

A Comparative Study of Interesting Utterances in Chinese and Japanese from the Perspective of Cross-cultural Linguistics: Taking the Popular Word and Senryu (or Tik Tok Meme) in China and Japan from 2018 to 2022 as an example*

Ying Zou

Department of Japanese, Institute of Foreign languages, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangdong, China.

1210155271@qq.com

Abstract. As one of the East Asian civilizations, China and Japan have formed their own language characteristics over thousands of years. Compared with other types of linguistic classification, interesting utterances are small in amount and have a low degree of concern, but it contains a substantial pragmatic value. Due to the cross-cultural communication is emphasized in the 21 century, the interesting utterance of the two countries is undoubtedly a perfect research tool. It can also help people find the similarities and differences between the language characteristics and life patterns in Chinese and Japanese. From the cross-cultural perspective, the buzzwords and the senryu(or Tik Tok Meme) in Chinese and Japanese in the past five years (2018-2022) are taken as examples in the present study, to compare the interesting utterances in these two countries and explore the cross-linguistic variation in the different natural language environment.

Keywords. Interesting Utterances, Comparative Study, Cross-cultural Linguistics, Chinese Language, Japanese Language, Popular Word, Senryu, Tik Tok Meme.

1. Introduction

Japan's society is famous for repression and confinement, while in China, the trend of "involution" is more and more strengthened in recent years, and both countries have been under tremendous pressure of competition. In daily work and studies, using polite language has become a convention. However, when workers or students leave the workplace or classroom, talking with family or friends or complaining on the internet where the information is hidden become a useful method to release the pressure, and interesting utterances have occupied an important position in those contexts. Interesting utterances do not merely have humorous language and at least include mock language and so on. It follows that the interesting utterances between China and Japan offer great academic value to research.

2. The Classification of Interesting Utterances

As the neighboring countries, there exist great similarities in the Chinese and Japanese languages. According to Patrick Heinrich[1](2021:576-596),there is a very strong transcultural factor in pushing language modernization in the region. This is not only true for words and phrases but also for interesting utterances. Besides films, books and comics, the Internet is also the birthplace of interesting utterances.

Table 1 The classification of interesting utterances in China and Japan

Country	Classification		
	<i>Popular words</i>	<i>Tik Tok Meme</i>	<i>Senryus</i>
China	37	30	0
Japan	35	0	40

This paper makes a study on the top ten network catchwords, senryus, and Tik Tok Memes from China and Japan in the past five years. It can be seen that most of the interesting utterances in China are internet buzzwords and Tik Tok memes, while in Japan are network catchwords and senryu.

3. The differences in expression

Similarly, the expressions of interesting utterances are varied. The author had an analysis of statistics in recent five years.

Table 2 Classification, Quantity and Proportion of the interesting utterances

Expression	Quantity and Proportion			
	China	Japan	Totals	Maximum
Real Scenes	7	21	28(25.0%)	Japan(75.0%)
Set the Mood with Video	20	2	22(19.6%)	China(90.9%)
Classical Words	14	4	18(16.1%)	China(77.8%)
Nicknames	8	9	17(15.2%)	Japan(52.9%)
Homophonic puns	7	6	13(11.6%)	China(53.8%)
Funny Behaviour	3	4	7(6.3%)	Japan(57.1%)
Dialect and Common Saying	2	1	3(2.7%)	China(66.6%)
Accent	1	1	2(1.8%)	Both(50.0%)
Embarrassment	0	2	2(1.8%)	Japan(100%)

According to the analyses, the interesting utterances in the two countries are divided into nine types, such as real scenes, nicknames, and homophonic puns. It can be seen that the proportion of the expression “Real Scenes” is the largest, accounting for 25.0% of the total, followed by the expression “Set the Mood with Video,” accounting for 19.6%, and the third is “Classical Words,” accounting for 16.1%. In China, the most popular expressions of interesting utterance are “Set the Mood with Video,” “Classical Words,” and “Nickname” both China and Japan use “Real Scenes” as a way to add interest, but in Japan, the most popular expressions are “Nickname” and “Homophonic pun.”

Besides, the number of expressions behind “Homophonic puns” is less than ten sentences. Therefore, these are not the critical point that this article studies.

3.1 Real Scenes

"Real scenes" means that the interesting utterances describe an actual event. For example, Mary looked around for her key and finally found it in her own hand. This is not an exaggeration but an interesting example of what would happen to anyone. For the same reason, this kind of interesting utterance merged into such funny examples to express humor. Differences can be seen between the two countries:

- 附近的人主动加你: 是男的, 可能是色狼, 是女的, 可能是微商!

Translation: People nearby want to add a contact?

If the stranger is male, it's probably a player, if the stranger female, it's perhaps a seller on WeChat!

- ノーマイク 会社入れぬ 顔認証

Translation: You can't go to work without makeup because you need to do face recognition to enter the office.

It can be seen that what both countries have in common in depicting life scenes is that the descriptions are lively and vivid. Scenes that people may encounter in real life are extracted from Japan's interesting utterances. In contrast, people in China are inclined to blend in their unique characteristics based on a natural scene. Even if the utterance is translated into different languages, people who have not lived in China or are not interested in Chinese culture may not understand what it means. Interesting utterance in China shows a prominent regional characteristic that is more obvious

than in Japan. A similar conclusion was confirmed by Wang Xinyang and Jiang Tao[2](2022:115-119) that China's Internet catchwords(a kind of interesting utterance) have differences in the register. For example, in the first sentence, everyone in China knows the WeChat business, and its origin is WeChat; while other countries have apps similar to WeChat, they do not have such a seller group. Even so, there is only a fine distinction between the two countries.

3.2 Set the mood with video

“Set the Mood with Video” means that, for example, in a Tik Tok video, a sentence becomes particularly funny under the context of this video. Then it leads to many videos choosing to use this sentence as part of the material, and finally, this sentence became popular on the Internet. Xia Zhikang[3](2022:1-16) points out that video could set the mood to create more interest. According to this point, there are noticeable differences between China and Japan. This kind of expression is widely used in interesting utterances in China, but this is not the case in Japan:

- 哎哟我的妈呀!

Translation: Oh my god!

- 半端ないって!

Translation: Awesome!

The first one is only a simple exclamatory sentence, and it became popular because a blogger used it in a funny short video. And the reason why the second one was used on the Internet is that a football player shouted it in tears as he lost to others, and people thought it was funny.

Besides "Oh my god," there are other interesting utterances, such as "WHAT?" "Nice!" which is extracted from various funny videos in China. These kinds of words are nothing but an expression of fun. It becomes attractive due to the effect of the video, especially the short video. The short video is one of the mainstays of China's network video industry, and naturally, this kind of expression in China is much more than in Japan. The expression was used in only two sentences in the past five years. The video is not the point, the meaning of the sentence is valued in Japan, and that's the difference between Japan and China.

3.3 Classical Words

This kind of interesting utterance is similar to the previous type – “Set the Mood with Video,” which refers to “video makes the utterance interesting,” meaning that the content is not so important. Still, this kind of expression is different, which means “content makes the utterance interesting” some words in the drama or variety show are hilarious, leading many people to imitate or ridicule them. For example:

- 我不要你觉得，我要我觉得。

Translation: My way or the highway.

- ポーっと生きてんじゃねーよ!

Translation: Wake up! Don't dream away your time.

The first sentence is from China's variety show. A film star acts as a "manager" who does not listen to others' opinion on the menu or organization of the restaurant and show his 'confidence' anytime, which causes the netizens to involve to have a heated discussion, implying people's teasing and mock at such "over-confident" person. The second sentence is from a five-year-old on a Japan's program. The contrast in age makes the utterance even more meaningful. Sae[5](2020:148-168) also points out that utterances such as actors' lines in drama or variety shows have a feature of mass culture and are close to life. This accords with the characteristics of interesting utterances.

There is only a fine distinction between the two countries. Thought-provoking or amusing words have proved popular in both China and Japan.

3.4 Nicknames

A part of the interesting utterances is also expressed through the nickname.

- 杠精、柠檬精、神兽、鸡娃

Translation: Troll, Sour grapes, Naughty kid, Tiger parenting

- リアル二刀流、ぼったくり男爵

Translation: Real Nito-ryu, Baron von Ripper-off

Most of these nicknames are mixed language. Park SeonOk[5](2021:127-149) believes that mixed language accounts for the proportion to be many in the interesting utterance. The birth of mixed language is based on the principle of "morpheme + morpheme," and each morpheme has its meaning. For example, the word "ぼったくり男爵," "ぼったくり" means "rip off," and "男爵" means "baron," which together means "Baron Von Ripper-off," and in the Chinese word "杠精," "杠" means "troll," and "精" means a person who is outstanding in a certain area, which together means "a person who keep trolling others on the Internet."

It can be seen that in Japan, this kind of interesting utterance mainly originated from compound words. Still, in China, they are derivatives based on the principle of "roots + affixes."

3.5 Homophonic puns

Youtao Lu[6](2020:529) concluded that homophonic pun features large proportion of everyday expressions in China and Japan, therefore, it is also one of the common forms of interesting utterances.

- 雨女无瓜

Translation: It's none of your business.(speak with a funny accent)

- 我が部署は 次世代おらず ファイブジイ

Translation: There are no young people in our department, only five old man.(five old man share the same pronunciations with 5G in Japanese)

- 我太南了

Translation: My life is so hard

- ギガバイト 時給いくらか 孫に聞く

Translation: I asked my grandson: “ギガバイト? How much is the hourly pay?”

The first and second sentences are homophonic utterances which make no difference in China and Japan. The last two sentences are puns. Homophone substitution is often used in the puns of China, but this is not the case in Japan.

In China, if someone changes the tone of a word, as long as the other side knows what you are saying and understands the sentence, he can automatically correct the tone in his head. But in Japan, firstly, if the Katakana is changed, the word may become different. Secondly, if the tone is different, people may misunderstand the meaning of the word, and there are many words in Japanese with the same katakana but completely different meanings. So if a Japanese person wants to use a pun, he will replace the suffix of the words, as in the fourth sentence, because the suffix of "アルバイト" and "ギガバイト" are the same, so that the interesting utterance can be able to exhibit a strong local flavor and achieve the purpose of fun.

4. The Comparison of Word Formation

With the continuous development of China and Japan, their languages have developed in different ways over thousands of years, but as East Asian countries, China and Japan have learned from each other and have commonalities and differences in their language. Nevertheless, over time, some words and sentences become “dead language” and are no longer used. To fill up the vacancy or to refine the

word easier, nationals of both countries construct new words continually in the long river of history. This method is called word formation.

This method is also applicable to interesting utterances. As the Internet developed, characteristics and differences between the two countries can be reflected in word formation.

Table 3 Classification, Quantity and Proportion of the word formation

Word Formation	Quantity and Proportion			
	<i>China</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Compound Word	8	11	19(39.6%)	Japan(57.9%)
Abbreviation	7	5	12(25.0%)	China(58.3%)
Affix or Prefix	8	3	11(22.9%)	China(72.7%)
Utilization	8	2	5(10.4%)	China(60.0%)
Reduplicated Word	3	0	1(2.1%)	China(100%)

The table shows five kinds of word formation that have been used frequently in China and Japan during the last five years. It can be seen that the proportion of the word formation "Compound Word" is the largest, accounting for 39.6%, followed by "Abbreviation," "Affix or Prefix," and so on. Compound words and abbreviations are used more often in Japan, while China's interesting utterances are expressed mainly through compound words and affixes. Shui Yuan[7](2019:138-142)also came to the same conclusion in his study.

4.1 Compound Word

A compound word is an utterance that is made up of two or more roots. For Example:

- 野性消费、凡尔赛文学

Translation: irrational consumption, Humblebrag

- 軽減税率、ぼったくり男爵

Translation: reduced tax rate, Baron von Ripper-off

It can be seen that the word formation used in China's interesting compound word is "word + word," and it is also applicable in Japan. To this point, kango (words deriving from Chinese) is used more frequently in Japan's compound words. It has been rare to see interesting utterances in Japan with the form of "wago (words deriving from Japanese)+ wago" during the last five years, and the form of "others + kango" is more popular. N. V. Kutafeva[8](2019:87-95) also points out that this method is the most efficient way to create a word in Japanese, and it is interesting to notice that kango is primarily used on formal occasions. However, in recent years, there has been a trend to add the kango to the informal contexts in Japan, which shows that word formation is changing with the times.

4.2 Abbreviation

A prominent function of abbreviation is to express a long sentence in its simplest form, which accords with the characteristic of the interesting utterance - it shows strong power of transmissibility because the length of a word is shorter. Therefore, various meanings can be expressed with only a single abbreviation, which is convenient to spread in real life or on the internet. Network buzzwords account a large percentage of interesting utterances, so it is quite natural that the proportion of abbreviations is higher, for example:

- YYDS 破防

Translation: the GOAT, Overwhelm

- タピる うっせえわ

Translation: To drink bubble tea, Annoying

In the first sentence, YYDS is the pinyin abbreviation of the word "永远的神(the GOAT)," which is used to praise something amazing, and in the second sentence, "タピる" is the abbreviation of "タピオカミルクティーを飲む(drink bubble tea)."

In recent five years, extracting, a method of abbreviation that extracts the morpheme of the original word and regroups them into a new word, often occurs in China's interesting utterances. For example, "破防" is the abbreviation of "破除防御(break down)." But there is a subtle difference between the two countries. For instance, Japan's network buzzword in 2021, "あつ森," is an abbreviation of "集まれ 動物の森(Animal Crossing)," a complete morpheme will be cut off from the original word when regrouping a new Japanese word. The word "集まれ" was a word which is composed of one complete morpheme. Therefore the intercepted part "あつ" has nothing in common with the original word, which is a unique feature of Japan's abbreviation[9].(Lu Zhao-yu 2019)

But YYDS, which represents pinyin clipping—a new abbreviation method, has become popular in China in recent years. When typing on a mobile phone, people have to input the complete pinyin to type the corresponding text theoretically, but China's input method could do much more powerful things. Due to the powerful cloud database and its memory of lexicon, some words you want to type could be predicted by simply inputting the initials of the pinyin. The complete sentence will pop up if so many people use it, such as ni hao 'Hello', or if someone uses this word frequently, such as the people's name. "YYDS" is the pinyin initial of "Yong Yuan De Shen," so it is convenient to type directly into English to express the original meaning and is easy to spread. However, this is unable to realize in Japan. For instance, if someone wants to type "タピる (ta pi ru)," he cannot just type "tpr," this is a unique feature of China's interesting utterance.

Furthermore, the most common form of abbreviation in Japan is "syllabic abbreviation" because the Japanese syllables are simple, so if a Japanese person wants to say a complex word, such as an English word, he has to use a chain of syllables to express it, which also leads to a high speed of Japanese speech. Therefore, some words are easier to read together. This is called a syllabic abbreviation."うっせえわ" is the syllabic abbreviation of "うるさいわ," and the meaning has changed from "irritating" to "infuriating." The vitality and interestingness are sufficient. There are also Chinese words like 酱紫 'Oh,' which is a kind of syllabic abbreviation. Still, in China, some people consider that this kind of abbreviation is equivocal or acting cute intentionally, so the syllabic abbreviation is not common in China.

4.3 Affix or Prefix

The use of affixes or prefixes is a common form of interesting utterance. Japanese is a typical stickling language, while Chinese is an isolated language.

- 杠精 柠檬精 怨种 懂王

Translation: Troll, Sour grapes, Sucker, Know-it-all

- 闇営業 オンライン○○

Translation: Underground business, Online xx

"杠精" and "柠檬精" are both Chinese words which have evolved from "xx 精", where the meaning of "精" is more like a degree, just like "妖精 'fairy' ", which actually refers to "妖 'fairy' ", but with the addition of "精" to emphasize its degree. ""杠精"refers to someone who is keen on trolling others on the Internet, and "柠檬精"refers to someone who is extremely jealous of others just like sour grapes. Besides, class affix began to appear in China's network buzzwords, which is different from Japan [10](Wang Yue 2022).

The prefix is mainly used in Japan, "闇" means dark or conspiratorial, therefore"闇営業" means underground business.

It can be seen that Chinese people prefer affixes, while Japanese people prefer prefixes to construct interesting utterances.

4.4 Utilization

Utilization is a word formation that transforms some foreign words into a new interesting utterance by spreading and altering the meanings in one's own country.

- 栓 Q, 芭比 Q

Translation: Thanks a lot. I'm done for.

- Z世代 OBN

Translation: Generation Z. Old Boys Network.

"栓 Q" is the utilization of the English word "thank you," which became popular because an internet celebrity said the English word with a strange and funny accent to express his displeasure. "芭比 Q" is also the utilization of the English expression "barbecue," and its localization becomes apparent.

Utilization also applies to Japan's interesting utterances, "Generation Z" and "OBN," which derive from English words. Still, the difference between Japanese and Chinese is that English words will keep intact when it was introduced to Japanese in general. However, a certain degree of sound change occurs in Japanese to imitate the English pronunciation to a maximum [11] (Eztha Syafira Yaniar and Yuni Masrokhah 2021). No one in Japan would find this pronunciation funny, as their pronunciations are simple and few. Most Japanese words are made up of foreign languages, which is not unusual and funny because Japanese people have gotten used to this phenomenon. While in China's context, Few of the original sentences or words in English introduced directly in China could achieve humor effect in recent years; Firstly, a sentence is long, which is adverse to spread, and some people could not understand the meaning. Simultaneously, even if the English word is convenient to spread, its meaning still needs to be translated for everyone to understand. Therefore some changes occurred in these words and sentences - Chinese English with an accent becomes popular because the whole word will become funny instantly.

4.5 Reduplicated Word

Reduplicated word is a word that is constructed by repeating the same syllable. Reduplicated syllables could give a feeling of cute and softness. However, such words are uncommon in the interesting utterance, for example:

- 绝绝子

Translation: Awesome!

- ビッタビタ

Translation: Perfect!

"绝绝子" means "Awesome," but by reduplicating the word "绝," it has a feeling of cute and interesting. The second word 'ビッタビタ' is derived from the word "ピッタリ" with the voicing and the addition of a choked sound, it became a popular utterance in 2021. But the reduplicated words in Japanese are full of diversification and indetermination, which refer to complete and incomplete overlap. In the case of incomplete overlap, a variety of phonetic forms will occur [12] (Zeynep GENÇER BALOĞLU 2022), which is uncommon in China.

5. The differences in meaning form

The reason that interesting utterances are funny is because of their meanings. Some phrases have their sense of fun, but some have no humorous meaning at the beginning and only become part of the interesting utterance after they have been given other meanings in a specific context. According to the analysis in recent five years, interesting utterances in China and Japan can be divided into the following forms:

Table 4 Classification, Quantity and Proportion of the meaning form

Meaning Form	Quantity and Proportion			
	<i>China</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Conversion	10	8	18(56.3%)	China(55.5%)
Neology	8	1	9(28.1%)	China(88.9%)
Polysemy	0	5	5(15.6%)	Japan(100%)

It can be seen that the most frequently used method in China are conversion and neology, and polysemy has not been used in the past five years. In Japan, conversion is often used in the interesting utterance, followed by polysemy, with only one sentence using the form of neology.

5.1 Conversion

Conversion means that a word or a sentence seems to talk about something normally, but it may be a satire or a complaint or refers to something which deviates from the original meaning. These utterances are often expressed in a discreet way, and Japanese is a typical euphemism, so conversion is widespread in Japanese and also the same in Chinese.

- 凡尔赛文学、懂王

Translation: Humblebrag, Know-it-all

- インティマシー・コーディネーター 親ガチャ

Translation: Intimacy Coordinator, Parent Lottery

Firstly, “凡尔赛文学” may seem to refer to a literary form in Versailles if using literal translation, and foreigners could not understand what it means because it is Chinese English. Therefore it expresses a sense of satire towards people who like to show off their life as luxurious as living in Versailles with some low-key utterances. And “インティマシー・コーディネーター” seems like a proper noun, it is actually a satirical expression of the sexual harassment and disrespect towards women in their acting career.

This form of interesting utterance is slightly heavy with sarcasm. When people do not want to talk about something directly, euphemisms or some special words will be used to satirize or ridicule. To this point, China's utterances are relatively easy to understand, while Japan's utterances are tactful and reserved, which has a great relationship with the characteristics of the Japanese. Japanese believe it is disrespectful and rude to be straightforward in language expression. Therefore Japanese will have a conversation politely as much as possible, even the complaint, and compared with words, the Japanese think that spiritual communication is the most effective way as long as they can understand each other [13] (Liu Qian-qing 2022). This characteristic also reflects in Japan's interesting utterances.

5.2 Neology

Neology refers to the utterance which is not a new word constructed by the word formation mentioned in the previous paper but an old word that has existed for a long time. Because it was used in a humorous or ironic context, the word was obtained with a new meaning along with time or the changes in people's cognition; this is neology. Words that have been endowed with a new meaning can be able to maintain long-term vitality [14] (Yu Zhao 2021). For example:

- 锦鲤、躺平、神兽

Translation: Koi Fish, Lie Flat, Naughty kid

- アマビエ

Translation: Amabie (a monster in Japanese folklore)

"Koi Fish" was just an ornamental fish, but it became popular because a Chinese lifestyle blogger posted on Weibo that "Repost this koi fish and good things will happen within a month," Therefore, koi fish became a symbol of good luck.

The Japanese word "Amabie" is a monster in Japanese legend; it can blunt the pandemic. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, Amabie has been used as a mascot to pray for a healthy life in Japan.

The comparative analysis shows that neology has been mainly used in China recently, and the new meanings are quite different from the original ones. A certain amount of familiarity with China's context is necessary to understand their implications, whereas the differences are not so evident in Japanese.

5.3 Polysemy

Polysemy means that two or more meanings may be included in one sentence, just as the name implies. After analysis, it can be seen that during the last five years, polysemy has been a common linguistic phenomenon in Japan, which has not occurred in China.

- KuToo

Translation: A social movement protesting that women are required to wear high heels and pumps in workplaces

"KuToo" refers to a social movement protesting that women suffer from unfair workplace rules. The Japanese word "苦痛 'pain'" and "靴 'shoes'" are both pronounced "kutsu," and combined with the "MeToo" movement in recent years, a new word was created. It is an ingenious and perfect polyseme. Owing to the few pronunciations of Japanese, the possibility of creating a polyseme is high[15](Yang Yue 2019). And actually, polysemy is also common in China. Eating fish at Chinese New Year has become a custom because the pronunciation of "鱼 'fish'" is the same as "余," which means "prosperity." To this point, the principle of "same in the pronunciation but not the meaning" applies in both countries.

6. Conclusion

This paper tries to contrast the interesting utterance in China and Japan in four respects. Generally, the differences in expression, emotional color, and other sides of interesting utterance are influenced by the characteristics of the two countries.

For example, China's interesting utterances are easy to understand and could make people laugh, which accords with the feature of the Chinese. And due to the prevalence of short videos in China, a large number of buzzwords and memes are created.

On the other hand, Japanese people are very good at capturing the details of their real life. The word formation of some utterances has changed in recent years due to the fact that foreign languages are part of the Japanese, and so on.

There are many common points between the interesting utterance in China and Japan simultaneously. For example, in the aspect of word formation, compound word is often used in both countries; Besides, more and more attention has been paid to the social phenomenon on the part of nationals of both countries in recent five years. Thankfully, uncivil words did not appear in the list of network buzzwords, senryus, or Tik Tok memes.

Analyzing the interesting utterances of both countries could help the people from both countries to understand each other. It also plays an essential role in intercultural communication.

Acknowledgements

College Students' Innovative Entrepreneurial Training Plan Program (xj2023118450703)

References

- [1] Patrick, H. "Beyond the National: Language Modernization in the Chinese Character Cultural Sphere - China, Japan, Korea and Vietnam," In W. A. & B. J. Bellamy, *The Cambridge Handbook of Language Standardization*, vol.21, pp. 576-596, 2021.

- [2] Wang, X. Y. & Jiang T. "A Study on the Variation Characteristics of Internet Catchwords From the Perspective of Sociolinguistics," *Journal of Harbin University*, vol.43(07), pp. 115-119, 2022.
- [3] Xia Zhi-kang. *A Study on the Narrative Style of Tik Tok Parody Short Videos*. Shandong: Shandong Normal University thesis, 2022.
- [4] Yamada Sae. "On the regularity of establishing new words and buzzwords. [A study on the regularity of establishing new words and buzzwords]," *Yamaguchi Kokubun*, vol. 43,
- [5] Park SeonOk. "A Consideration on the New Words and Buzzwords Created in the Heisei Year," *Japanese Cultural Studies*, vol 80 (10), pp. 127-149, 2021.
- [6] Youtao Lu, James L. Morgan. "Homophone auditory processing in cross-linguistic perspective," *Proceedings of the Linguistic Society of America*, vol 5(01), pp. 529, 2020.
- [7] Shui Yuan. "A Comparison of Word-formation Between Chinese and Japanese Internet Catchwords—Taking Internet Catchwords from 2009 to 2018 as an Example," *Modern Chinese*, vol 6, pp. 138-142, 2019.
- [8] N. V. Kutafeva. "Dvandva Compound Words in Chinese and Japanese Languages: Comparative Aspect," *History and Philology*, vol 18 (04), pp. 87-95, 2019.
- [9] Lu Zhao-yu. "Comparison of Chinese and Japanese Abbreviations," *Reading abstract*, vol 4, pp. 120-122, 2019.
- [10] Wang Yue. "An Analysis of Quasi-affixation Phenomenon in Internet Buzzword.," *Journal of Mianyang Teachers' College*, vol 41(10), pp. 85-92, 2022.
- [11] Eztha Syafira Yaniar, Yuni Masrokhah. "Analysis of the Formation of Gairaigo in Japanese Commercial Advertisements for the 2016 - 2020 Advertising Period (Reviewed from Morphological Studies)," *Proceedings of the 1st Annual International Conference on Natural and Social Science Education (ICNSSE 2020)*, vol 547, pp. 90-96, 2021.
- [12] Zeynep GENÇER BALOĞLU. "The Category of Reduplication in Japanese and The Classification Problems," *DİL ARAŞTIRMALARI*, vol 16(30), pp. 67-82, 2022.
- [13] Liu Qian-qing. *A comparative study of Chinese and Japanese buzzwords from a perspective of in culturology*. Heilongjiang: Heilongjiang University thesis, 2022.
- [14] Yu Zhao. "The Embodiment of Japanese Concave Cultural Psychology In Japanese Language," *Psychiatria Danubina*, vol 33(07), pp. 13-469, 2021.
- [15] Yang Yue. *A Study of Chinese and Japanese puns*. Liaoning: Dalian Maritime University thesis, 2019.