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Slang Abbreviation in Japanese and Indonesian Written Language:
Origins, Process, Similarities, and Differences

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A B S T R A C T

Slang is one of the language styles used by young people, which is called *Wakamono Kotoba* in Japanese and *Bahasa Gaul* in Indonesian. One similar characteristic in *wakamono kotoba* (Japanese slang) and *Bahasa Gaul* (Indonesian's slang) is the abbreviation. This research aims to compare Japanese and Indonesian slang abbreviations by explaining their origins, processes, differences, and similarities. This study was collected based on written language from Pergikuliner and Taberogu sites from March until April 2023, each taking a maximum of 50 reviews per restaurant. The review was gathered from 10 restaurants each from Indonesian and Japanese sites, meaning there are 500 data from each site and 1000 reviews from both websites. Then, the author conducted the research by analyzing the abbreviation process with similarities and differences between the two languages. The results show 398 data on slang abbreviations in *wakamono kotoba* and 244 data on slang abbreviations in *bahasa gaul*. The abbreviation process in the Japanese language mainly happens with the abbreviation of sentences or phrases, following that is an abbreviation at the end of the word, the abbreviation of two or more moras, omissions at the end of each term, the abbreviation of three words in a sentence or phrases, and abbreviations formed from initial letters of each word. On the other hand, the abbreviation process in the Indonesian language mainly happens as an omission of the word's part, followed by shortened words from a combination of letters, acronyms of letters, combining from two separate forms, and abbreviation as letter symbols. The similarity between the two languages is used identical types of abbreviations (acronyms and *toujigo*), have the abbreviation process from another language, and have the same pattern in the abbreviation of the end of words. While the differences are from letters or syllables, the objects that went through the abbreviation process, changed in form in the Japanese source and tended to use foreign languages in the Indonesian source.

INTRODUCTION

In a language, several factors determine how a person speaks, such as factors of age, gender, occupation, education, and situation, giving rise to language variations (Ariyapitipun, 2007).

Regarding the age factor, we realize that older people speak differently from young people; as such, there are three types of language variations based on age: children's language, youth's language, and parents' language (Putri & Santoso, 2016). According to Tanaka (1996), there are

generally three styles in society; there are formal or polite language, daily conversation, and slang. Children and young people use simple language and slang (Ariyapitipun, 2007). In Matsumoto, Akita, Keranmu, Yoshida, and Kita (2014), young people use unique words distinctive to their generation, such as Japanese slang called *wakamono kotoba* in Japanese. While in according to Chaer and Agustina (2010) on Budiasa, Savitri, Shanti, and Dewi (2021), slang is created and used by particular social groups to interact in their group only so that others do not know it, and this is in line with the meaning of slang in KBBI where slang or often called *bahasa gaul* is a non-formal dialect of Indonesian used by particular communities or specific areas for social interactions.

In Japan, many new or popular terms are used by young people (Putri & Santoso, 2016). According to Tanaka (1996), with the times and young people who became pioneers, they will continuously create new and popular terms (Putri & Santoso, 2016). In other words, slang will keep up with the times, so the vocabulary will continue to increase (Nurhasanah, 2014).

According to Tanaka (1996), there are four characteristics of *wakamono kotoba*, namely *shouryakugo* (abbreviation), *sakasa kotoba* (reversal of words), the addition of *-ru* or *-tta* to nouns to become verbs, and human characterization. Meanwhile, according to Hanum (2008) (on Hilaliyah, 2010), the characteristics of *bahasa gaul* are the process of nasalization, passive forms, omission of letters or phonemes, abbreviations, use of other language terms, the addition of prefixes, lexeme alternation in word, use of foreign languages and addition of syllable. In this case, *wakamono kotoba* in Japanese and *bahasa gaul* in Indonesian have one similar characteristic: abbreviation. According to Kridalaksana (1996), an abbreviation is a morphological process that redacts one part or several parts of a combination of lexeme to become a new form with the vocabulary status. However, this abbreviation, both in Japan and Indonesia, is used by young people and is commonly used in daily conversation by everyone, regardless of age (Noviastuti & Mael, 2017).

Moreover, Yoshioka (2011) surveyed difficulties in understanding a common *shouryakugo* (abbreviation), with the results showing that 77% of people in Japan answered difficulties or had problems with *shouryakugo*. Yoshiko's research shows that commonly used abbreviations are already tricky for Japanese

people, let alone understand *wakamono kotoba*, as the abbreviation is one of *wakamono kotoba* characteristics (Tanaka, 1996).

Widyastuti (2022) researched the *wakamono kotoba* phenomenon from Indonesian and Japanese respondents. The results showed that Indonesian respondents, such as Japanese language learners and teachers in Indonesia, find that difficult to understand the meaning and use of *wakamono kotoba*. This research results also shows that Japanese language learners and teachers hardly use *wakamono kotoba* in learning situations. In the same research from Widyastuti (2022), respondents from Japan's results show that Japanese people often find *wakamono kotoba* in daily life regardless of age. However, some Indonesian respondents know about *wakamono kotoba* but have yet to find the newest *wakamono kotoba*. Only a few respondents have ever found a few vocabulary words, know the meaning, and used *wakamono kotoba*. It shows the difference from the results of questionnaires by Japanese respondents from Widyastuti's research (2022) before, who often find and know the meaning of *wakamono kotoba*, although they rarely use it.

Many researches about abbreviations in Indonesia language shows similarity to Yoshioka's (2011) result. Yingxuan (2018) surveyed that commonly used abbreviations in Indonesia language is sometimes challenging to be understood by Indonesian people themselves. Yingxuan (2018) distributed questionnaires regarding Indonesian language abbreviations to 24 university students. The results showed that 23 out of 24 university students needed help to understand the meaning of the abbreviations. Similarly, Ragam's study (2019) which aims to examine the acronym used by the Surabaya City Government, shows that abbreviations often caused miscommunication, confusion, and difficulties in their use. It is in line with the statement from Parsidi (in Yingxuan, 2018) that the use of abbreviation has interfered with communication because the meaning and the origins often need to be clarified.

Previous research about *bahasa gaul* can be seen from Kurniawati's study (2019), which aims to determine the characteristics of the use of *bahasa gaul* in learning Indonesian at SMAN 3 Ciamis shows that they also use *bahasa gaul* in learning situations, with the characteristic of abbreviation that was showing the highest percentage of 46.7%. It shows why *bahasa gaul* is also tricky to understand, as abbreviations are also commonly

used characteristics to make *bahasa gaul* in Indonesia. We can see that Japan and Indonesia face the same situation regarding using abbreviations in *wakamono kotoba* and *bahasa gaul*.

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that Japanese language learners and teachers in Indonesia need more knowledge of slang language and find it difficult to understand. One of the critical factors causing these difficulties was that slang needs to be studied in teaching materials or courses and used only occasionally. Even though *wakamono kotoba* will be helpful for Japanese language learners when interacting directly with young people in Japan both in daily life or at work and being able to understand the Japanese language used by young people in Japan or the Japanese language found in daily life such as in Japanese *doramas*, television shows, *anime*, social media, and others. Using *wakamono kotoba* as a language adds flexibility to daily conversation to establish a sense of familiarity, intimacy, and kinship with Japanese people. We can also see these advantages based on a preliminary study on a questionnaire to Japanese people, which shows that they often found the *wakamono kotoba* in daily life in Japan. Even more so as there is a *wakamono kotoba* ranking based on *Nikkan Sports*, which shows that in 2021, 11 out of 29 *wakamono kotoba* vocabularies have abbreviation characteristics.

Figure 1: *Wakamono Kotoba* Ranking in 2021 based on *Nikkan Sports*.

Horio (2015) explains that *wakamono kotoba* has existed for a long time, and their frequent use will become the daily conversation or language used by many people. In this case, there will be a tendency in the future for new languages included in *wakamono kotoba* will appear in Japanese language education teaching materials. An example is the words *maji* or *yabai*. These two vocabularies are the new terms that include in *wakamono kotoba*. However, these two vocabularies have been

around for a long time and have been use by many people of all ages. These two vocabularies have also appeared in teaching materials such as the book *Minna no Nihongo*.

In addition, we also found that Indonesian people need help understanding *bahasa gaul* and abbreviations in Indonesian. Like *wakamono kotoba*, using *bahasa gaul* will also foster intimacy in communicating. For example, when the teacher communicates with his students outside of teaching hours, it will strengthen the relationship between teacher and student. As previously explained, slang will continue to grow, so they have an exciting and distinctive uniqueness that makes them very suitable for research.

Based on this description, the author intends to compare the slang abbreviations in Japanese and Indonesian by explaining their origins and meanings. Then this research also explains how the process of the abbreviation happens in terms of their characteristics. Furthermore, lastly, this research compares the similarity and differences of the abbreviation process based on data sources, namely food reviews in written language from the *Taberogu* and *Pergikuliner* sites.

METHODS

Data analysis was carried out by collecting slang abbreviation data, analyzing the word's origin and the abbreviation process, and analyzing the similarity and differences between the two languages. This study collected data from March until April 2023. The authors use written language from the *Pergikuliner* and *Taberogu* sites for data sources. On the *Pergikuliner* site, there is an *Instagrammable* filter, which means that the photo or video of the food or restaurant is appropriate for sharing on social media, one of which is *Instagram*. According to Haneyama, Kodama, and Wang (2017), *Instagram* is the second most used application by young people after Twitter in Japan. As for the *Taberogu* site, the author uses the filters *oshare na kuukan* (a stylish place), cafés, and sweets, as well as the restaurant's popularity rating for young people in 2022 from *aumo* sites. The author will analyze the restaurant reviews on both sites by taking the highest restaurant ratings of 10 restaurants and a maximum of 50 reviews from each restaurant, meaning there are 500 data each from Indonesian and Japanese reviews, totaling 1000 reviews.

In addition, the slang data found on these sites is without regard for the reviewer's age. As the characteristic of the slang described by Horio (2015), everyone uses that slang. He said that slang, often used for a long time, will become a common language or the language people use, so there will be a tendency for *wakamono kotoba* to include new languages in the future.

In the data analysis step, the author uses the theory of the characteristics of *wakamono kotoba's* abbreviation from Yonekawa (on Horio, 2015), namely abbreviation of the beginning of the word, the abbreviation of the middle of the word, abbreviation at the end of the word, the abbreviation of two or more *moras*, omission of the beginning of each word, omission of the end of each word, the abbreviation of sentences or phrases, the abbreviation of three words in sentences or phrases, abbreviations formed from initial letters of each word (*toujigo*) and omission of conjunctions. Whereas in *bahasa gaul*, the author uses the standard abbreviation theory from Kridalaksana (1996) (on Simpen, 2021 and Amri & Karina, 2017) grouped into five types, namely shortened word from a combination of letters, omission of the word's part, acronyms of the letter, combining from two separate forms, and abbreviation as letter symbols.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author collected 642 data, consisting of 398 data from *Taberogu* and 244 data from *Pergikuliner*. Because in this study, the authors compared the two language's slang (Indonesian and Japanese), the authors grouped them into two languages in this discussion. The following authors attach data with the frequency of these occurrences from Japanese data *Taberogu* sites (see Table 1) and Indonesian data *Pergikuliner* sites (see Table 2).

From Table 1, it is found that the highest frequency of *wakamono kotoba* abbreviation is *w* with a total of 135 times (33.92%), followed by (*wara*) with a total of 93 times (23.37%), then *insutabae* with a total of 26 times (6.53%). So, the word *w* tends to be used frequently by Japanese people in the written language.

Table 1: Frequency occurrence of Slang Abbreviation in Japanese data.

Data	Frequency occurrence	Percentage
Shinki	16	4.03
w	135	33.92
(wara)	93	23.37
Maji	4	1.01
Emoi	2	0.50
Kosupa	3	0.75
Hebirote	1	0.25
Suikatsu	1	0.25
Wotagei	2	0.50
Bae	23	5.78
Kyapai	1	0.25
Dotakyan	1	0.25
Imaichi	7	1.76
ok	1	0.25
Oshikatsu	1	0.25
Seichi	6	1.51
Ten'age	2	0.50
Asaichi	1	0.25
Insutabae	26	6.53
Onapeko	1	0.25
SNS bae	3	0.75
Netabare	1	0.25
CP	8	2.01
Ikemen	7	1.76
Kusa	1	0.25
Oshan	2	0.50
Meshitero	4	1.01
Tabesutaguramu	2	0.50
Gekioshi	2	0.50
Gurumesutaguramu	4	1.01
Chirami	3	0.75
Fuyuichi	1	0.25
Tabesuta	1	0.25
Meshiteroguramu	1	0.25
Defo	2	0.50
Harapan	2	0.50
Bijui	1	0.25
Harapeko	5	1.26
Ofukai	2	0.50
Ripitta	3	0.75
Gachi	12	3.02
Sumaho	3	0.75
Hebimeta	1	0.25
Total	**398**	**100%**

As presented in Table 2, the highest frequency of the *bahasa gaul* abbreviation is *bgt* with a total of 133 times (54.51%), followed by *brunch* with a total of 12 times (4.92%), then *fav* with a total of 11 times (4.51%). The word *bgt* tends to be used frequently by Indonesian people in the written language.

Table 2: Frequency occurrence of Slang Abbreviation on Indonesian data.

Data	Frequency occurrence	Percentage
B aja	7	2.87
OOTD	6	2.46
fav	11	4.51
favo	2	0.82
Idk	1	0.41
LOL	5	2.05
std	3	1.23
btw	9	3.69
brunch	12	4.92
pw	5	2.05
lemot	1	0.41
endol	2	0.82
mayan	7	2.87
JJS	1	0.41
ena	2	0.82
viral	2	0.82
samsek	4	1.64
pdkt	1	0.41
XOXO	1	0.41
bgt	133	54.51
ojol	1	0.41
FYI	5	2.05
omg	5	2.05
sebat	1	0.41
anabul	1	0.41
comfy	5	2.05
IMHO	1	0.41
req	2	0.82
gercep	5	2.05
cans	1	0.41
malming	1	0.41
w	1	0.41
Total	**244**	**100%**

Abbreviation Process of *Wakamono Kotoba* in Japanese

In the process of *wakamono kotoba*'s abbreviation in Japanese, six types of abbreviations based on Yonekawa (on Horio, 2015) theory were found as analysed in the following sub-sections.

Abbreviation at The End of The Word

The author found that data was abbreviated based on the number of lexemes in this abbreviation process. There are one lexeme, two lexemes, and three lexemes.

Data 1
料理は、絶品！**マジ**旨い。
*Ryori wa, zeppin! **Maji** umai.*
"This food is excellent! Very delicious."
　　　　　　　(Taberogu, Matsukawa restaurant)

「真面目（マジメ）」＝「マジ」
(*majime*)　　　　　　＝　(*maji*)

According to Horio (2015), the origin of *maji* was the word 「真面目」 (*majime*); when written using katakana characters becomes 「マジメ」 (*majime*), so that one lexeme at the end of the word 「-メ」 (*-me*) has deletion. It became the word 「マジ」 (*maji*). The word *maji* has the same meaning as *honki* or *shinken* or *hontou ni*, which contain the meaning of seriously or really. The use of the word *maji* is to emphasize something. Other data included in this type of abbreviation are (*wara*) (laughs), *bae* (looks good when uploaded on social media), and *ok*.

Then the data from the abbreviation type two lexemes pattern is:
「ガチンコ」＝「ガチ」
(*gachinko*)　＝　(*gachi*)

Other data abbreviations type two lexemes are *oshan* (stylish), *defo* (things that already existed), and *ripitta* (repeat). Last, the data from the three lexemes pattern is:
「エモーション」＋「い」＝「エモい」
(*emooshon*)　＋　(*i*)　＝　(*emoi*)

Abbreviation of two or more moras

Data 2
表参道で**CP**抜群ランチ
*Omotesando de **CP** batsugun ranchi*
"Have an excellent **couple's** lunch at *Omotesando*"
　　　　　　　(Taberogu, Harold & Co. restaurant)

「couple」＝「CP」

The author found one data in this abbreviation, and there is *CP*. According to Nendai Ryuukou (2015), the word *CP* comes from a foreign language, the English word *'couple,'* and tends to be used in written language on social media (internet slang). The word *'couple'* has the reduction in the letters *o, u, l,* and *e* to become the word CP.

Omissions of The End of Each Word

The author found two patterns of omission at the end of each word in the data as in She (2021), namely patterns of 2 *mora* + 2 *mora* and 2 *mora* + 1 *mora*.

Data 3
お隣の方にデザートが運ばれてきたので**チラ見**
*Otonari no kata ni dezaato ga hakobarete kita no de **chirami***
"The waiter brought dessert to the customer beside me, and I **glanced** at it."
   (Taberogu, Gyoukai Italian & Cheese UMI bar)

「チラ~~チラ~~・見~~る~~」 = 「チラ見」
(*chira ~~chira~~ - mi~~ru~~*)   =   (*chirami*)
or
「チラ~~ッと~~・見~~る~~」 = 「チラ見」
(*chira~~tto~~ - mi~~ru~~*)   =   (*chirami*)

The omission at the end of each word of the "2 *mora* + 1 *mora*" pattern in data 3. According to Zokugo Dict (2023), *chirami* comes from *chira chira - miru* or *chiratto - miru*. The end of each word from the origin (*chira - chira - miru*) was the word *-chira* and *-ru* reduced into the word *chirami*. Horio (2015) found that onomatopoeia, which has four syllables, is shortened to 2 syllables and omitted the last two syllables. Meanwhile, the end of each word from the origin (*chiratto - miru*) was the word *-tto* and *-ru* reduced into the word *chirami*. So according to the pattern, 2 *mora* (*chira*) + 1 *mora* (*-mi*) produces *chirami*, meaning glancing over. Other data that included this pattern are *sumaho* (smartphone) and *shinki* (fans who like new things).
   Hence, the pattern of "2 *mora* + 2 *mora*" abbreviation from Data 3 is as follows.
「イケ~~てる~~・メン~~ズ~~」 = 「イケメン」
(*ike~~teru~~ - men~~zu~~*)   =   (*ikemen*)

Other data that included "2 *mora* + 2 *mora*" pattern are *gekioshi* (very adored), *ten'age* (very excited), *hebimeta* (heavy metal), and *ofukai* (meeting with friends from social media).

Abbreviation of Sentences or Phrases

According to Horio (2015), this abbreviation of sentences or phrases is the most frequently used type of abbreviation in Japanese. In abbreviating phrases or compound words in the data, the authors found three patterns of abbreviation that follow She (2021), namely patterns [A + ( ) b], [A + b ( )], and [a ( ) + ( ) b]. These three patterns are (noun 1 + noun 2).

Data 4
#グルメ好きな人と繋がりたい **#グルメスタグラム** #グルメ部
*#gurume sukina hito to tsunagaritai **#gurumesutaguramu** #gurume bu*
"#want to connect with food lover **#foodstagram** #food club"
   (Taberogu, Gyoukai Italian & Cheese UMI bar)

「グルメ・~~イン~~スタグラム」 = 「グルメスタグラム」
(*gurume - ~~in~~sutaguramu*) = (*gurumesutaguramu*)

In data 4, there is a pattern [A + ( ) b] where the first word is constant, and the second word has an abbreviation of the beginning of the word. According to kotoba search (2021), *gurumesutaguramu* comes from *gurume - insutaguramu*. In the origin of the word *gurume - insutaguramu*, if we follow the pattern of She (2021), namely [A + ( ) b], then the first-word *gurume* is constant. *Insutaguramu* has an abbreviation of the beginning of the word, so it becomes *-sutaguramu*. Then the two vocabularies are combined to become the word *gurumesutaguramu*, which means the word used to look for food on *Instagram* social media. Usually, a hash tag (#) symbol is added to the beginning of the vocabulary (kotoba search, 2021). Other data that included this pattern are *imaichi* (something that feels lacking), *fuyu ichi* (the most winter), and *meshitero* (food hunter).
   Hence, data from [a ( ) + ( ) b] pattern is:
「食べ~~物~~・~~イン~~スタグラム」 = 「タベスタグラム」
(*tabe~~mono~~ – ~~in~~sutaguramu*) = (*tabesutaguramu*)

Another data that include [a ( ) + ( ) b] pattern is *tabesuta* (hash tag for food).
   In this abbreviation of phrases or sentences, the author found three other patterns outside She (2021) said that there are irregular abbreviations, omission of particles in phrases, and omission in the nouns being explained.

Data 5
入り口から店内まで宮崎駿監督の色紙やジブリのキャラクターの人形などですぐにその**聖地**であるのが分かります。
Iriguchi kara ten'nai made Miyazaki Hayao kantoku no iroshiki ya jiburi no kyarakutaa no ningyou nado de sugu ni sono __seichi__ de aru no ga wakarimasu.
"From the entrance to the inside of the store, you can immediately see that it is a **sacred place** with Hayao Miyazaki's colored paper and Ghibli character dolls."

(Taberogu, Shiro-Hige's Cream Puff Factory restaurant)

「神聖される・土地」 = 「聖地」
(*shinsei sareru - tochi*)　=　(*seichi*)

In data 5, the authors found irregular abbreviations. According to Numan (2017), the word *seichi* comes from the word *shinsei sareru-tochi* at the beginning of the word of the first lexeme *shin-* and the verb *-sareru*, then in the second word of the beginning of lexeme *to-* has reduced and become *seichi*. Also, in Numan (2017), the original meaning of the word *seichi* is a sacred place related to God, gods, or a place of worship. However, *wakamono kotoba* has changed its meaning to become a reference setting in comics, *anime*, or a place where a film or *dorama* was taken. Another data that included irregular abbreviations is *hebirote* (clothes that are used repeatedly).

Hence, omission of the particle in phrases is:
「土壇場（ドタンバ）・を・キャンセル」 = 「ドタキャン」
(*dotanba - de - kyanseru*) = (*dotakyan*)

Other data, including omission of the particle in phrases, are *insuta bae* (a photo or video that gets many likes from others on Instagram), *onapeko* (hungry), *SNS bae* (a photo or video that gets many likes from others), *bijui* (nice visuals), *wotagei* (dancing and cheering for idols), *kyapai* (something that is beyond one's ability), *hara peko* (hungry), *hara pan* (feeling full) and *netabare* (leaking information).

Lastly, omission in the nouns that being explained pattern is:
「推し・を・応援する・活動」 = 「推し活」
(*oshi - wo - ouen suru - katsudou*) = (*oshikatsu*)
Another data included omission in the nouns being explained is *suikatsu* (the activity of eating sweet foods).

Abbreviation of Three Words in Sentences or Phrases

Data 6
店員さんによると前にも**コスパ**イベントもするだって
Ten'in san ni yoru to mae ni mo __kosupa__ ibento mo suru date
"According to the employee, there was a **cosplayer performance event** before"

(Taberogu, Patisserie Paris S'eveille restaurant)

「コスプレ・ダンス・パーティー」 = 「コスパ」
(*kosupure - dansu - paatii*) = (*kosupa*)

According to Zokugo dict (2023) the word *kosupa* comes from *kosupure-dansu-paatii*. The abbreviations process in these three words each has abbreviations in different parts of the word. At the beginning of the word, *kosupure* is abbreviated, of the end of the word (pure) becomes *kosu*. Then in the second word, the word *dansu* is entirely omitted. Furthermore, in the third word, *paatii* is abbreviated at the end of the word (*atii*) and becomes *pa*. When combined with this omitted word, it becomes the word *kosupa*, meaning dancing events for cosplayers (costume players). Another data included in this abbreviation is *meshiteroguramu* (hash tag for food).

Abbreviations Formed from The Initial Letters of Each Word

The abbreviation formed from the initial letters of each word is the same as an acronym, or in Japanese, it is called *toujigo*, which is a group of abbreviation processes by abbreviating the words or phrases and combining the initial *romaji* letters or numbers in each of these words. Fang (2013) states that *toujigo* in *wakamono kotoba* is called *KY language* (*KY* comes from the word *Kuuki Yomenai* which means someone who cannot read the situation).

Data 7
何でこんなに間隔があいたんだろうな〜？**ww**
Nande konna ni kankaku ga aitandarouna~? __ww__
"Why is there such a gap? **haha**"

(Taberogu, Matsukawa restaurant)

「笑い」 = 「*warai*」 = 「w」

There is one piece of data included in this abbreviation. There is the word *w*. According to Iwasaki, Maeda, and Kawashima (2017), the word *w* is an abbreviation of *warai*, which means laughter. When we were typing the word *warai*, and then from there, having an abbreviation process by mentioning only the initial letter becomes the word *w*. The number of letters *w* indicates that the more uses of the written letter *w*, the stronger the laughing expression (Iwasaki, Maeda, & Kawashima, 2017). Then, according to Numan (2021), the word *w* began to spread in early 2002 from *2 channeru* (a bulletin site where anyone in anonym can comment and now changed its name to *5 channeru*). Usually, the word *w* is written at the end of the sentence to show an expression of laughter and is only written in lowercase.

In the type of abbreviation *wakamono kotoba* in Japanese, the most widely used is the abbreviation of sentences or phrases with various word abbreviation processes depending on the sentence pattern.

Abbreviation Process of *Bahasa Gaul* in Indonesian Language

In the data in Indonesian, the author used the abbreviation theory from Kridalaksana (on Simpen, 2021 and Amri and Karina, 2017) and found that all types of abbreviations are discussed as follows:

A Shortened Word from A Combination of Letters

According to Kridalaksana (2016), a shortened word from a combination of letters is one of the results of the abbreviation process in the form of letters or combinations of letters. The difference between a shortened word from a combination of letters and an acronym lies in how to read a word because the abbreviation for this type of abbreviation is spelled letter by letter, not pronounced in the vocabulary. From the data, the authors found three abbreviation processes. There are formed from the beginning of the letter of each syllable, formed from the beginning of the letter of each word, and formed from letters that are not sequential as in Kridalaksana (1996).

Data 8
*Betah deh kalo beduaan sama **pdkt**-an atau pacar, soalnya di bagian luar ada tempat duduk yang romantis gitu.*

"It is comfortable to be here with **someone that you love or girlfriends** because, on the outside, there are romantic seats."
(Pergikuliner, Ambrogio Patisserie restaurant)

'*pendekatan*' = '*pdkt*'

The word *pdkt* includes the abbreviation process formed from the beginning of the letter of each syllable. According to Zein and Wagiati (2018), *pdkt* comes from *pendekatan*. The origin of the word *pendekatan* from Kridalaksana's theory (2016), namely formed from the beginning of the letter of each syllable, and then if it is written based on syllables, it becomes *pen, de, ka*, and *tan*. Then from each syllable, only the initial letter is taken, so the syllable *pen* becomes *p*, the syllable *de* becomes *d*, the syllable *ka* becomes *k*, and the syllable *tan* becomes *t*. So that all these letters are combined to become the word *pdkt* with the Indonesian pronunciation per letter, such as /*pe*/ /*de*/ /*ka*/ /*te*/, which the meaning of the stages of a man when he approaches a woman he likes before finally becoming a lover. (bahasa daring, 2020). Zein and Wagiati (2018) also explain that the emergence of the word *pdkt* is motivated by socio-psychological factors with the aim of disguising meaning, which is considered to have a negative connotation, in specific speech contexts, and for privacy. Other data that are included formed from the beginning of the letter of each word type are *w* (me), *pw* (comfortable feeling), *OOTD* (outfit of the day), *LOL* (laughs out loud), *JJS* (go for a stroll or evening outing), *btw* (by the way), *IDK* (I do not know), *FYI* (for you information), *omg* (oh my god) and *IMHO* (in my humble opinion).

Hence, abbreviation process that is formed from letters that are not sequential patterns is:
'*standar*' = '*std*'

Another data that included an abbreviation process formed from letters that are not sequential type is *bgt* (very).

Omission of The Word's Part

In this abbreviation process, a word of more than one syllable is reduced one word to the shorter form. From these data, the authors found three data according to Kridalaksana (2016) (on Amri & Karina, 2017), the reduction in the last syllable of a word, the reduction in the first three letters of a

word, and the reduction in the first four letters of a word.

Data 9
*Dan kalo ada moment special (birthday) kita bisa order kaya slice cake dan minta tolong di tuliskan sesuai **req** moment nya*
"Moreover, we can order a particular moment (birthday) like a slice of cake and ask for help **request** to write as the moment."
(Pergikuliner, Jenderal Kopi Nusantara Buwas)

'req~~uest~~' = 'req'

The word req includes the reduction in the first three letters of a word. According to kamus singkatan (2023), the word *req* comes from the English word *request*. So the first three letters of the word *request*, namely *r, e,* and *q*, were constant, and the remaining final letters, namely *u, e, s,* and *t*, were reduced so that they become the word *req*, which means request. Because the word request is a word from English, from the abbreviation process from English, according to Yule (1996), the word *req* is included in the clipping type abbreviation process. Another data included reducing the first three letters of a word type *fav* (favourite) and *ena* (tasty).

Then the reduction in the last syllable of a word pattern is:
'~~lu~~mayan' = 'mayan'

Lastly, the reduction in the first four letters of a word pattern is:
'favo~~rite~~' = 'favo'

Another data that included the reduction in the first four letters of a word type is *endol* (tasty).

Besides Kridalaksana (2016) (on Amri & Karina, 2017), the author found another pattern of this abbreviation process. There is a reduction in the first five letters of a phrase at the beginning of a word and a reduction at the beginning of four letters of a word with the addition of a syllable.

Data 10
*dia ada indoor dan outdoor dan waktu itu pilih outdoor karena biar bisa sambil **sebat** hahaha.*
"There is an indoor and outdoor place then at that time. I choose outdoor because I also can **smoke** there, hahaha."
(Pergikuliner, Temanlama restaurant)

'sebat~~ang~~' = 'sebat'

The reduction in the first five letters of a phrase at the beginning of the word is in data 10. According to Permata and Mintowati (2021), the word *sebat* comes from the word *sebatang*. In the word *sebatang*, the first five letters are constant. There are the letters *s, e, b, a,* and *t*, while the remaining letters like *a, n,* and *g* have omission. In other words, it becomes the word *sebat*, which means smoking one cigarette (bahasa daring, 2023).

Data from the reduction at the beginning of four letters of a word with the addition of a syllable type is:
'comf~~ortable~~' + 'y' = 'comfy'

Acronyms of Letter

An acronym is formed from the initial letters of a set of other words, and in the Kridalaksana (2016) theory, this abbreviation process was based on the phonetic rules of the Indonesian language. There was found 1 data belonging to the acronym type abbreviation, *B aja*.

Data 11
*Kesan pertama sih **B aja** untuk mknannya, untuk suasana sih bagus buat taking a photo for your IG.*
"My first impression is **standard/nothing** special for the food, but the scenery is suitable for taking photos for your IG."
(Pergikuliner, Parlor restaurant)

~~Biasa~~ aja = B aja

The word *B aja* comes from the word *biasa aja*. Within the word *biasa*, only the initial letter is taken. Namely, the letter *B*, and in the word *aja* was constant so that it becomes *B aja*, which means standard or nothing special.

Combining Two Separate Forms

This abbreviation process was accomplished by combining two separate forms. The authors group them based on the part that has abbreviation processes; there are abbreviations at the end of each word and abbreviations from three words.

Data 12
*menurutku tiramisu nya gakerasa **samsek** :(malah kerasa kopi nya aja huhu.*
"I think the tiramisu **does not** taste **at all** :(Instead, it only tastes like coffee."

(Pergikuliner, Delapan Padi restaurant)

'sama - sekali' = 'samsek'

The word *samsek* includes a pattern of abbreviations at the end of each word. According to Anita, Faizah, and Sinaga (2021) the word *samsek* comes from *sama - sekali*. The first word (*sama*) has been reduced at the end of the word to become *sam*, then the second word (*sekali*) has been reduced at the end of the word *ali* to become *sek*. So that the two words are combined into the word *samsek*, which means absolutely (Anita, Faizah & Sinaga, 2021); other data included in the abbreviation at the end of each word type are *lemot* (someone who thinks slow), *viral* (virtual virus), *ojol* (online motorcycle taxi), *anabul* (furry pet), *gercep* (moves quickly), *cans* (very pretty) and *malming* (date night).

The abbreviations from three words pattern are:
'breakfast and lunch' = 'brunch'

Abbreviation as Letter Symbols

This abbreviation produces one or more letters that describe the basic concept of something. From the data, the author found the word *XOXO*.

Data 13
Tempatnya juga oke kok ada indoor dan outdoor ya, kece, outdoornya gede, didalemnya juga gede muat banyak.
XOXO
 "This place is good; it is indoors and outdoors and relaxed. The outdoor place is significant; the indoor place is also significant & it can accommodate many people there.
XOXO"

(Pergikuliner, Saka Bistro & Bar)

According to Napitu and Suhardianto (2020), in the word *XOXO*, the letter *X* symbolizes two people hugging tightly with both hands, and the letter *O* symbolizes people kissing, so the word *XOXO* is shown when missing someone and the meaning of hugs and kisses. The word *XOXO* appears against the backdrop of the creativity of internet users in slang. So, a letter can symbolize someone's actions.

In the abbreviation *bahasa gaul* in Indonesian, the most widely used is omitting the word's part and combining from two separate forms. Furthermore, in these types, there are various processes of word abbreviation.

The Similarity and Difference of Abbreviation Process in Japanese and Indonesian Language

After analyzing the slang abbreviation process data from the two languages (Japanese and Indonesian) above, the authors found similarities and differences in the slang abbreviation process from the two languages.

First, it has the same abbreviation, *toujigo* (*KY language*), and an acronym. This type of abbreviation is an abbreviation process that is shortened word in the form of only the initial part of the word. For example, in the Japanese data, the word w is an abbreviation of the *romaji* letter *warau*, meaning laughter. While in Indonesian data, the word *JJS* comes from the word *Jalan-Jalan Sore* or *Jalan-Jalan Santai* means go for a stroll or evening outing. So both Japanese and Indonesian data have similarities in the abbreviation process that only takes the beginning of the letter of each word.

Second, it has the abbreviation process from another language. In the Japanese data source, some words have an abbreviation process in Indonesian, namely the word 「CP」. From these data, the abbreviation process was by deleting letters, not by deleting Japanese syllables like other Japanese abbreviation processes. It is because the origin of the word comes from a foreign language couple, so the abbreviation process is similar to the type of omission of the word's part in Indonesian as in the data *pdkt*, which is an abbreviation of the word *pendekatan* where this word is shortened by removing the letters.

Third, the authors found an abbreviation process almost similar to Indonesian and Japanese in the two data sources. There is an abbreviation of the end of words in the form of one vocabulary and compound words. In the form of one vocabulary, abbreviations of the end of words and reduced one word to the shorter form type have an almost similar abbreviation pattern, removing the ending part of a word. As an example of data on the abbreviation process of the end of a word was from the word *rokeeshon*, three lexemes at the end of a word (*-eshon*) have omissions so that they become *rokeeshon*, which mean place for shooting *dorama* or film. Then, for example, in omitting the word's part type from the word *sebatang*, the first five letters (*s, e, b, a,* and *t*) are constant. At the same time, the remaining letters at the end of the word (*a, n,* and *g*) had dissolution so that they became the word *sebat*, meaning smoking one cigarette.

In the form of compound words in the form of 'noun 1 + noun 2', the abbreviation of the end of each word and combining from two different form types have almost similar abbreviation patterns, which remove the ending of each word. As an example of the data on the abbreviation of the end of each word from the word *sumaato-hon*, there are the lexemes *-ato* and *-n* has deletion into *sumaho*. Then an example of data on the process of combining two different form types was from the word *gerakan - cepat*, in the first word *gerakan* has deletion at the end of the letters (*a, k, a* and *n*) becomes *ger*, then in the second vocabulary *cepat* has a deletion of the end of the letters (*a* and *t*) became *cep* so that the two words are combined into the word *gercep*.

The first different characteristics of the slang abbreviation are syllable. Before we explain why, we must address the most fundamental difference between Japanese and Indonesian: using letters. Japanese uses hiragana, katakana, and kanji, while Indonesian uses alphabet letters. It affects the abbreviation process, as most Japanese tend to abbreviations based on syllables or *mora*, while Indonesian tends to abbreviations based on letter acronyms rather than syllables. An example of data in Japanese is *ten-a-ge* from the word *ten-shon-a-ge-a-ge*. The words *shon*, *a*, and *ge* were omitted when we viewed the syllables. Meanwhile, an example of data in Indonesian is *samsek*, which comes from the word *sama - sekali*, and does not have omissions based on syllables. However, from letters, there is the disappearance of the letter *a* in the word *sama* and the letters *a, l,* and *i* in the word *sekali*.

Second, apart from the letters, other differences are found in the objects that went through the abbreviation process. In Japanese, these types of abbreviations are grouped based on the part of the abbreviation process, for example, abbreviations of the beginning of a word, abbreviations of the middle of a word, and abbreviations of the end of a word. In contrast, Indonesian is more focused on grouping the abbreviation process of words or compound words or phrases. For example, if the abbreviation becomes a letter, the type of abbreviations will include abbreviations of shortened words from a combination of letters, acronyms, or letter symbols. If abbreviations form one vocabulary, it will be included in omitting the word's part type. In contrast, an abbreviation for compound words (consisting of two or more vocabularies) will be included in combining two different form types.

The author also found a new abbreviation process only in the Japanese data source. There is a change in the form. Originally from the word 「笑い」 (*warai*), then it was shortened to just one kanji to become 「笑」 (*wara*). When we write or type kanji 「笑」 it will be written as 「*wara*」. In this section, 「*wara*」 have shortened again, and only taking the initial letter became 「*w*」. Yonekawa (on Horio, 2015) explained that the number of letters 「*w*」 or the more use of the letter 「*w*」 is written, the stronger the expression will be like 「*www*」. Then the word 「*www*」, which looks like grass, becomes the word 「草」 which has the original meaning of grass but it has changed of mean in slang to become laughter.

In the *bahasa gaul* abbreviation process, Indonesian slang tends to use foreign languages, especially English. This process is only found in Indonesian slang. Examples *ootd* from the *outfit of the day*, *fav* and *favo* from *favourite*, *IDK* from *I don't know*, *lol* from *laughing out loud*, *btw* from *by the way*, *brunch* from *breakfast and lunch*, *bro* from *brother*, *oot* from *out of theme*, *FYI* from *for your information*, *omg* from *oh my god*, *comfy* from *comfortable*, *IMHO* from *In My Humble Opinion* and *req* from *request*.

CONCLUSIONS

This study compared Japanese and Indonesian slang abbreviations by exploring their origins, processes, differences, and similarities. Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that Japanese and Indonesian have three similar abbreviation processes such as acronym (*toujigo*), abbreviation taken from another language, and abbreviation at the end of words. Because Indonesian and Japanese have different writing systems, the objects that went through the abbreviation process were different in each language. Japanese abbreviations are more structured because they happened at the beginning, middle, or end of the word, while Indonesian abbreviations happened randomly and was more focused on grouping the abbreviation process of words or compound words or phrases. From the data source, the 'changing form' abbreviation can be found in Japanese sources only while the tendency to use foreign languages can be found in Indonesian sources only.

By studying the slang abbreviation process, researchers hope that readers can easily detect the similarities and differences in the latest slang

abbreviation as it took a similar process in both Indonesian and Japanese. This study focuses on written slang that occurred until 2023 by comparing the similarity and differences between Indonesian and Japanese slang. Each year, there will be an increase in new variations in slang, therefore research about slang can always be continued and developed through further research. Researchers suggest continuing this study by examining spoken language or the characteristics of the loan word (*gairaigo*) or acronyms (*toujigo*).

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