

Analysis of Onomatopoeic Structure and Meaning in *Nogizaka Under Construction* Variety Show

Naila Nabila Rosyadi¹, Elizabeth IHAN Rini¹

¹Japanese Language and Culture Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

Abstract. This research discusses the Japanese onomatopoeic form in the adverbial onomatopoeic structure in *Nogizaka Under Construction* variety show. The aims of this study are to describe the structure of onomatopoeia and to describe the meaning of onomatopoeia used in *Nogizaka Under Construction*. The methods used in this research are qualitative methods. The data gathering method uses the listening as the basic technique and followed with the note-taking technique from Nogizaka Haishishuu's YouTube channel. The data analysis method uses the *agih* and *padan* method. The conclusion is presented descriptive by words, it's called as the informal method. The result of the structure analyse are the onomatopoeia + noun structure construct with the addition *ri* and reduplication form; the onomatopoeia + verb structure construct with the nasal phoneme, addition *ri*, and reduplication form; the onomatopoeia + と + verb structure construct with the nasal phoneme, germinate consonant, long vowel, and reduplication form; and the onomatopoeia + ぽ + verb structure construct with the reduplication form. The result of the meaning analysis are found the meaning of human movement, the state of objects, human physical conditions, human feelings, the movement of objects, and human's voice.

¹ Corresponding author: nnrosyadi@gmail.com

1 Introduction

Onomatopoeia is a word that expresses sounds, noises, voices or phenomena that are happening in our surroundings. For example, when someone is telling the story of an incident when they fell, they will also use onomatopoeia to make the story more lively. However, the onomatopoeia of each language is different because of the differences in the phonological system of each language. For example, in English the sound of bees is expressed with the word "buzz-buzz", while in Japanese is expressed with the word "bun-bun". In fact, onomatopoeia does not only expressed by individual words but also can be constructed in sentences, so it is commonly used in daily conversation to accentuate an expression. An example of the use of onomatopoeia in sentences can be discovered when watching the Japanese variety show. The examples of the collected data are as shown below.

(1) Shiori Kubo giving an impression of climbing a mountain with Iroha Okuda [6].

Shiori : ぐんぐん行く。若いってすごいな。

K. Gun-gun iku. *Wakai ttesugoi na.*

‘It's going faster. Young people are amazing.’

(2) Yuuki Yoda's mother shows us around the Mentai Furansu bread shop. She also recommends how to enjoy the bread [6].

Mrs. : パンを買って外でゆっくり食べることができます。

Yoda *Pan wo kattesoto de yukkuri taberu koto ga dekimasu.*

‘After you buy a bread, you can leisurely eat it outside.’

In the sample of the collected data (1), the onomatopoeia *gun-gun* is found to refer to a rapidly progressing state, in the sample (1), the rapidly progressing state is the verb *iku*, which means to go. The onomatopoeia *gun-gun* that is attached to the verb *iku* functions to explain the verb, and is constructed to form a verbal phrase. The onomatopoeia that is attached to the verb *iku* is in the form of reduplication, giving the meaning of a fast movement. *Gun-gun iku* in the sample (1) means slowly going fast, so it can be categorized into the meaning of human movement. Another sample of the collected data (2) onomatopoeia *yukkuri* is found which means a situation that is performed slowly, in the sample (2), what is performed slowly is the verb *taberu* which means to eat. The onomatopoeia *yukkuri* that is attached to the nominalized verb *taberukoto* functions to describe the verb and form a noun phrase. *Yukkuri* is an onomatopoeic form which is constructed with the suffix *-ri*.

Yukkuri taberu koto in sample (2) means eating slowly, so it can be categorized into the meaning of human movement.

The explanation above is the foundation for the study of this topic. Onomatopoeia constructed directly on verbs can have different forms. In fact, the Nogizaka Under Construction variety show has a different theme in each episode, so the meaning of onomatopoeia used will also be varied. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to 1) describe the structure of onomatopoeia used in the variety show Nogizaka Under Construction, and 2) describe the meaning of onomatopoeia used in the variety show Nogizaka Under Construction.

1.1 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is known as an imitation word because it is a word that imitates sounds, noises, voices, movements, or conditions. Quoted from the linguistic dictionary, onomatopoeia is a word used to name imitations of heard sounds or seen actions [1]. Another theory states something similar, onomatopoeia is a word that imitates the sound of *wan-wan* which expresses animal sounds, *riin* which expresses the sound of objects, and *noso-nosoaruku* which expresses a situation [2]. Onomatopoeia in Japanese is divided into five categories, which are *giseigo* (expression of the sound of living creatures), *giongo* (expression of the sound of inanimate objects), *gitaigo* (expression of the state and movement of objects), *giyougo* (expression of the movement of living things), and *gijougo* (expression of human feelings and states) [3].

1.1.1 Form of Onomatopoeia

Japanese has a distinct phonological system from other languages, so the form of onomatopoeia will also be distinct. The form of onomatopoeia function to be a characteristic of onomatopoeia when constructing with other words. The form of onomatopoeia in Japanese is divided into 7 (seven) categories, namely the base form (*gokon*), germinate sound (*oto wo tsumeru*), nasal phoneme (*oto wo haneru*), extension of vowel sound (*chouonka suru*), addition of -ri (*ri wo tsukeru*), reduplication (*hanpuku*), changes in some sounds (*oto no ichibu koutai*), and changes in consonants (*seion/dakuon no tairitsu*) [2].

1.1.2 Structure of Onomatopoeia in Sentence

Basically, onomatopoeia is part of the adverbial word class and has other characteristic when constructing in sentences. The structure of

onomatopoeia as adverbs in sentences is divided into 4 (four), which are 'onomatopoeia + verb', 'onomatopoeia + noun', 'onomatopoeia + と + verb', and 'onomatopoeia + に + verb' [4]. The explanation is as the following below.

1. Onomatopoeia + verb, onomatopoeia that is directly attached to a verb has the function to express the verb that comes after it.
2. Onomatopoeia + noun, onomatopoeia that is directly attached to a noun has the functions to express the noun that comes after it.
3. Onomatopoeia と verb, onomatopoeia attached with the particle *to* followed by a verb. The particle *to* attached to the onomatopoeia functions to modify the verb attached after the particle *to* [5].
4. Onomatopoeia に verb, onomatopoeia attached with the particle *ni* followed by a verb. The particle *ni* attached to the onomatopoeia modifies the verb that comes after the particle *ni* [5].

1.1.3 Meaning of Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates sounds, noises, voices, or circumstances around it, so it has a variety of meanings. Akimoto divides the meaning of onomatopoeia into ten categories, they are natural phenomena (*shizen genshou*), animal sounds (*doubutsu no nakigoe*), human voices (*hito no koe*), human movements (*hito no dousa*), human states or emotions (*hito no youshu/shinjo*), human physical characteristics (*hito no karadateki tokuchou*), human health conditions (*hito no kenkou joutai*), sounds of objects (*mono ga dasu oto*), movements of objects (*mono no ugoki*), and states or characteristics of objects (*mono no youtai/seishitsu*).

2 Result and Discussion

1. Onomatopoeia + Verb

- (1) Osamu Shitara and Yuuki Himura were amazed at Hina Okamoto's flexibility. Hina told them about how she was trained [6].

Hina : はい。それで上から ドン押されて、それって無事って

O. 切ります。

Hai. Sorede ue kara don osarete, sore tte buji tte kirimasu.

‘That’s right. Then it is pressed quickly from above, and it becomes safe.’

- (2) Asuka Saito incorrectly described the events behind the photo of Osamu Shitara and Yuuki Himura. Osamu denies and tell the true story [6].

Osamu : 違うよ。違うよね。俺、ハッキリ覚えてる。あなたで
S. すよこれ。飛鳥ちゃんが万歳三唱してくださいと言う
から。

*Chigauyo. Chigauyo ne. Ore hakkiri oboeteru. Anata
desuyo kore. Asuka-chan ga banza sanshou shite kudasai to
iu kara.*

‘It’s wrong. It’s wrong. I remember it clearly. This is you.
Asuka said please 3 cheers!’

In the data (1), the onomatopoeia *don* is found with the sound form of nasal phoneme. *Don* means something that is done quickly. The onomatopoeia *don* is attached to the verb *osarete* and functions to express the verb, so it is interpreted as being pressed quickly. Onomatopoeia *don* in data (1) is categorized into onomatopoeia meaning human movement. Furthermore, in data (2), *hakkiri* onomatopoeia is found with the form of adding *-ri*. *Hakkiri* means a clear situation. The onomatopoeia *hakkiri* is attached to the verb *oboeteru* and functions to express the verb, so it is interpreted as remembering it clearly. The *hakkiri* onomatopoeia in data (2) is categorized into onomatopoeia meaning human state or emotion. Besides the data presented above, the form of onomatopoeia that is directly constructed with verbs is found in the form of reduplication.

2. Onomatopoeia + Noun

(3) Yuuki Himura membahas tingkah Kazumi Takayama melakukan gaya pistasio terbelah milik komedian Iio Kazuki saat hendak ke belakang panggung [6].

Yuuki : 飯尾さんのぱっくりピスターチオじゃないか。

H. *Iio-san no pakkuri pisutaachio janai ka.*
‘Isn’t that Mr.Iio’s split pistachio (style)?’

In the data (3), the onomatopoeia *pakkuri* is found with the addition of *-ri*. *Pakkuri* means something that is split. The onomatopoeia *pakkuri* is attached to the noun *pisutaachio* and functions to express the noun, so it is interpreted as a split pistachio. The onomatopoeia *pakkuri* in data (3) is categorized into the meaning of the state or characteristics of objects. Besides the data presented above, the form of onomatopoeia that is directly constructed with nouns is found in the form of reduplication.

3. Onomatopoeia + と + Verb

(4) Osamu Shitara informed about the worst thing that would happen during the challenge [6].

Osamu : どうする。前髪いきなりグツとなる。

S. *Dousuru. Maegami ikinari guttonaru.*

‘What should be done. If the bangs suddenly get pulled.’

(5) Yuuki Yoda confirmed Riria Ito's statement that children in Tokyo are different from those live in Okinawa [6].

Yuuki : 登れなさそう。だから、みんな楽屋に虫が出るとキャ

Y. ーというのが新鮮。

Noborenasasou. Dakara, minna gakuya ni mushi ga deru to kyaa to iu no ga shinsen.

‘It seems like it has never climbed (a tree). Therefore, it is natural for people to scream when the insects came out of the dressing room.’

In the data (4), onomatopoeia *gu* is found in the form of germinate sound. *Gu* means the state of being strongly pulled. The onomatopoeia *gu* is attached with the particle *to* modify the verb that follows it, which is the verb *naru*, so it is interpreted as being pulled. Onomatopoeia *gu* in data (4) is categorized into onomatopoeia meaning the state or characteristic of objects. Also in data (5), onomatopoeia *kyaa* is found with the form of extension of vowel. *Kyaa* means expression of human scream. The onomatopoeia *kyaa* is attached with the particle *to* in order to quote and modify the verb that follows it, the verb *iu*, so that it is interpreted as screaming. The onomatopoeia *kyaa* in data (5) is categorized into onomatopoeia meaning human voice. Besides the data presented above, the form of onomatopoeia that is attached to particle *to* and followed by verb are found in the form of nasal phoneme and reduplication.

4. Onomatopoeia + に + Verb

(6) Mao Yakubo explains the intention of the makeup done on Yuuki Himura's eyes [6].

Mao : 私のポイントは目元をキラキラにしたんですよ。

Y. *Watashi no pointo wa memoto wo kira-kira ni shitandesuyo.*

‘My point is that the area around my eyes became shiny.’

In the data (6), onomatopoeia *kira-kira* is found in the form of reduplication. *Kira-kira* means that something is sparkling. The onomatopoeia *kira-kira* is followed by the particle *ni* which modifies the verb that follows it, the verb *shita*, so it is interpreted as become shiny.

Onomatopoeia *kira-kira* in data (6) is categorized into onomatopoeia meaning human physical characteristics.

3 Conclusion

The data of this study was collected from the Nogizaka Under Construction variety show from episode 251 to episode 274. There were 31 data that fulfilled the criteria for this research. The results of the analysis of the onomatopoeic structure found 1) onomatopoeic forms that are constructed with onomatopoeia + verb structures are the form of the nasal phoneme, the addition of *-ri*, and the reduplication; 2) onomatopoeic forms that are constructed with onomatopoeia + noun structures are the form of the addition of *-ri* and the reduplication; 3) The onomatopoeic form constructed with onomatopoeia + と + verb structure is the form of nasal phoneme, germinate sound, the extension of vowel, and the reduplication; and 4) the onomatopoeic form constructed with onomatopoeia + ぽ + verb structure is the form of repetition. The results of the analysis of the most frequent meaning of onomatopoeia found the meaning of human movement in a total of 12 data. Followed by the meaning of the state or characteristics of objects in total of 9 data, human states or emotions in total of 5 data, human physical conditions in total of 2 data, movement of objects in total of 2 data, and human voice in total of 1 data.

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