

Wasei Eigo and Gairaigo in Instagram

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Abstract

Wasei eigo is English vocabulary but made by Japanese. That vocabulary is not understood by English native speaker and only Japanese people could understand that vocabulary. Gairaigo is loaned words from many foreign language and that vocabulary is understood by foreign people and Japanese. In this research, the writers will focus at wasei eigo and gairaigo where the Japanese people was used to their Instagram captions. In this research, there was founded two type of wasei eigo; those are tango (the word) and tanshuukukata (word shortening). There are also two types of gairaigo. Those are replacement and representational. One word is the word (tango) type of the wasei eigo and 4 words are word shortening type of wasei eigo. Around 25 words are representational type of the gairaigo and then one word is replacement type of the gairaigo.

Keywords: *Gairaigo; Instagram; Social Media; Wasei ego*

A. Introduction

Japanese is a language that actively absorbs words from other languages. This absorption of foreign words is even done when meaningful words are available in Japanese. The absorption of this foreign word further enriches the Vocabulary of the Japanese language. However, on the other hand, sometimes it causes confusion in its use and in its meaning. Many speakers of the original language of the uptake word do not understand the meaning of this uptake word, especially the word uptake type *wasei eigo*.

The word uptake consists of *gairaigo* and *wasei eigo*. *Gairaigo* is an uptake word from a foreign language that adapts its sound to the sound of Japanese,

so it can be pronounced and written easily according to Japanese rules. This type of uptake of *gairaigo* has the same meaning or is related to the word from its original language.

Meanwhile, the word serapan type *wasei eigo* is a Japanese word derived from the English language (*eigo*), but has a different meaning or use with the original word in English. *Wasei Eigo* was created to express or describe things that are only understood in a Japanese context. Therefore, the word is different in meaning from its original word in English. Not always in the form of a single word, *wasei eigo* is sometimes a combination of words that are not used in the English language, although the forming word is used. This can make

English speakers and Japanese learners unable to immediately understand the meaning of *wasei eigo*. As the word サラリーマン /sarariiman/ means 'man who works in the office'. This word comes from the English 'salary' or /sararii/ and 'man' /man/ so it becomes a compound word 'salaryman' / sarariiman /. But in English there is no word 'salaryman'. It was the Japanese who invented the word, and it is only understood and used in Japanese. Similarly, the word パソコン /pasokon/ is not known in English. This word is a shortening of the uptake words パーソナル /pasonaru/ and コンピュータ /kompyuutaa/. Although in English the word 'personal computer' is used to refer to the same meaning, the word /pasokon/ is not used. Differences in meaning and forms like this need to be known by Japanese learners in order to understand and use *wasei eigo* well, just as the Japanese people use it.

The type of Japanese vocabulary as stated by Tamamura (2001;99) there are four types, namely *wago* (和語), *kango* (漢語), *gairaigo* (外来語) and *konshugo* (混主語). *Wago* (和語) is the original Japanese vocabulary (Tamamura 2001:100), also referred to as *koyuunihongo* (固有日本語) 'native

Japanese'. Also referred to as *Yamato kotoba* (大和言葉) 'Yamato language'.

The vocabulary of this type of *wago* is very dominantly used in everyday languages, for example the words '*kuni*'(国) 'country', '*taberu*'(食べる) 'eat'. *Kango*(漢語) is a Chinese vocabulary that is used continuously and is further used by the Japanese as their own language. *Kango* is written in *Kanji* by reading *on'yomi*. (Tamamura, 2001:101-102) explains that *kango* was originally a Chinese designation for his country's language, Chinese. Furthermore, *Kango* has become Japanese to refer to vocabulary derived from Chinese but has been considered as Japanese. Some of *kango*'s vocabulary includes '*kokusai* (国際)' 'international', '*uki*'(雨期) 'rainy season', '*fusoku* (不足)' 'not enough'. The next type is *Gairaigo*, which is a Japanese vocabulary derived from a foreign language that has been adapted to Japanese language rules. Tamamura (2001:102) describes *gairaigo*, which is a vocabulary absorbed from foreign languages other than *kango*. For example, the English word '*derakkusu* (デラックス)' 'luxury' and '*haujinggu* (ハウジング)' 'housing'. The last type is *Konshugo* (混

主語), which is vocabulary which is the merging of two or more of the three types of vocabulary namely *wago*, *kango* and *gairaigo*. The word '*keshigomu* (けしゴム)' is an example of the incorporation of two types of vocabulary, namely *wago* (*keshi*) and *gairaigo* (*gomu*). In addition there is also the word スポーツ靴 '*supootsugutsu*' (*gairaigo* + *wago*), アンチ巨人 '*anchi kyojin*' (*gairaigo* + *kango*), パン食い競争 '*pankuikyousou*' (*gairaigo* + *wago* + *kango*).

Instagram

Instagram, abbreviated **IG** or **Insta** is a photo and video sharing application. Users of this application can take photos, videos, apply digital *filters*, then share them to other social networks including Instagram itself. One of the distinctive features on Instagram is to cut the photo into a square shape, so it looks like the result of Kodak Instamatic camera and Polaroid. This is in contrast to the 4:3 or 16:9 aspect ratio commonly used by cameras on mobile devices. (Andi, 2017: 185). Instagram comes from the understanding of the overall function of this application. The word "insta" comes from the word "instant", like polaroid cameras which in their time were better

known as "instant photos". Instagram can also display photos instantly, such as polaroids in the look. As for the word "gram" comes from the word "telegram" which works to send information to others quickly. Similarly, Instagram can upload photos using the Internet network, so that the information you want to convey can be received quickly. That's why Instagram is a practice of instant words and telegrams. (Hendraswari, 2018: 130). Instagram can be used on any version of iPhone, iPad or iPod Touch with the iOS 7.0 operating system or later, any Android phone with operating system version 2.2 (Froyo) and above, and Windows Phone 8. The app can be downloaded through the Apple App Store and Google Play (Andi, 2017: 186). In 2016, Instagram has a new look, icons, and app design, namely a simple camera and a live rainbow in the form of gradients. (Andi, 2017: 183)

The social system in Instagram is to become a follower of another user's account, or have an Instagram follower. Thus communication between fellow Instagram users themselves can be intertwined by giving likes and also commenting on photos that have been uploaded by other users. Followers are also an important element. The number of likes from followers greatly affects

whether the photo can be a popular photo or not. To find friends who are on Instagram, you can use their friends who also use Instagram through social networks such as Twitter and Facebook. As with other social media uses, Instagram becomes a medium to inform a social activity in local or foreign coverage. The way to follow this is to use instagram labels. By using labels that discuss social activities, more and more people are following this. Thus Instagram becomes one of the good promotional tools in delivering an activity (Hendraswari, 2018: 131).

Instagram is one of the social media chosen for Indonesians communicating with Japanese people. Instagram is also used by some Japanese learners in Indonesia to communicate with Japanese people. In this instagram found the use of *gairaigo* and *wasei eigo* by the Japanese. *Gairaigo* and *Wasei eigo* in this instagram is not all words that have been learned in Japanese learning. Therefore, this article will present the results of research on the form and meaning of *gairaigo* and *wasei eigo* in Instagram, especially followers and those followed (follows) from the account @bommy_s.

B. Research Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research as a complex picture, examine words, detailed reports of respondents' views, and conduct studies on natural situations. In qualitative research, the data collected is in the form of words, images and not numbers (Moleong, 1997: 6). In this study, data in the form of words, namely *gairaigo* and *wasei eigo* on natural communication situations in Instagram conducted by Japanese speakers followers (followers) and followed (follows) by @bommy_s accounts in the period December 2016 to August 2019. Data collection is done with reading and recording techniques. Data obtained from the caption on instagram account @y._aym46, @0423momoka_kawata, @saito-miwako, @s-takashima_1101, @_rina.0712, @saitou-eikou, @mikoto_0908, @motoryo0615, @kanae5.9sogame, @miyunanamika, @20010203wa, @ganbaranai_bad, @green_snro, @ishioka_sora_0601, @souya2002, @shiienaanaa, and @kadachi 19730222. Data as many as 30 words contained in the 17 accounts.

Each data in the form of *gairaigo* and *wasei eigo* in the caption on 17 instagram accounts is entered into the data card, then analyzed its shape and meaning. Identification of data, i.e.

determining a word whether included in *gairaigo* or *wasei eigo*, is using the basis of theories about *gairaigo* according to Shibatani (2001) and about *wasei eigo* according to Tanabe (1989).

C. Results and Discussions

Gairaigo

As the times change, the Japanese language has also undergone changes and developments. In terms of vocabulary, development is characterized by the abundance of new vocabulary from foreign languages into Japanese. Some of these foreign vocabulary is absorbed because in Japanese it does not yet have a word that is commensurate with its meaning. However, some foreign words are absorbed even though there is a corresponding word in Japanese. This is a natural phenomenon in a language that can enrich the language itself. Absorption of foreign words sometimes uses the same form or meaning, but sometimes also uses a form or meaning that is different from the original word.

Gairaigo is a type of Japanese vocabulary derived from foreign languages that has been adapted to the rules in Japanese (Sudjianto and Dahidi, 2009: 104). According to Ishiwata (1979:4) *gairaigo* is

外来語は外国から日本語の中に入って来た単語である。いわゆる漢語も中国から取り入れたものであるから、外来語といっても良いが、だいたいはそうでない。日本で外来語というのは、特にヨーロッパの社言語から日本語の中に入って来た言語である

"Gairaigo wa gaikoku kara nihongo no naka ni haitte kita tango de aru. Iwayuru kangaroo mo chuugoku kara tori ireta mono de aru kara, gairaigo to itte mo yoi ga, daitai wa sou de nai. Nihon de gairaigo to iu no wa, toku ni yooroppa no shagengo no naka ni haitte kita gengo de aru."

"*Gairaigo* is a word from abroad that goes into Japanese. However, *kango* although it is a word that comes from outside Japan (China), is not called *gairaigo*, but instead has its own category or type. *Gairaigo* in Japanese specifically refers to words derived from the European language area".

After the Meiji Restoration (1886), Japan became an open country to international relations. One of the effects of this situation is that it began to be

known and learned, and the use of foreign languages in Japan. In addition, of course, the Japanese language is also introduced to people outside Japan. The entry of goods, knowledge, and information in various fields, inevitably led to the entry of foreign vocabulary into Japanese. This is the beginning of the development of the use of foreign vocabulary in Japanese.

Today, many foreign vocabulary is used in Japanese. Most of this foreign vocabulary comes from English. This foreign vocabulary undergoes adjustments in sound, form, and some vocabulary also undergoes a meaning adjustment, so that it can be spoken and written or used easily by Japanese speakers. However, this has an impact on the emergence of the potential vocabulary is not recognized or no longer understood by speakers of the original language. The difference in sound is due to attempts to adjust to the sound system in Japanese, including the absence of cluster consonants and the existence of an open syllable system except the sound /n/. Japanese also has distinctive vowels and consonants, which cause sounds from foreign languages to be pronounced with adjustments to Japanese vowels and consonants. In terms of form, although the word in the original language is plural, its absorption ignores the plural. For example, the English word *sunglasses*

(the plural form of *sunglasses*) is absorbed into *sangurasu* (*sunglass*). In addition, the removal of the suffix *-ing* on the word *frying pan* so that it becomes *a furaipan* (*frypan*), the removal of the suffix *-ed* on the word *condensed milk* so that it becomes *condensed miruku* (*condense milk*) are problems of changing the shape of the word *gairaigo* from the original word. *gairaigo* is a type of foreign vocabulary other than *kango* (Tamamura, 2001:102).

In today's highly developed era of global communication, communication between nations in Asia has become a very natural phenomenon. The existence of digital information technology and communication methods that increasingly facilitate the association between nations, making the boundaries of association between nations, countries and languages. This situation has also caused all nations to try to get to know each other's languages. Interpersonal communication has also been widely done by Japanese people with the world community, including Indonesia. Ease of communication is done through various media, among others through social media *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *Instagram*, and so on.

According to Shibatani (2001: 4-8) broadly speaking, *gairaigo* can be

classified into 5 types, namely *representational, replacement, truncated, altered, and pseudo terms*.

1. *Representational*: *gairaigo* which refers to objects from outside Japan and Japanese does not have the same equivalent of the word. In this study, there is a word

a. *Abekku* (アベック) 'the intimacy of a male or female partner' has no equivalent in Japanese, so its *gairaigo* type is *representational*. *Abekku* comes from French.

b. *Indonesia* (インドネシア) 'Indonesian state' is the name of the country, thus becoming *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994:335) *representational*.

c. *Kurisumasu* (クリスマス) 'Christmas Day' is the *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994:567) of The English *Christmas* (Sanseido, 1994: 289).

d. *Sutampurarii* (スタンプラリー) 'racing for stamps' is *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994:1017) which comes from the English stamp *rally* (Sanseido, 1994:96).

e. *junia nasionaru* (ジュニアナショナル) 'national junior championship' adalah *gairaigo* (Matsuura,

1994:383), derived from English Junior National (Sanseido, 1994:441).

f. *Kiihorudaa* (キーホルダー) 'the 'keychain' is *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994: 480). Which comes from the English *key holder* (Sanseido, 1994: 251). *Kiihorudaa* generally means a small hanger used to associate a small object with a keyhole commonly made of metal, plastic, or even rubber (Francois, 1996: 28)

g. *tsuushotto* (ツーショット) 'twoo shoot' or 'two attackers in a game of football' (Matsuura, 1994: 1125). The word is used in the field of sports for assault in matches conducted by two men (James, 2001: 3).

h. *Intaabaruu* (インターバル) 'the time lag during the match' is classified as *representational gairaigo* because *intaabaruu* becomes a special term to mention the time lag of the match only. Although in Japanese there is the word *kankaku, aida* (間隔, 間) which has the meaning of *interval*, but the word is used for various circumstances in general, not specifically to mention the time lag of the match.

i. *Tapioca* (タピオカ) is derived from the English *Tapioca* (Sanseido, 1994:

574), meaning a food made from *yam flour* (Matsuura, 1994: 1047). The word refers to objects that come from other countries and do not grow plants in Japan, so they do not exist in Japanese.

- j. *Chokooreetokeekitoppufurapecthiino* (チョコレートケーキトッップフラペチーノ) is *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994: 115) consisting of a combination of several English morphemes namely *Chocolate, Cake, Top, Frape, Chino* (Sanseido, 1994: 599). *topping capuccino* (oxfordlearners dictionaries). This drink is classified as a contemporary drink that comes from other countries that did not exist in Japan before, so this *gairaigo* does not have a equivalent in Japanese.
- k. *Beddo* (ベッド) 'bed', is a *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994:298) to refer to objects from outside Japan. In Japan there is no culture of bed sleeping, so the word *Beddo* (ベッド) belongs to the *representational gairaigo* because it has no Japanese equivalent (Shibatani, 2001: 4-5).
- l. *Herumetto* (ヘルメット) 'helmet', absorbed from the English *helmet* (Sanseido, 1994:937) which means

a form of body protection worn on the head and usually made from metal or other hard materials (Paul, 1993: 26). *Herumetto* (ヘルメット) is a different object from similar objects that have existed before in Japan, so it is considered a new object that does not have the equivalent of the word in Japan. in Japanese.

2. *Replacement: gairaigo* which refers to an object whose meaning has a Japanese equivalent. In this study, there is a word
 - a. *besuto* (ベスト) which has the Japanese equivalent *mottomo yoi* (最も良い).
 - b. *toreeningu* (トレーニング) 'intensive training' which is equivalent to its meaning with the word *kunren suru* (訓練する).
 - c. *reberu* (レベル) 'tier' that matches its meaning with the word *and, kyuu* (段、級).
 - d. *Maneejaa* (マネージャー) 'chairman of a company' (Matsuura, 1994:698). The word commensurate with this is *kachoo* 'section manager', *buchoo* 'department manager'. However the word *-choo* should be used attached

- to other words such as *kachoo* or *buchoo*.
- e. *Messeeji* (メッセージ) is derived from the English *Message* (Sanseido, 1994:1036). 'Written or spoken message sent to someone' (Oxford Learners dictionaries). This word has the equivalent of the Japanese word *dengon*().
 - f. *Rakkii* (ラッキー) has the meaning of *lucky* (Matsuura, 1994:793) and has the equivalent of the word *un ga yoi*.
 - g. *Chiimu* (チーム) comes from the English word *team* (Sanseido, 1994:592) which means a group of people who play a particular game or sport against *another* group of *people* (oxfordlearnersdictionaries). This word has a japanese equivalent meaning, namely *kumi* () 'group, unity' and *hitogan* () 'one strong group'.
 - h. *Daburu* (ダブル) is a *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994: 125), absorbed from the English word *double* (Sanseido, 1994:575). The Word *Double* in English means there are *two* or two times as many and a *combination* (Oxford learners dictionaries). *Daburu* has a *double* or *two* meaning (Matsuura, 1994: 125). The word *Daburu* in Japanese is *nijuu* (二重), *bai* (倍) (dictionary.goo.ne.jp).
 - i. *Shinguru* (シングル) is a type of *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994: 837) derived from english *singles* (Sanseido, 1994: 458), has its own meaning (oxford learners dictionaries). *Singles* have the equivalent of the words *hitori*, *hitotsu*, *hitoriyo* (dictionary.goo.ne.jp).
 - j. *Purezento* (プレゼント) is a *gairaigo* (Matsuura, 1994: 791) derived from the English word *present* (Sanseido, 1994:960), and has the meaning of presentation or *offering* (oxford learners dictionaries) or *gifts* (Matsuura, 1994: 791). The word *purezento* (プレゼント) has the Japanese word *okurimono* (贈り物) (dictionary.goo.ne.jp).
3. *Truncated*: This *gairaigo* is a shortening version of the original *gairaigo*. *Truncated Gairaigo* has the potential to cause difficulties for foreigners who understand English, because abbreviated words are not cut according to the way words are cut in their native languages, especially English. Shortening of

words is done not by word shortening guidelines, but by taking the first syllable of each word. Take each of the first syllables of two words, take the first two syllables of each word and then form a newsyllable. Example: the word ファミリーレストラン shortened to ファミレス, kata プレステーション become プレスタ, kata パーソナルコンピュータ become パソコン.

4. *Altered*: This gairaigo is a shortening version of the original *gairaigo* for the word uptake that changed its meaning after entering the Japanese language.

Example: ハイカラ from the word high collar in Japanese means fashionable and the word ワイシャツ from the word white shirt in Japanese means clothing.

5. *Pseudo terms* gairaigo is a word created from foreign language words and letters that already exist. Examples: the word オエル which is derived from the English acronym OL (Office Lady) and the english words オールドミス taken from

the English words old and miss, while the word used in English is Old Maid.

Wasei eigo

In addition to *gairaigo*, there is also *wasei eigo*, a word derived from a foreign language. Both are uptake words, but *wasei eigo* was invented in Japan and is only of English origin (Hatanaka and Panell, 2016: 15). In written language, both *gairaigo* and *wasei eigo* are written using *katakana* letters, so it is not easy to distinguish a word classified as *gairaigo* or *wasei eigo*. According to Norman (2011:2) *wasei eigo* literally means "Japanese-made English (often called English or Japlish) which is a Japanese structure that is not used by the original English speaker but appears in Japanese vocabulary." *Wasei eigo* is literally formed from two words /kanji, namely *wasei* (和製) which has a Japanese *artificial* meaning and *eigo* (英語) which has an *English* meaning. *Wasei Eigo* means *Japanese-made English*. In addition *Wasei eigo* has the equivalent of the word *janglish* or *Japan English* (Tamaoka 2012: 52). But the term *janglish* is rarely used by the Japanese themselves.

Although *wasei-eigo* vocabulary comes from English, *wasei-eigo* is not easy to understand by native English

speakers or by Japanese learners. This is because the word and the word *wasei-eigo* contain meanings and contexts of use that are different from those used by native English speakers. Foreigners or Japanese learners must first make sure the meaning uses a Japanese dictionary. *Mc Arthur* (2003: 18) says that *wasei-eigo* is a new vocabulary that has a new meaning. Similarly, *Miller* (1997:124) argued that *wasei-eigo* vocabulary, is a word or combination of English words made by the Japanese. The word then becomes a Japanese vocabulary that has a new meaning that is different from the original meaning in English. This is what causes native English speakers to feel foreign and difficult to understand the meaning of *wasei-eigo* vocabulary even though the form is a word in English, because the vocabulary is only used in Japanese. In addition to English speakers, *wasei eigo* vocabulary is also difficult to understand by Japanese learners. This is due to *wasei eigo*, as an expletive word written with the letter *Katakana*. So Japanese learners will generally try to understand the origin of the word in English or other foreign languages, but it turns out there are differences in the use of words and their meanings.

According to *Shibasaki*, *Tamaoka* and *Takatori* (2007:90) *wasei-eigo* can be categorized into four, namely

1. *imizurekata* (different types of meanings).

a. サッカー (*Sakkaa*) 'football', is *wasei eigo* (*Matsuura*, 1994: 840), from the English word *soccer* (*Sanseido*, 1994:380). The word *Soccer* in English means a game played by two teams of 11 players, using a round ball that players kick and descend the playing field. The team tries to kick the ball into the other team's goal

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>). The word サッカー (*Sakkaa*) is a *wasei eigo* type of single word (単語) (*Tango*), which is a word that is formed directly from one word and has the same meaning as its forming word (*Tanabe*, 1989: 5). In general, the word "football" means another sports that use a ball that is generally made of leather material and played by two teams of 11 (eleven)

core players and several reserve players (Guttman, 1993: 3).

2. *tanshukukata* (type of word abbreviated or decapitated)

- a. *Boodo* (ボード) means Small board used for writing or small *white board* (Matsuura, 1994: 74). *Boodo* (ボード) comes from the word *blackboard* (*burakkuboodo*) which is partially omitted (*burakku*) so that it becomes *boodo* (ボード) only.
- b. インスタ (*insuta*) is the word *wasei eigo* (英和辞典・和英辞典) (<https://ejje.weblio.jp>) (Matsuura, 1994:338). The word インスタ (*insuta*) is an English word for *Instagram* (Sanseido, 1994: 92). The word *Insta* in English means photo and video *sharing application* (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>). This *Instagram* word was then absorbed into Japanese into *Insutaguramu* Sanseido,

1994:92), then subjected to a proposal to インスタ (*Insuta*) which means Instagram social media. The word インスタ (*insuta*) is an abbreviation *wasei eigo* form (省略形) (*Shouryakukei*) which means a word that undergoes shortening by omitting certain parts (Tanabe, 1989: 4). In this case the sound グラム (*guramu*) is omitted from the word *insutaguramu*. “Instagram” generally means a photo and video sharing application that allows users to take photos, take videos, apply digital filters, and share them with various social networking services, including to Instagram-owned accounts themselves. (Schram, 2013: 89)

- c. The word ユニバー (*yunibaa*) is the *wasei eigo* (英和辞典・和英辞典] (online) (<https://ejje.weblio.jp>) from ksts bahasa English

- Universal Studios (Sanseido, 1994: 1066). The word *Universal Studios* in English has the meaning, universal studio play rides themed film *Hollywood* (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>). The word *Universal Studios* was then absorbed into the Japanese bahasa into *Yunibaasaru sutajio* (Sanseido, 1994: 1066), which means Universal Studios tourist park themed into famous Hollywood films (Josh, 2005: 26). The word ユニバ (yunibaa) is an abbreviation *wasei eigo* form (省略形) (*Shouryakukei*) which is a word that undergoes shortening by eliminating certain parts (Tanabe, 1989: 4). In this case the sound サル (*saru*) is omitted from the word *yunibasaru*. Similarly, the word *sutajio* is also omitted.
- d. *Sumaho* (スマホ) be word *wasei eigo* (Matsuura, 1994: 1010), (英和辞典・和英辞典] (online) <https://ejje.weblio.jp>) Comes from language English *Smart Phone* (Sanseido, 1994: 514). Word *Smart Phone* deep Language English have meaning *telephone handheld that Based computer* (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>). *Smart Phone* this then Absorbed to deep Language Japanese become *Suma Ato Hoon* (Sanseido, 1994: 514), kemudian experience shortening become *Sumaho* (スマホ) that Meaningful telephone handheld that have ability use and function that Resembles computer (Werner, 2001: 8) Word *Sumahoo* (スマホ) be *wasei eigo* shape abbreviation (省略形) (*Shouryakukei*) with Disappearance part certain (Tanabe, 1989: 4).
- e. *Inhai* (インハイ) is *wasei eigo* (英和辞典・和英辞典] (online) <https://ejje.weblio.jp>). The

word インハイ (*inhai*) comes from the English word in high school (Sanseido, 1994: 102) which means a special match for national high school students

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>). The word in high school was subsequently absorbed into Japanese and shortened to *intaahai* (インターハイ) kemudian experienced a shortening again to インハイ (*inhai*) (Sanseido, 1994:481). The word *Inhai* (インハイ) is an abbreviation *wasei eigo* form (省略形) (*Shouryakukei*) by omitting certain parts (Tanabe, 1989: 4)

- f. *Sutaba* (スタバ) is *wasei eigo* (英和辞典・和英辞典] (online) (<https://ejje.weblio.jp>) derived from the English word *starBucks* (Sanseido, 1994: 481) which means shop or coffee shop that also sells cakes and so on ([https://www.oxfordlearners](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

[dictionaries.com](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)). In Japanese the word becomes *sutaabakkusu* (Sanseido, 1994:481), then undergoes shortening to *sutaba* *Sutaba* (スタバ).

3. *junwaseikata* (a type of word that sounds like English but has no meaning in English).
4. *eigohyoutenfuzaikata* (a combined type of words from several English morphemes thus creating new meanings).

D. CONCLUSION

Instagram, as a form of social media, can basically be used by Japanese learners to learn directly from Japanese people who are not Japanese teachers. @bommy_s's Instagram account has proven that learning doesn't have to meet in person. From Instagram many things that can be used as lessons and knowledge. One of them is *gairaigo* and *wasei eigo*.

Gairaigo and *wasei eigo* in Instagram followers and followed @bommy_s in the period 2016-2019 is as many as 30 words. A total of 12 words are *representational type gairaigo*, 11 words *gairaigo replacement*, 1 word classified as *wasei eigo type imizurekata*, 6 words as *wasei eigo*

tanshukukata type. There are no *gairaigo* types of *runcated*, *Altered* and *Pseudo terms*. Similarly, there was no *wasei eigo* type *junwaseikata* and *eigohyoyougenfuzaikata*.

In *gairaigo*, although all languages other than Chinese have the potential to become vocabulary in *gairaigo*, in this study found only a small percentage of *gairaigo* derived from other languages. On the contrary, almost all of its *gairaigo* comes from English.

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