

Research Article

The Analysis of Shouryakugo on Social Media Twitter**Sonda Sanjaya^{1*}, Wistri Meisa², Hendityo Suryo Devanto³**¹²³Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Indonesia*Email: sonda.sanjaya@umy.ac.id*Received: December 23rd, 2020; Revised: April 3rd, 2021; Accepted: April 13th, 2021**Available online: April 29th, 2021; Published regularly: June 2021***Abstract**

This study examined the morphology of shouryakugo on social media Twitter. This study aims to determine the type and process of shouryakugo formation on Twitter. The study data were taken from tweets that were trending with hashtag # 社会 between January and March 2019. A descriptive qualitative design was employed in this study. The data obtained were categorized and analyzed based on the formation process. The results of this study showed the types and processes of shouryakugo formation. The findings include four forms of zenbu shouryakukei, 32 forms of gobu shouryakukei, five forms of chuushouryaku kei, one form of zengo shouryaku kei, and 21 forms of kousei youso tanbun ketsugoukei. Meanwhile, in the process of forming shouryaku, the researcher found four words with the omission of parts or all of the first words, two words with the omission of parts or all of the second words, twenty-five words with the omission of syllables at the end of words, two words with the omission of syllables at the end of the first word and all second words, twenty-one words with the omission of syllables at the end of the first word and the second-word element, three words with the omission of all second words, five words with the omission of middle words, one word with the omission of the first syllable of the first word and the final syllable of the second word.

Keywords: morphology; shouryaku; social media Twitter**How to cite (APA):** Sanjaya, S., Meisa, W., & Devanto, H. S. (2021). The Analysis of Shouryakugo On Social Media Twitter. *IZUMI*, 10(1), 92–97. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/izumi.10.1.92-97>**Permalink/DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.14710/izumi.10.1.92-97>**1. Introduction**

Communicative language is applied when interacting with others daily because it gives a natural impression when communicating. Communicative language can be delivered and can bring back ideas to the listener's mind as what is in the speaker's mind (Arifin, 2004: 89-90). The habits of using communicative language will continue and even develop. One of the results of using communicative language is interlocutors' strategy to shorten several words to facilitate conversation.

Shortening word is a morphological process. Abdullah & Achmad (2012) explain that the morphological process is a

morpheme formation from basic morpheme through some morphological changes. As a result of these changes, a new word is coined. Sutedi (2011) states that this process is called *gokeisei* in Japanese linguistics, which has for types, namely *haseigo* (derivation), *fukugougo* (complex word), *karikomi*, or *shouryaku* (acronym), and *toujigo* (abbreviation).

Shouryakugo, or (words) shortening, is the abbreviation of a word, from a more extended form to a simpler one. Word shortening can be spelled as a word (Chaer, 2012). Hayashi in Suci (2016) states as follows.

略語は言葉のいちごを省略して、短くしたいほうです。

ryakugo wa kotoba no ichigo o shouryakushite, mijikaku shitai hou desu.

‘An abbreviation is a process of shortening one part of a word. The result of shortening is *ryakugo*, while *shouryakugo* itself is the process.’

Noviastuti & Mael (2017) explain that *shouryakugo* is also used in the daily life of Japanese society, such as *wakamono kotoba* (words of young people). Some of *wakamono kotoba* are formed by shortening words. Thus, understanding *shouryakugo* can help Japanese language learners to communicate with Japanese speakers more efficiently because they do not need to say the whole words.

Based on the explanation, *shouryakugo* is an abbreviation from the original vocabulary pronounced as a word. Abbreviation usually forms new concise and more straightforward words. Furthermore, doing abbreviation an essential part of supporting communication.

Shouryakugo often appears on social media such as Twitter, Line, Facebook, and Instagram. Twitter is the most popular social media in Japan since the launch of Twitter in July 2006. According to Perrin (2018) on eMarketer, Twitter in Japan ranks first in popularity, followed by Facebook and Instagram. Of all the total population in Japan, there are around 63.3% of Twitter users. Deliusno's data in Juditha (2015) shows that Japan has the second most Twitter users globally, with the number reaching 9.3% after the United States of America with 24.3%.

As a microblogging messaging service, Twitter limits the user to 140 characters per message, including spaces and punctuation, to update content (Dixon, 2012). Thus, the Twitter user must write a brief and precise text to let other people read it. Twitter features several features that can be used by its users, such as user profile, trending

topic, follower and following, latest news, direct message, and Twitter search (Nelson, 2012). One of the features that people often find on Twitter is a trending topic. People can find the trending topics by typing a word with the hashtag, and they will know what subjects and phenomena that happen recently.

The shortening forms have become a dynamic of Japanese language development. Therefore, the form of *shouryakugo* becomes an essential part of Japanese learners to understand and participate well in daily life communication, including when using Twitter.

The formulations of the problem in this study are 1) What are the types of *shouryakugo* in Japanese used on Twitter?; 2) What is the process of forming *shouryakugo* in Japanese used on Twitter?

The categorization of *shouryakugo* used in the present study is based on the theoretical framework of Nakayama to answer the first research question (2009). He states that there are six types of *shouryakugo*. The types are *zenbu shouryakukei*, *gobu shouryakukei*, *chuu shouryakukei*, *zenko shouryakukei*, *kousei youso tanbun ketsugoukei*, *romaji shouryaku*. To answer the second research question, the categorization of pattern process is according to Sunarni and Johana in Karina & Miftachul (2017). They further reported that there are eight pattern processes: 1) the disappearance of syllables at the end of a word, 2) the removal of part or all of the first word, 3) the removal of syllables at the end of the second word, 4) the removal of syllables at the end of a word the first and all second words, 5) the omission of the syllables at the beginning of the first word and the beginning of the second word, 6) the perpetuation of the letters of each word component, 7) the removal of conjunctions, and 8) the omission of syllabic at the end of the first word.

2. Methods

A descriptive qualitative method with a morphological review was employed in the present study. Qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine natural object conditions (Sugiyono, 2005:1). The researchers conducted a descriptive analysis, which is research that is directed to provide symptoms, facts, or events systematically and accurately (Zuriah, 2006:47).

The data collection technique in this research was the observing technique. The observing method is a method done by observing the use of language. The term observing here is related to language verbally and in writing (Mahsun, 2005: 90). The research was based on observing the tweets found on Twitter social media, then proceeded with the note-taking technique. The note-taking technique notes some forms relevant to the research from the written use (Mahsun, 2005: 92). The collection of data sources was done by recording the data obtained in the form of shouryakugo contained on Twitter social

media. The researchers then tabulated the collected data and grouped it according to the type and process of shouryakugo. The data obtained was based on a trending topic with the hashtag # 社会 on the period from January to March 2019. The data obtained in this study were 63 shouryakugo data.

The analysis technique in this study was to use the technique of absorbing. The word 'absorb' comes from a polymorphemic verb worthy of its meaning by releasing, eliminating, and reducing. Certain constituents are blown from lingual units to research objects. If the data is segmented using this technique, the overall shape of the lingual group will change. However, the form and number of the remaining constituents of the elements that exist before the technique are imposed do not change (Sudaryanto, 1993: 37). This technique aims to determine the level of the constituency that is absorbed, and it is helpful to know the specific types of elements absorbed.

Table 1 Shouryakugo and Its Types

No	Shouryakugo	Types of Shouryakugo
1	バイト、社員、ネット、バイク	Zenbu Shouryakukei (前部省略形)
2	キロ、アイス、ダイア、携帯、アパート、バスケ、アニメ、トレ、アクセル、ジム、エアロビ、コンビニ、アポ、インフレ、プロ、テレビ、キヤラ、スーパー、チョコ、テロ、インフラ、ギャラ、デモ、スト、インターン、エゴ、エアコン、アルミ、コンビ、フォローバ、エロ、ケモ	Gobu Shouryakukei (後部省略形)
3	人工心肺装置、外人、ルポライター、高校、品証	Chuu Shouryakukei (中省略形)
4	空母	Zengo Shouryakukei (前後省略形)
5	あけおめ、追証、設変、東大、パワハラ、セクハラ、全検、学割、コスプレ、音大、商検、生準、販計、各停、エンタメ、生技、援交、品管、現調、入試、経産省、エンタメ、生技、援交、品管、現調	Kousei Youso Tanbun Ketsugoukei (構成要素短文結合形)

3. Result and Discussion

Based on the results of data analysis of *shouryakugo* forms on Twitter described, the following research findings are in the following.

3.1. Types of *Shouryakugo* in Japanese

Sixty-three data were collected, and the following are the findings of the types of *shouryakugo*.

From Table 1, four *shouryakugo* data have been found, including *zenbu shouryakukei*. The 32 *shouryakugo* data belong to the type of *gobu shouryakukei*. There are five data included in the *chuu shouryakukei* category. There is one data including *zengo shouryaku kei*, and 21 data are included in the category of *kousei youso tanbun ketsugou kei*.

3.2. Word Formations of *Shouryakugo* in Japanese

The following is the result of 63 *shouryau* data on Twitter based on the *shouryakugo* formation process.

a. The omission of parts or all of the first words

The formation of *shouryakugo* includes omitting some or all of the first words. The *shouryakugo* found in the data includes four words, namely *baito* (from *arubaito*), *shain* (from *kaishain*), *netto* (from *intaanetto*), and *baiku* (from *ootobaiku*).

b. The omission of parts or all of the second words

The formation of *shouryakugo* is omitting some or all of the second words. The researchers found two data: *eakon* (from *eaa kondishonaa*) and *forooba* (from *foroobakku*).

c. The omission of syllables at the end of words

The formation of *shouryakugo* is removing syllables at the end of the word. The researchers found 25 data of *shouryakugo*: *kiro* (from *kiro meetoru*), *daia* (from *daiamondo*), *apaato* (from *apaatomento*

hausu), *anime* (from *animeeshon*), *tore* (from *toreeningu*), *akuseru* (from *akuserureetaa*), *jimu* (from *jimunajiumu*), *earobi* (from *erarobikusu*), *apo* (from *apointomento*), *infure* (from *infureeshon*), *puro* (from *purofesshonaru*), *terebi* (from *terebishon*), *kyara* (from *kyarakutaa*), *choko* (from *chokoreeto*), *tero* (from *terorizumu*), *infura* (from *infurasutorakuchaa*), *gyara* (from *gyarantii*), *demo* (from *demonsutoreeshon*), *suto* (from *sutoraiiki*), *intaan* (from *intaanshippu*), *ego* (from *egoizumu*), *arumi* (from *aruminiumu*), *konbi* (from *konbineeshon*), *ero* (from *erochikku*), and *kemo* (from *kemoserapii*).

d. The omission of syllables at the end of the first word and all second words

The formation of *shouryakugo* is omitting syllables at the end of the first and second words. The researchers found two data: *basuke* (*basuketto booru*) and *konbini* (from *konbiniensu sutoa*).

e. The omission of syllables at the end of the first word and the second word element

The formation of *shouryakugo* omits the syllables at the end of the first word and the second-word element. The researchers found 21 data namely *akeome* (from *akemashite omedetou*), *tsuishou* (from *tsuika hoshoukin*), *seppen* (from *sekkei henkou*), *toudai* (from *toukyou daigaku*), *pawahara* (from *pawaa harasumento*), *sekuhara* (from *sekushuaru harasumento*), *zenken* (from *zensuu kensa*), *gakuwari* (from *gakusei waribiki*), *kosupure* (from *kosuchuumu puree*), *ondai* (from *ongaku daigaku*), *shouken* (from *shouhin kenshou*), *seijun* (from *seisan junbi*), *hankei* (from *hanbai keikaku*), *kakutei* (from *kakueki teisha*), *nyuushi* (from *nyuugaku shiken*), *keisanshou* (from *keizan sangyoushou*), *entame* (from *entaateinmento*), *seigi* (from *seisan gijutsu*), *enkou* (from *enjo kousai*), *hinkan* (from *hinshitsu kanri*), and *genchou* (from *genchi choutatsu*).

f. The omission of all second words

The formation of *shouryakugo* is omitting all the second words. The researchers found three data, namely *aisu* (from *aisu kuriimu*), *keitai* (from *keitai denwa*), and *suupaa* (from *suupaa maaketto*).

g. The omission of middle words

The process of *shouryakugo* formation is removing the middle element. The researchers found five data, namely *jinkoushinpai souchi* (from *jinkou shinpai hojou souchi*), *gaijin* (from *gaikokujin*), *ruporaitaa* (from *ruporutaaju raitaa*), *koukou* (from *koutougakkou*), and *hinshou* (from *hinshitsu hoshou*).

h. The omission of the first syllable of the first word and the final syllable of the second word

Based on the findings, "the process of forming *shouryakugo*" removes the first syllable of the first word and the final syllable of the second word. There was only one datum found that is *kuubo* (from *kuukou bokan*).

4. Conclusion

Based on the study results, the forms of *shouryakugo* on Twitter are dominated by *gobu shouryakukei* type (32 data). The second type that is the most founded is *kousei youso tanbun ketsugoukei* (21 data). There were five data belonged to the *chuu shouryakukei* category, and four data belonged to *zenbu shouryakukei*. There was one data included to *zenbu shouryakukei*.

In the process of forming *shouryaku*, there are four words with the omission of parts or all of the first words, two words with the omission of parts or all of the second words, 25 words with the omission of syllables at the end of words, two words with the omission of syllables at the end of the first word and all second words, 21 words with the omission of syllables at the end of the first word and the second-word element, three words with the omission of all second words, five words with the

omission of middle words, one word with the omission of the first syllable of the first word and the final syllable of the second word.

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