

Vocabulary variety of Japanese in tourism field

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Abstract – The growing number of Japanese tourists to Bali has resulted in large numbers of workers in the tourism sector, such as Japanese language tour guide, GRO and hotel staff, Japanese travel agency staff and others. To provide good service to Japanese tourists, the quality of tourism practitioners also need to be improved both from the attitude, hospitality, security and the ability to speak Japanese so that Japanese tourists feel comfortable while on the island of Bali. Efforts to improve the ability of Japanese language, the vocabulary knowledge of tour guide is needed to be able to use the vocabulary in context. Based on the phenomenon, then this paper discusses the variety of Japanese vocabulary that is often used when doing tourism activities in some tourist attractions in Gianyar regency.

The problems discussed in this paper is what kind of tourist vocabulary is commonly spoken Japanese tourists when visiting the tourist attraction on the island of Bali. In general, this study aims to support the program of Welcome to Bali in order to become more popular bali tourism that can increase the number of Japanese tourists to come to visit the island of Bali. The specific purpose of this research is to (1) know the Japanese language vocabulary of tourism spoken by Japanese tourists so that the vocabulary can be used as a reference for tourism practitioners in order to increase the knowledge of Japanese language vocabulary of tourism. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. Research approach by processing the data source that is descriptive by using descriptive method kualitatif. Penelitian done in tourist object in Ubud area. The data types are primary data with lingual data sources obtained from Japanese tourist communications.

The observations show that the vocabulary spoken by Japanese tourists is a vocabulary that is related to cultural and natural activities such as esute, chiketto, raisu terasu, kojim takushi, mise.subarashii. Japanese tourists often use joshi as a complement to a speech to tourism practitioners in communicating. Joshi also sometimes omitted in speech but still acceptable.

Keywords: *vocabulary, speech, Japanese tourists, tourism practitioners*

1. Introduction

Japanese is categorized as a language that is difficult to learn for Indonesian speakers. This is due to differences in grammar and the use of vocabulary based on a more complex context than Indonesian. The number of vocabulary in Japanese that is confusing a lot of Indonesian speakers in choosing the right vocabulary based on context. Vocabulary in Japanese is termed *goi*. Kindaichi (1997: 444) defines a *Goi* is a set of words used in a particular environment. Without use *goi* then a sentence or *tuuran* can not be used properly and correctly because *goi* is a basic element in the linguistic world used in making a sentence or spoken speech in order to run smoothly.

Japanese vocabulary consists of *gairaigo* and *wago*. *Gairaigo* is a Japanese vocabulary derived from foreign language absorption, for example *chekkuin* 'check in', *eakon* 'cooling tool'. While *wago* is a native Japanese vocabulary, for example *mise* 'shop', *omiyage* 'sophisticated Japanese vocabulary is still often confusing for Indonesian speakers, especially tourism practitioners in Bali. The use of a variety of vocabulary that is less appropriate by tourism practitioners in communicating will cause a less good image for Japanese tourists.

Vocabulary mastery for Japanese language tourism practitioners is needed to be able to provide good service to Japanese tourists in providing explanations during a tour in Bali Island. Khusunya Japanese vocabulary in the field of tourism. The word is very necessary to explain the attractions in Bali. *Kosakata* required in the course of course vary depending on the area visited. For example, when traveling to Ubud, will use more vocabulary related to art activities, places to eat, shopping arts places such as paintings, sculptures, and others.

Given the importance of the role of vocabulary, a tour guide must master the vocabulary in the field of tourism to be able to convey intent to Japanese tourists while delivering the journey. Vocabulary is not only limited to the meaning of an object either abstract or not abstract but it is also important that a tour guide understands common terms such as the speech conducted by a tour guide in explaining the car free day to tourists. Tour guides who do not understand the term car free will hardly explain to tourists, to convey their meaning, they will give a long explanation that is *kuruma wo totte wa ikemasen*. Such explanation is difficult to understand by Japanese tourists when there is a term that can convey the intent of car free day is *hokosha tengoku*. Such phenomena are not uncommonly found in tour guides who do not understand the term by providing explanations that are difficult to understand by Japanese tourists.

This phenomenon is the reason the authors conducted research on the vocabulary of Japanese tourism vocabulary. Through this paper is expected to increase the knowledge of Japanese language vocabulary tourism practitioners needed to explain the tourist attraction in Bali. Problems in this paper discusses the variety of Japanese language vocabulary tourism *apasajakah* that is used to explain the object of tourism in Gianyar Regency. *Tulisan* aims to find out the variety of Japanese language vocabulary of tourism so as to increase the knowledge of Japanese vocabulary for tour guides in Bali.

2. Method

This study aims to describe the vocabulary of Japanese language tourism based on the speakers when coming to visit Bali Island. The method of research used is descriptive qualitative research. The process of taking data occurs naturally so as to provide an objective picture of the vocabulary that is often spoken. The method used is qualitative method refers to Bodgam and Tailor (Moleong, 1999: 3). Qualitative method is a method of research procedure to produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken from humans as speakers or partners of speech and behavior that can be observed. Researchers trying to describe the variety of tourism vocabulary from Japanese tourists who visited the tourist attractions in Gianyar District when interacting with tour guides.

Variety of Japanese tourism is collected by observing the Japanese tourist's speech in interacting with the tour guides visiting some tourist objects in Gianyar regency, namely Ubud, Tegalalang, Wenara Wana, Siring. Data collection is done by the method of observation is by observing, observing and recording the utterance Japanese tourists when communicating with the tour guide, especially in the existing tourist attraction in Gianyar regency. Operationally, the method is supported by the technique of simulating non-intrusive observation and recording technique. The purpose of using techniques to learn the libat lump proficient to get a natural speech. The results of observations of vocabulary recorded and recorded and then sorted into a speech adapted to the mode and type of speech.

In the process of data analysis according to Sudaryanto (1993) after the data obtained, collected and grouped in such a way based on the word class according to the method of data collection. The next step is to analyze the data. Data obtained by the author used as a source to answer the problem and research objectives. The result of data analysis in this research, presented by using informal presentation method. Informal method is the method of presenting the rules with the formulation of words in formulation with ordinary words that contain details of the results of data analysis (Sudaryanto, 1988: 29).

3. Results and Discussion

The result of observation of vocabulary of Japanese language of tourism is obtained in some tourism object in Gianyar regency, such as at Art market of Ubud and Tegalalang. The data of speech is as follows.

Speech Data (1)

WJ : *Gaido san... Ubudo eria de Legong dansu mirarerukana?*

Mr. guide ... is it possible to watch Legong dance in Ubud area?

Guide : *Legong dansu no hajimaru jikan wa 19:30 desu. Hitori sama no chiketto no nedan wa Rp. 80.000 rupia desu.*

The Legong dance performance hours begin at 19:30. The price of one person is Rp. 80.000 rupiah.

WJ : *Souka! Jaa...ima kara chiketto o kattemo iikana?*

Oh, I see? Then from now on can I buy tickets?

Guide : *Hai, dekimasu.*

Yes, you can...

Context of speech situation:

Communication occurs between the tour guide and Japanese tourists who are doing tourism activities in Ubud area. At that time WJ asked the schedule of dance performances legong and ticket prices to the tour guide.

Analysis:

The vocabulary in the communication is identical to the tourism vocabulary in the noun category used in the tourism domain that is largely determined by the context of the supporting situation. *Gaido san, hajimaru jikan, legong dansu, chiketto* is a class of nouns and is the vocabulary used in interaction when going to watch the famous dance located in Ubud area.

Speech Data (2)

WJ : *Anone...Ibu Oka to iu butamaruyaki no mise wa, koko kara chikai desuka?*

The thing is ... Is the suckling pig stall Ibu Oka close from here?

Guide : *Chikai desu, aruitara 5 fun dake desu.*

It is close, it is just 5 minutes walk.

WJ : *Souka! Chinamini watashitachi wa kono atari ni tanbo o mitakute, dono hen desukane?*

Oshiete moraimasu?

We want to see the rice fields around here, in which area is it? Can you tell us?

Guide : *Sore wa Tegalalang to iimasu.*

It is in Tegalalang village.

WJ : *Tegararang tte dandan batake desuka?*

Is Tegalalang rice terrace?

Guide : *Hai, sou desu.*

Yes, it is.

WJ : *Mitai, mitai.*

I want to see it..

Context of speech situation:

A young woman is on tour with guide while carrying map of area of Ubud, WJ is asking the location where to eat pigs bolsters and rice terraces known as Tegalalang.

Analysis:

Spouting WJ with tour guide when the tour to ask where to eat pork bolsters or often called butamaruyaki is one of the famous place when in Ubud other than that the vocabulary that appears when in Ubud is tanbo and grooming batake. This is because the area of Ubud is an area with a wealth of nature is so beautiful that there are still many fields with rice terraces. So based on information the previous visitors informed that Ubud is famous for nature and dance. The question form is directly told by WJ because the WJ asks for sure information from the staff about the information of the famous babi guling and Tegalalang rice stalls in Ubud. Variety ~ masu is used to complement speech as a kind of respect that is neutral.

Speech Data (3)

Guide : *Okyakusama kochira wa Ubudo Okyu desu.*

Dear guests, this one is Ubud Palace.

WJ : *Sumimasen, oshiete kudasaine, Ubudo okyu no naka ni regong dansu o miremasuka?*

Sorry excuse me, please tell us ... is it possible to watch the legong dance inside Ubud Palace?

Guide ; *Miremasu...gogo, 18:30 ji kara desu.*

Yes, you can, it will start at 6.30 p.m..

WJ : *Sugoine... dansu no kansho mo arimasune...*

That is great. There is dance performance as well.

Tokorode, gakki o tsuiteru Bari dansu wa regong dansu dake?

Is Legong dance the only Balinese dance followed by gambelan instrument?

Guide : *Regong dansu dake dewanaku, pendet dori, gopale dori nado desu.*

Not just legong dance, but there are also Pendet dance, Gopale dance and other dances.

WJ : *Souka? Shiranakatta...*

Oh is that so? I don't know.

Tokorode, ano kazari kaitakute, Ubudo de koshou dekimasuka?

By the way I want to buy that ornament...(while thinking) is it possible to bargain if I go shopping to Ubud market?

Context of speech situation:

Based on the dialogue quote, WJ who was doing a tourist activity with a tour guide came to Ubud to watch Legong dance. This gamelan dance performance place is inside Puri Saren Ubud. In addition, on the same occasion, WJ wants to give decoration in Ubud Market and ask the guide if can bid in traditional market of Ubud.

Analysis:

Conversations that occur during the tourism activities conducted by WJ and tour guide in Ubud is closely related to culture and nature. This is because the activities during the tour in Ubud to discuss about Ubud Castle is very famous, especially the performances of various traditional Balinese dances. Japanese language vocabulary that appears including class of nouns such as Ubudo okyu, legong dansu, gakki is a vocabulary widely used WJ while in Ubud.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of field observation that the vocabulary for tourism activities that are often spoken by Japanese tourists when visiting the tourist attraction in Gianyar regency is a vocabulary that is related to cultural and natural activities. Here is a vocabulary that is used when traveling at some tourist attraction in Gianyar regency.

Vocabulary	Meaning	Word class	Usage
Okyu	Palace	Noun	Referring to the king's residence
Dansu	Dance	Noun	It is gairaigo fpr

Gakki	Musical instruments	Noun	Instruments played to produce music
Minzoku isho	Traditional costumes	Noun	Clothes used for particular celebration
Dentoutekina ichiba	Traditional market	Noun	Traditional market selling daily needs
Sekaisan	World heritage	Noun	Places which have become world heritage like Jatiluwih
Esute	Spa	Noun	Activity related to beauty
Chiketto	Ticket	Noun	Referring to entrance ticket of a show
Suteki	Impressive	Adjective	Something which is good, beautiful, and stylish
Dandan batake	Terraced rice fields	Noun	Terraced rice fields
Kojin takushi	Taxi	Noun	Private transportation device
Mise	Shop	Noun	Place for selling goods
Zakka ya	Souvenir shop	Noun	Place for selling souvenirs
Otera/ jjin	Temple	Noun	Otera and jjin are used to describe temple, but jjin is used if the name of the temple is also described
Yoga	Yoga	Noun	Health activity
Gaido san	Tour guide	Noun	Term referring to tour guides

The vocabulary often appears when traveling to the existing tourist attraction in Gianyar regency. Word classes are mostly found in the form of nouns and there are some in the form of adjectives. Vocabulary in the form of original Japanese vocabulary such as dandan batake, mise, omiyage, okyu, sekaisan while vocabulary of gairaigo like chiketto, esute and dansu.

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