:03

The Dialogue:

Yuka: 「よき？のき？どっち？」

“*Yoki? Noki? Docchi?*”

“Good? Bad? Which one?”

The analysis: Hina (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan with her friend; Moe and Yuka (the respondent). Yuka looked confused about some opinion and asked her friend about something looks good or bad. According to *Kotoba Map*, the word 「よき」 (*yoki*) originated from the word 「良い」 (*Yoi*). It 「よき」 (*yoki*) came from Old Language which presented in *anime* titled *Ikkyu san*. Once of the scene, it presented that brother of *Ikkyu* has eaten *zenzai* which made by *Ikkyu*, then he does not say 「よくやった！」 (*yoku yatta*), but 「善哉」 (*yokikana*). Certainly, two of the words has the same meaning, that is means something good. Japanese's teenager looks so funny when they said and changed the word 「良い」 (*Yoi*) become 「よき」 (*yoki*) and it changed the meaning to

become good or bad. In addition, in the 2016 the word 「よき」 (*yoki*) included as one of the categories in *Shingo* and *Ryuukougo*. Contrarily, the word 「のき」 (*noki*) came from the English language's abbreviation. The word *No* and the additional syllable 「き」 (*ki*) sounds funny like the word 「よき」 (*yoki*). On the other hand, the characteristic of word 「よき・のき」 (*yoki-noki*) included as the Old Language (Fang, 2013:137) which has the changing of sound and meaning. Another words that has the same meaning: 「良い・悪い」 (*yoi-warui*).

Data 44 「ぴえん」

Source : 「ワンチャンワンドキ！JK用語でJKの1日を再現してみた」 minute 01:24

The Dialogue:

Hina: 「ぴえん」
“Pien”
“I’m so sad”

The analysis: Hina (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan, she looked so sad because she does not have the reply message from someone who her like of, namely, Ryouma. Specifically, the word 「ぴえん」 (*pien*) originated come from *Kaomoji* which means an expression to show the bad or sad feeling. *Kaomoji* can be defined as the symbol or combination symbol that describe the human face expression. So, the word 「ぴえん」 (*pien*) means crying; want to cry; sad feeling. In the middle of 2019, the word 「ぴえん」 (*pien*) had gotten the 4th rank of *Ryuukougo* in Instagram. The characteristic of word 「ぴえん」 (*pien*) included as the category of new word meaning. Another word that has the same meaning: 「泣く」 (*naku*), 「悲しい」 (*kanashii*).

Data 48 「エモい」

Source : 【アキシブ project】 【船木沙織】 20170126 オトナヘノベル10代ドラマ「知って得するJK語講座」 minute 02:11

The Dialogue:

Ayame: 「エモいよね？エモいよね」
“Emoi yo ne? Emoi yo ne”
“Are you sad? So Sad?”

The Analysis: Ayame (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan. She has practiced herself in front of the mirror to study *Wakamono Kotoba*. According to Horio (2015:36), the word 「エモい」 (*emoi*) has come from the word 「えろい」 (*eroi*) which means shape; erotic and 「きもい」 (*kimoi*) means disgusting; strange (the description in **Data 41**). Furthermore, the word 「エモい」 (*emoi*) has indicated to someone looked immoral or scarred. But, this meaning has rarely to use. In contrast, according to *Zokugo Dict*, the word 「エモい」 (*emoi*) means the abbreviation from the abbreviation of English *Emotion* in *Gairaigo* became 「エモ=シヨㇿ」 (*emoeshon*), and Horio (2015:31) statement that the additional syllable 「い」 (*i*) showed the adjective category. Indeed, the word 「エモい」 (*emoi*) became familiar in the 2016. Then, according to *Kotoba Map*, the word 「エモい」 (*emoi*) means something that expressed the emotional feeling like happy, sad, or intermezzo; something that irreplaceable; some feeling when look or hear something, and made the heart is melting but it could not be described by words. In the 2019, the word 「エモい」 (*emoi*) included as the categories of *Shingo* and *Ryuukougo*. Generally, the characteristic of word 「エモい」 (*emoi*) can be included as the abbreviation of *Goi* (Horio, 2015:19-20) and it becomes the category of new word and change the meaning that is a feeling of sad or lonely. Another words that has the same meaning: according to Horio that is 「助平」 (*sukebe*), and from the *Zokugo Dict* and *Kotoba Map* is 「感動」 (*kandou*).

Data 52 「ネタ」

Source: Playlist Video 「遠井さん総集編！」 entitled 【アニメ】あるある動画総集編！！笑ったら負けだぞ WWW minute 06:29

The Dialogue:

Momo: 「でツイターみてたらさ、そのネタが...

“*De tsuitaa mite tara sa, sono neta ga...*”

“then, when I saw in Twitter, that topic...”

The analysis: Momo (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan with his friend Tooi (the respondent). Momo opened the conversation with the topic about something that she found in *Twitter*. According to *Zokugo Dict*, the word 「ネタ」 (*neta*) originated from reversion *Goi* from the word 「種」 (*tane*) means a kind. In fact, the word 「ネタ」 (*neta*) had come from Edo Era and changed the

meaning into something; news, topic. The characteristic of word 「ネタ」 (*neta*) can be included as the reversion word with changing the meaning category. Then, another words that has same meaning: 「話題」 (*wadai*).

Data 73 「JK」

Source : 【アキシブ project】 【船木沙織】 20170126 オトナヘノベル 10代ドラマ「知って得する JK 語講座」 minute 00:32

The Dialogue:

Mikako: 「今日も飛ばしてるな、アヤメ。彼女は自身をクラス一の JK 語使い」

“Kyou mo tobashiteruna, Ayame. Kanojo wa jishi wo kurasu ichi no JK go tsukai”

“Today, Ayame looks too over. She is a student who used young language of Senior High School number 1 in my class”

The analysis : Mikako (the speaker) is the one of student in Senior High School at Japan. She was talking about Ayame who always talks and uses the young language in her heart. According to *Zokugo Dict*, the word 「JK」 is the abbreviation word from 「女子高校生」 (*Joshi Koukousei*) which means the girl student of Senior High School. Thus, in the 2007, the word 「JK」 has arose by *2channel* which became one of online bulletin site that has posted something unnamed/ anonym. The characteristic of word 「JK」 can be included as the Language KY or Abbreviation Language (Fang, 2013:139) which had not changed the meaning.

Data 85 「かまちょ」

Source : 「ワンチャンワンドキ！JK用語でJKの1日を再現してみた」 minute 01:30

The Dialogue :

Moe: 「かまちょアピール」

“Kamacho apiiru”

“Showing the demand of reputation”

The Analysis: Moe (the speaker) is the one of student in Senior High School at Japan with her friend Yuka (the respondent). They are talking about the *Line* profile of Hina in her gadget and they guessed that Hina showed the act like she want people respect of herself.

According to *Zokugo Dict*, the word 「かまちよ」 (*kamacho*) is the abbreviation word of 「構ち」 (*kamachi*) which means to respect; to serve; to repute; and the word 「ちょうだい」 (*choudai*) is a kind of help demand like 「ください」 (*kudasai*). On the other hand, the word 「かまちよ」 (*kamacho*) had been known in 2012 and included as *Internet Slang* because it usually use in some media social like *Line* or *Twitter*. Thus, the word 「かまちよ」 (*kamacho*) indicated to people who feels lonely or having long-time and wants to respect by other with sending a message in social media. Specifically, the characteristic of word 「かまちよ」 (*kamacho*) included in the abbreviation of *Goi* category (Horio, 2015:19-20) which becoming new word and it's not changing the meaning.

Data 103 「ーンゴ」

Source: Playlist Video 「遠井さん総集編！」 entitled アニメ】美少女ヒロイン『ももちゃん』総集編 WWW minute 10:33

The Dialogue:

Tooi's Father: 「今日は可愛い子ちゃんにお酒ついでもらうンゴよ」

“*Kyou wa kawaii ko chan ni osake tsuide moraungo yo*”

“Today, I will give *sake*'s drink from that cutiest girl yeah”

The Analysis: Tooi's Father (the speaker) with Tooi who is the one of student in Senior High School at Japan (the respondent). Tooi has invited Momo to work part-time at the female *Bar* and Tooi's father looks happily to talk like teenager. According to *Kotoba Map*, the word 「ーンゴ」 (*-n'go*) does not have the specific meaning, it only affix to make it looks funny. In addition, the other usage of that word in *Internet* had been showing negative thing or disappointed thing which has done. Then, the word 「ーンゴ」 (*-n'go*) included as *Internet Slang* and it often use by girl. Generally, the word 「ーンゴ」 (*-n'go*) had been known by baseball athlete namely Domingo who loose in the opening match and 2 day later in round 9th. So that, it became the trend because it's showed in *2channel* which one of bulletin site online that posted something unnamed or anonym. The creating word to become *Wakamono Kotoba* can be merged with other

class of word. But, the usage of *Internet* looks over use the past-adjective (-*ta*) + *n'go*, and it included as new word category that had not changed the meaning. For the using of *Internet*, another word that has the same meaning: 「しまう」 (*shimau*).

Data 106 「一っぽい」

Source: Playlist Video 「遠井さん総集編！」 titled 【アニメ】あるある動画総集編！！笑ったら負けだぞ WWW minute 10:24

The Dialogue:

Tooi: 「なるほどアーティストっぽいね」
“*Naruhodo aatisutoppoi ne*”
“Oh, it's looks like musician yeah”

The analysis: : Tooi (the speaker) is the student of Senior High School in Japan with his friend Jel (the respondent). Jel explained one of his friend namely Root who has the other skill beside sing-a song, he also can create the own song, so that Tooi concluded that Root is like the musician. According to Horio (2015:79), the word 「一っぽい」 (-*ppoi*) means that something easy to do; having the tendency of something; seems like someone or something; assumed like someone or something. When the noun +*ppoi*, it will become and change into adjective, but it looks negative impression. Indeed, the characteristic word 「一っぽい」 (-*ppoi*) included in *Bokashi Kotoba (Vague Idiom)* that become new word. Another example of word: 「女っぽい」 (*onmappoi*) means the act like a girl.

CONCLUSION

The result of analyzing 119 subjects of the characteristic *Wakamono Kotoba* which referred from the formation of word can be described in:

- a. The abbreviation of *Goi*
- b. The changing of meaning
- c. KY Language (Abbreviation Language)
- d. Old Language
- e. The using of dialect *Kansai* and *Fukuoka*
- f. The changing of sound
- g. New word and meaning
- h. The additional syllable of *-ru*
- i. The affixes, like *-chikku*, *-tan*, *gan-*, *-ngo*, *-pi* and *-man*

- j. The changing of word which has the same sound
- k. The contrary word
- l. *Bokashi Kotoba (Vague Idiom)*
- m. *Gairaigo (Loan Language)*

Wakamono Kotoba can be used in informal situation when which the respondent depend on their own of *Wakamono Kotoba*.

This research is still limited of source, so that for the future research can be analyzed the kind of development *Wakamono Kotoba* year by year that indicated the new characteristic. Then, this research also has lack of source data, it only takes from visual media like Television program and YouTube, however for the next research the writer should be used other source of data such as print media like print media of Japan (comic), audio media likewise modern song, or other social media which used by teenager in Japan such as twitter or instagram. Futhermore, based on the result of questionnaire about *Wakamono Kotoba* to some of student of Semarang University, among the generation of 2015,2016,2017, 2018 and 2019 showed that according of 100% student said that *Wakamono Kotoba* requires and important to be learned (available in appendix 8). Consequently, the future research should be continued this reserach or made new Dictionary about *Wakamono Kotoba*.

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