DICTION LEARNING AND GREETING WORD FOR FOOTBALL NEWS ON HU KOMPAS IN NEW SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find the diction contained in football news on HU Kompas, September-October 2020 edition and to reveal the greeting words of football news in HU Kompas, September-October 2020 edition. This study applies descriptive qualitative research. Data were collected on HU Kompas with observation and note-taking techniques. The method used is a separate method which includes basic techniques and advanced techniques. The results showed: (1) the diction found in the soccer column sports news column in the September - October 2020 edition of the Kompas newspaper totaled 123 data divided into ten parts, namely the use of the word diction means denotation (12 data), the use of words means connotation (20 data), use of common words (13 data), use of special words (25 data), use of concrete words (8), use of scientific words (10 data), use of popular words (10 data), jargon (5 data), slang words (4 data), and the word senses (2 data); (2) The greeting words used in the football column HU Kompas news column September-October 2020 edition, the researcher divides them into four types, namely the most dominant nicknames based on 13 data, based on 3 self-name abbreviations, based on the number of animal names. 5 data, based on the article "Si" totaling 3 data, and based on the city name totaling 2 data.
Keywords: diction, greeting, football news

INTRODUCTION

Language as an implementation of human thought cannot be separated from everyday human life. The communication process is the process of conveying one's thoughts or feelings (*communicators*) to others (*communicants*). Dardjowidjojo (2003, p. 282) argues that the use of language is related to the practice of language knowledge. The wider the knowledge of the language used in communication, the greater the skills in giving meaning to a word or sentence. The use of language is able to provide progress for humans in achieving success. Thoughts can be in the form of ideas, information, opinions, it can appear in his mind. Feelings can be in the form of belief, certainty in the form of ideas, doubts, worries, anger, togetherness, excitement, and so on that arise from the bottom of his heart (Uchjana, 1984). Looking at the two opinions above, it can be concluded that language is a tool used to shape one's thoughts and feelings and is used as a means of communication between members of the community to exchange opinions, discuss or discuss a problem at hand.

In communication, it is necessary to choose the right words or diction so that the message or information is received correctly and effectively. Word selection will be possible if there are a number of words that have almost the same meaning or have the same meaning. Language style is a beautiful language that is used to increase the effect by introducing and comparing certain objects or things with or other things that are more general (Tarigan, 1985, p. 5).

The definition of diction according to Keraf (2005, p. 2) is the ability to distinguish precisely the nuances of meaning and ideas conveyed and the ability to determine according to and the value of a sense that is owned by community groups, readers, and listeners. Availability of words will be available if someone has adequate vocabulary. Without mastering sufficient word availability, it is impossible for someone to make word selection or selection. Word selection is not just an activity of choosing the right words, but also choosing the right words. Suitable in this case means in accordance with the existing context. Therefore, in choosing words, certain analysis and considerations are needed.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004, p. 107), greeting words are words used to greet, admonish, or refer to the second person or person being spoken to. The greeting sentence manifested is one way of conveying the meaning of the greeter to the greeter, either stated directly or indirectly. Kridalaksana (2010, p. 14) explains that greeting words refer to words or expressions used in addressing and addressing actors in a language. As for the actors referred to as referring to the speaker, the interlocutor, and the person being talked about. The use of greeting language, there are factors that influence it, including the speaker, the interlocutor, the subject of the conversation, the place to speak, the atmosphere of the conversation, and so on.

News writing in newspapers generally has a peculiarity of the language and conveys information. Football news is a new field, Indonesia is no exception. So that the vocabulary used is more "adopted" from other fields. Football, which is always competed every day, requires the use of very varied forms of language so that writing is not boring.

The need for information is an important part of gaining insight from the outside world. Information can be obtained from reading the news. News according to Kusumaningrat and Purnama (2005, p. 58) is firstly fast and accurate news, news must be complete, fair, and balanced. News contains reports about events, incidents, ideas, facts that attract readers and is published in the mass media because it is important to be conveyed so that they are known or become public awareness. This is reinforced by the opinion of Oramahi (2012, p. 2) which states that news is new information that has significant meaning, and can affect anyone who hears or reads it, and can be of interest to listeners (radio), viewers. (television), and readers (print media). One of the print media that can provide information to the general public is a newspaper.

Therefore, the need for research on diction and greeting words about the nickname of the football team in HU Kompas? This analysis will support previous research in the field of diction and broaden the repertoire of linguistics.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

According to Mansurudin (2010. p. 10), the meaning of diction is a choice of words. Using words carefully, precisely, and correctly can help give value to a word. The choice of words according to another word is the right one to prevent and misinterpretation of the different. According to Keraf (2008, p. 24), diction is the ability to distinguish precisely the nuances of meaning and ideas conveyed and the ability to determine according to and the value of a feeling that is owned by community groups, readers, and listeners.

The choice of words or diction is basically the result of an attempt to select a particular word to be used in a sentence, paragraph or discourse. Keraf (2008) states that the choice of diction or diction is much broader than what the braid of words reflects.

Furthermore, Keraf (2008, p. 89-108) divides it into types according to (a) denotative, is the dictionary limit and refers to the real meaning (b). Connotative, are associative impressions and are emotional in nature. (c) Abstract words, words that have a reference in the form of abstract word concepts that are not absorbed by the human senses, (d) concrete words are words that point to something that can be seen or sensed directly. (e) general words are words that have a wide scope, general words refer to many things, to a set, and to a whole, (f) special words, words that refer to a specific object, (g) words scientific, the words used by scholars, especially in scientific writing. (h) popular words, words used by scholars or ordinary people, (i) jargon, technical or secret words in certain fields, (j) slang words, words that are not standardized in a distinctive, powerful way and humor is used in conversation, (k) the word *indra*, a word which expresses the experience that is absorbed by the senses.

The expansion of vocabulary, according to Keraf, aims to be continuously carried out and reproduced, first in accordance with the demands of an increasingly mature age who wants to know all of these. Second, in accordance with the development and progress of society which always creates new things. Expanding vocabulary to acquire beauty for added expressional power. Then a word will be more kind, precise, and appropriate. The accuracy in choosing words is intended so as not to cause different interpretations between the writer or speaker and the listener or reader, while the purpose of word alignment is not to damage the atmosphere. In addition, diction can smooth words or sentences so that they feel beautiful.

Greeting according to Kridalaksana (2001, p. 191) means speech addressed to a certain person with the specific word concerned in the status of the relationship between the speaker and that person. Based on the definition of Kridalaksana, there are two important elements, namely words and actors of speech. The word that is used with the word greeting refers to the word greeting. Meanwhile, the actors in the speech are the actors and speech partners.

Kridalaksana divides nine types, namely (1) pronouns, such as me, you, and him; (2) personal names, such as Galih and Rama; (3) kinship terms, such as father and mother; (4) titles and ranks, such as doctor and teacher; (5) verbal pe + V or actors, such as audience, (6) N (nonimal) forms such as my lover and my Lord, (7) deixis or pointers, such as here and there, (8) other nouns, such as lord and madam. (9) zero or zero, namely the meaning of a word without the form of the word.

The function is basically the same as the function of language which is used as a means of interaction in various social activities (Chaer and Agustina, 2010, p. 62). Greetings are almost always used in communication, even though most people are not aware of it.

In connection with the use of greeting words, Chaer and Agustina (2010) divides greeting words into two groups, namely self-greeting words and kinship words. Each has been adapted to the context of its use. First, the self-addressing word is usually used for people who are very familiar and are the same age or younger. Second, the kinship greeting words are used for those over two.

METHOD

This type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. This study pays attention to natural data, data in relation to the context of its existence. The object of research is a scientific objective to obtain data with specific purposes and uses regarding an objective, valid and reliable right about something (certain variables) (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 41).

The data source used in this research is written language. The source of the data here which is aimed at in this study is the football news on HU Kompas, the September to October 2020 edition. The validity of the data used in this study was carried out through theoretical triangulation and source triangulation.

The data collection technique used is the observation and note technique to find out the object under study. The data analysis technique used is divided into basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique of this method is called the BUL (For Direct Elements) technique. The advanced techniques used include the technique of changing form II: non paraphrasing and using other techniques, namely the markup reading technique.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher found dictions and greeting words used in online news. The detailed result was described below.

Dictions contained in online news

The diction and greeting in the field of football in the football column on the HU Kompas September - October 2020 Edition found 123 data.

Denotation

The use of denotational diction is denotational, referential, conceptual, or ideational meaning, because the meaning refers (denote) to a particular reference, concept, or idea of a referent. There are two kinds of denotative meanings, namely the relation between a word and the individual goods it represents and second, the relation between a word with certain characteristics of the object it represents. (Keraf, 2008, p. 28-29).

Messi menjadi sedikit pemain utama Barcelona yang dijamin tetap dapat tempat di skema pemainan pelatih baru "El Barca", Ronald Koeman. Selain Messi, nama lain yang tetap menjadi **andalan** *ialah Gerard Pique, Mach-Andre ter Stegen, Jordi Alba, Antonie Griezmann, dan Frenkie de Jong. (001/Kompas, RSHB, 3/09/2020)*

The diction *andalan* of the sentence above means that people can be trusted, reliable or "*orang yang dapat dipercaya atau tumpuan*" (Alwi, et al., 2005, p. 45). In the context of that sentence Messi, Pique, Stegen, Alba, Griecmann and Jong can be trusted by the coach or used as a foundation for hopes of winning. The mainstay of diction is denotative because it does not contain a classical meaning so that it can be easily understood by the reader and does not cause confusion in meaning.

Connotation

The connotative meaning is a semantic value that appears without being channeled by a marker that belongs to two categories that usually function to convey meaning, namely lexical markers and grammatical structures. (Zaimar and Harahap, 2005, p. 165). The connotation of diction refers to the meaning of the class rather than the actual meaning. Connotations are impressions or associations and are usually emotional in nature generated by a word beside your boundaries or main definition.

> *Meskipun hanya tampil 60 menit dalam laga kontra Huesca di Stadion Alfredo Di Stefano Sabtu (31/10), Hazard bisa membuat satu gol sekaligus mengakhiri* **paceklik gol** *selama 392 hari bersama "E Real"*. (091*/Kompas* HPSE, 30/10/20).

The diction of *paceklik* according to the dictionary is 1) the season of shortage of foodstuffs; 2) lack of activity (trade); 3) difficult times (Alwi, et al, 2005, p. 807). The word *paceklik* is applied to a season of shortage of foodstuffs, but in football matches there is a scarcity of goals. The context of *paceklik* experienced by Hazard's players had only been able to score a goal for 392 days, before he suffered an injury. The use of connotations here is used not to confuse the reader's understanding, but to attract attention and lead to a complete understanding.

Abstract word

Abstract word was found in this following statement:

> *Namun, Southgate berusaha mengambil sisi positif bahwa strategi itu membuahkan pertahanan yang kokoh. "Saya rasa tiga bek kami sangat* **solid**, *ini bisa menjadi opsi yang dipilih ketika menghadapi tim kuat*. (013*/Kompas* SAK, 10/09/2020)

The diction *solid* is strong, firm, weighty (artinya *kuat, kukuh, berbobot*) (Alwi, et al 1082). *Solid* diction in context means a very strong team (word abstraction). The use of s*olid* diction will convince the reader than the use of simple language with strong words. As said in the context, Southgate managed to make a solid defense with three defenders an option to face tough opponents. '

Concrete words

> Rodriguez melengkapi kekuatan yang telah dimiliki oleh Richarlison dan Dominic Lewis, **trisula** itu terbukti kian tajam saat Everton melumat West Ham Uniterd, 4-1, di babak 16 Besar Piala Liga Inggris ... (038*/Kompas* RLTTE, 2/10/2020)

According to Alwi, et al. (2005, p. 1211) *trisula* diction is a three-edged spear. Applied to weapons that can be seen by the eye of the trident in the context of the sentence above, namely the deadly attackers owned by Everton this season, namely Rodriguez, Richarlison, and Lewis. The three players are truly like a trident, getting sharper with each match. Referring to Everton players can be seen directly by the senses. The trident's weapon can be seen concretely (Word Concrete).

Common word

Common word can be obtained from the statement below.

> *Selama dua pekan berlatih di Kroasia, tim Garuda Muda menjalani dua* **uji coba** *dengan hasil kalah 0-3, dari Bulgaria dan dilibas Kroasia 1-2*. (009*/Kompas*, SUT, 11/09/20)

The diction *uji coba* before it is used or implemented (test materials, vehicles, etc. (Alwi,

et al, 2005, p. 1237). The use of trial diction was applied to sentences by the Garuda Muda team with a 0-3 loss to Bulgaria and a loss from Croatia 1-2.The test results will be a lesson for his coach before competing in the 2021 World Cup tournament in Indonesia.

Special Word

Furthermore, there is another diction found in the greeting statement. It can be reflected from this following statement:

Ia harus memiliki formula yang tepat agar Barcelona bisa kembali merebut **trofi** *Liga Spanyol dan kembali berjaya di Liga Champions*. (016*/Kompas* BMBM, 18.09/2020)

The diction *trofi* means what is obtained as a token of commemoration of victory or success (hunting, sports) in the form of trophies, small statues, prizes in the form of money or goods that win sports tournament championships (Alwi, et al, 2005, p. 1211). The special word *trofi* is used in the sporting field (Special Word). In the context of that sentence, it appears that coach Koeman wants to apply a formula so that Barcelona reclaims the Champions League trophy, as a symbol of pride in winning in Europe.

Scientific word

Rotasi Garuda Muda belum maksimal. Shin ingin melihat kemampuan pemain lainnya, dalam tim Garuda Muda justru ditahan imbang 0-0. (049*/Kompas*, 15/10/20)

The diction *rotasi* means 1) Rotation 2. How to plant different types of crops on the same plot of land in rotation over a period of one year or more (Alwi, et al. 2005, 963). The context of rotational diction is applied to the substitution of players who play in one soccer match. The coach will show the main players, if there are players injured, they will be replaced with substitutes. The process of changing players is called rotation and must pass through the coach's instructions.

Popular Word

There is popular word appears in this following excerpt.

Delapan tahun berlalu, Arteta ditantang memberikan kemenangan terbaru di sana, tetapi dengan tugas berbeda, yakni sebagai **manajer.** *Diakuinya, tugas itu tidak akan mudah.* (031*/Kompas* KIA, 28/9/2020)

The diction *manajer,* according to (Alwi, et al. 2005: 708) is a person who organizes work or cooperation among various groups or a number of people to achieve goals; 2) a person authorized and responsible for planning, organizing, leading, and controlling the implementation to achieve certain goals. The context of this diction means that in the past, Arteta, as a player, could be a great player. In the same place, Arteta is now used as a coach. He can plan, organize, and control the needs of the club, including being challenged to give the latest victory there

Jargon Word

Kroasia mampu melaju ke final Piala Dunia 2018 untuk melawan Perancis dengan memegang **semboyan** *mala zemlja, veika snovi yang berartii negara kecil, mimpi yang besar.* (010*/Kompas* PMK, 8/09/2020)

The diction *semboyan*, according to (Alwi, et al. 2005, p. 1027) a sign or address to tell something (the sound of a clap, a flame, a wave). 2) secret words or words used by him as an address to know (get to know a friend) himself. 3) short words or sentences used as a basis for guidance (guidelines for life), the essence of a business, a slogan. The context for the diction is a jargon. Even though it is a small country, Croatia holds the principle *of mala zemlja, veika snovi* which means small country, big dreams. Jargon is what ignites the motivation and enthusiasm of Croatian players to produce impressive football achievements

Slang Word

> *Pada laga lainnya di Stadion Saint Mery, Minggu, Totamham Hotpurs menang 5-2 atas Southampton. Laga ini menjadi momen kebangkitan **duet maut** di lini serang Spurs, Son Heung-min dan Harry Kene. Son mencetak empat gol beruntun dari empat asis yiang diberikan Kane. Kane melengkapinya dengan mencetak gol pada menit 82* (021/*Kompas* PCM, 21/09/2020).*

The phrase *duel maut* consists of the word duet containing the meaning: singing or playing music together (Alwi, et al., p. 205, 278). The meaning of death means that his life has been lost; no longer alive (Alwi, et al. 2005: 723) The context of *duel maut* contains meaning to describe the cooperation between two great players. At that time, Son - Kene, the duet of Spur attackers, scored four goals in a row from four assists given by Kene. Kane himself scored the fifth goal to make it 5-2 in that match. This slang word is non-standard (non-standard), but the context of discourse can be used so that it becomes a complete and complete discourse.

Said Sense

> Arsenal melalui bursa tranfer pemain musim panas dengan senyum lebar karena berhasil mendapatkan "harta karun' yang diincarnya selama ini. Thomas Partey (27), pemain yang **diincarnya** itu, akhirnya dilepas Atleticeo Madrid untuk memperkuat lini tengah tim "Meriam London" dengan agresititas dan kecerdikannya (043/*Kompas* HKA, 7/10/2020).

The diction *diincarnya* meanings: 1. To see the target by squinting one eye; aiming 2) seeing and watching with the intention of stealing 3) really wanting, really wanting (position, goods, etc.). (Alwi, et al. 2005, p. 429). This diction is a word that can be felt by the five senses. The context of the diction he is aiming for is that Arsenal really want to have players who have their aggressiveness and ingenuity. This will strengthen Arsenal in the following matches.

Accuracy of choice of words can distinguish between denotative and contrasting meals carefully. The denotation which is meaningful is straightforward and does not mean double. While connotations can lead to various meanings, commonly used in association, for aesthetics and politeness. Not interpreting the meaning based on one's own opinion, if understanding cannot be ascertained, the use of words must find the meaning in the dictionary. Use general words and special words carefully. To get a specific understanding, scientific essays should use special words. Using abstract words and concretive words carefully, and so on.

Expressions that are still understood in general can be used to enliven the atmosphere of speech or writing. But the disclosure is obsolete, does not have the strength to be avoided, because it will be boring for our speech or writing

Greetings in the Kompas Daily Football News

Greeting is one way of conveying the meaning of the greeter to the greeter, whether stated directly or indirectly. Another name can be interpreted as a word used to call a name, place, or so on, which is different from the original name.

For example, the mention of Thomas Partey's name was replaced by the nickname "The New Vieira". In the past, legendary player Patick Vieira was loved by his supporters. Now they seem to have replaced the legendary player.

> Partey baru sekali menjalani laga penuh bersama klub asal London tsb. Meski begitu, dia sudah dijuluki "**Si Vieira Baru".** Perpaduan fisik kuat dan teknik tinggi membuat Partey disejajarkan dengan legenda Arsenal itu. (076/*Kompas*, JABK, 25/10/2020)

Referring to the legendary Patrik Vieira, a player who was poor across the Premier League. The word "Si" is used as the first word of the personal name (in the familiar or disrespectful variety) (Alwi, et al. 2005, p. 1058). The word "New" means that it has never been (seen) (Alwi, et al. 2005, p. 109). Si is a preposition (clothing) to be juxtaposed with the legend. After Vieira left, Arsenal were never again the champions of a competition. Although known as

the team with the most attractive games in mainland England, the North London club always failed to win the title. Partey's profile who has a strong physique and high technique can be compared with the legend.

> *Messi menjadi sedikit pemain utama Barcelona yang dijamin tetap dapat tempat di skema pemainan pelatih baru "El Barca", Ronald Koeman. Selain Messi, nama lain .....* (001*/Kompas*, RSHB, 3/09/2020)

In the above passage, it is included in the address or nickname of the club name. The nickname "El Barca" means the name of the club, namely Barcelona or Barça originating in the city of Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain. "El Barca" nicknamed by fans as Culés or Barcelonistas (supporters) Blaugranes or Azulgranas (supporters). Barcelona, a city located on the edge of the Mediterranean.

> *Taktik lama yang dipakai lagi untuk menyiasati keterbatasan pemain ini justru membuat tim "Tiga Singa" tumpul dan laga berakhir dengan imbang 0-0.* (012*/Kompas*, SAK, 10/09/2020)

In the above passage, it is included in the address or nickname of the animal's name. The word three means the number denoted by the number 3 (Alwi, et al., 2005, p. 1190). The word lion means a wild animal, its shape is almost the same as a tiger, in male lions there is long hair on the face (part of the front of the head) (Alwi, et al. 2005, p. 1070). Referring to the English national football club which was founded in 1863 by taking the emblem as their proud logo and the English National Football Team also uses the male lion logo as the "Symbol of Greatness" Since then the nickname for the British national team is known as "The Three Lions" the manifestation of ready beasts. pounce on his opponent. (known as the image of a lion (animal).

> *Kapten Persiraja Banda Aceh, Muklis Nakata, bisa berharap PSSI dan PT Liga Indonesia Baru bisa memberikan kepastian terkait dengan kompetisi musim ini. Seluruh skuad timnya berjuluk "Laskar Rencong" ini telah siap menjalani Liga 1".* (045*/Kompas*, PBKBTPM, 11/10/2020)

The above excerpt includes the club's nickname or nickname from Tanah Aceh. According to Alwi, et al (2005, p. 643), the word *laskar* means soldiers, troop soldiers, troops. The word *Rencong* means sewar or golok from Aceh (curved and thin, usually for self-defense or a symbol of courage). This name refers to a traditional weapon of the Acehnese people, namely Rencong. The weapon has also become the identity of the Acehnese people who are known to be brave and tough. This nickname was given to Persiraja Banda Aceh players to be motivated and to burn their enthusiasm to appear tough and brave in every match. Persiraja is known as Laskar Rencong.
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> *Pemain berjuluk "El Pistolero" ingin membalas rasa kecewanya ketika bersama Barcelona, yang dikalahkan 2-8 oleh Bayern pada babak perempat final Liga Champoin musim lalu.* (0054*/Kompas*, BDS, 21/11/2020)

In the above passage, it is included in the greeting or nickname given to Luiz Suaerez. The Barcelona player from Uruguay has the ability to kick the ball from close range like shooting a gun. The nickname **El Pistolero** was adopted from Spanish, which means shooting the ball from close range to produce a goal.

> *Modal penting itu dikumpulkan Arsenal bersama Mikel Arteta, manajer yang mengubah mereka kembali menjadi tim yang bisa bersaing di papan atas Liga Inggris, Anfield, yang "angker' bagi tim tamu, menjadi arena untuk menguji konsistensi Arsenal racikan Arteta.* (029*/Kompas* KIA, 28/9/2020)

In the above passage, it is included in the greeting or nickname of the stadium name "angker" in England. The word "angker" according to Alwi, et al., (2005, p. 52) implies that it looks scary and not all can touch it because it is considered haunted. Namely one of them, this season's Anfield Stadium makes Premier League team matches feel horrific. Apart from the extraordinary atmosphere of Liverpool supporters, statistics also speak that Liverpool is difficult to beat at home for the visitors, including Arsenal.

Research conducted by researchers is based on several previous studies. Researchers found several similarities and differences found during the study. This research examines diction and greeting in the sports news column Kompas news edition September to October 2020. Below is a discussion of this research:

Furthermore, Prasojo's research (2012) has a research equation that is both analyzing several types of diction and language styles that often appear and are used by clients and consultants to communicate. The research conducted by Irfariati (2013) has similarities in diction in Anas Urbaningrum's rhetoric. This research uses connotation, denotation, scientific, popular, special, general, abstract, and concrete diction. Then, the research conducted by Nugroho (2019) on the Metaphorical Language Style in the Football Rubric at Solopos Daily has similar research with research on football.

Furthermore, a research conducted by Priyanto (2019) has the same type of change in meaning and factors of change in the meanings of football club nicknames in the Indonesian Super League and the Main Division of the Indonesian League for the 2013-2014 Competition Season. From the results of data analysis, it is found that there are types of changes in meaning and factors of change. the meaning contained in the football club's nickname.

With this research on diction and greeting words will have accuracy in compiling discourse. The writer can distinguish denotative and connotative meanings carefully. Not interpreting the meaning based on one's own opinion, if the understanding cannot be ascertained the context. The expression must be understood in general, we can use it to liven up the atmosphere of speech or writing. Sometimes the expression is outdated. Besides being tedious, it will also bore us in our conversation or writing. That is the need for diction.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there are several things about the use of diction and greeting words about nicknames. Firstly, there are dominant number of special words (25 data) rather than general words (13 data) in the disclosure of the HU Kompas football column. The news presented in HU Kompas uses a specific word more specifically in the field of football. Possible use of diction can be understood by educated people, intellectuals, or government agencies. However, it does not lose its communicative nature based mass media. The connotative words total 20 data, abstract words 14 data, denotation words 12 data, concrete words 8 data, popular words 10 data, scientific words 10 data, jargon 5 data, slang words 4 data, and senses word 2 data. Secondly, the number of greetings based on nicknames is 13 data, based on 3 data of personal names, 5 data of animal names, 3 data based on the article "Si", and 2 data based on city names.

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