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LANGUAGE STYLE IN ANIME CHIBI MARUKO CHAN EPISODE: *ITALIA KARA KITA SHOUNEN* 2015

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ABSTRACT: The Japanese language has certain characteristics that are used in daily conversation. There are vocabulary, pronunciation, grammatical structure, language style, and many more. This study aims to describe the use of Japanese language style, variants of male gender language (danseigo), and variants of female gender language (joseigo) in anime Chibi Maruko-chan episode Italia Kara Kita Shounen 2015. The theory used in this study is the forms of a language style according to Joos (1972:278) and joseigo & danseigo according to Sudjianto, 2004. The method used in this study is the descriptive qualitative method, using observation and note-taking techniques by collecting a conversation between characters that indicates language style, joseigo, and danseigo. The data were collected by literature review method then analyzed and assessed based on theory. The result of this study indicates that the variety of languages used in the anime Chibi Maruko Chan consists of formal language, casual language, and intimate language. This study also found that joseigo uses nee, yo, dayo, and ne as shuujoshii (final particle). The Shuujoshii (final particle) of danseigo uses da, and yo. However, the various neutral languages are composed of the words desu. Personal pronouns were divided into three types namely, female particle, male particle, and neutral particle. The male's particle consists of boku and ore, the female particle consists of atashi and kimi, and the neutral particle consists of watashi. Then on the use of the interjection consists of the words mae and araa. Meanwhile, greeting used kun, chan, and san.
*KEYWORDS:*language style, chibi maruko chan, joseigo, danseigo

I.   INTRODUCTION

In each communication, language is certainly the most important tool for starting an interaction between the speaker and the other person. In addition to communicating, language is used to convey information, idea, and opinion to others. Language has its characteristics to suit its usage in every country. For example the Japanese has such characteristics as grammar, letters, pronunciation, and language systems that suit its usage in their country. Additionally, the use of a different Japanese language comes under the influence of its social strata, age, gender factors between male and female. Variety of women language is called *joseigo* and variety of men language is called *danseigo*. Although Japan belongs to a developed country, Japan still used a gender system in daily life. Sudjianto (1999:18) states that Japanese has an outstanding feature of the wide variety of languages of men and women spoken by few countries of the word.

The basic differences in language style are viewed in terms: intonation, language structure, and expression. Female speakers generally use intonation, language structure, and expressions that tend to be more subtle and polite than male speakers. This aims to give impression of feminism, meeting the level of intimacy, avoiding the dominant impression, and getting prestigious. Whereas men speakers uses intonation, the structure of language, and expressions more strongly to convey a dominant and unequivocal impression. The *shuujoshi* user (final marker) is more obvious because the men and women have their particles to demonstrate the femininity and masculinity. Furthermore, the use of various language style based on the level of formality, greatly differentiates the way a person interacts with the other person. Based on its level of formality, Joos (1967:153-155) in his book "The Five Clocks" divides the variety of languages into five different styles, including frozen styles, formal styles, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. These five sections are used to adapt to who speaks by age, social strata, area, gender, and so on. This level of formality was used in writing but was also used orally in everyday life. Apart from a face-to-face conversation between the speaker and the person to talk to, this level of formality can also be seen in the movie. Among the examples of such films using a figure of

speech as well as a variety of male language (*danseigo*) and female language (*joseigo*) in anime *Chibi Maruko Chan*. Anime C*hibi Maruko Chan* tells about the everyday life of an elementary school girl named Maruko at school and home.

This study will use anime *Chibi Maruko Chan episode: Itaria Kara Kita Shounen* published in 2015. This anime is about Maruko an elementary school kids who has friends from abroad at her school. There are six students from abroad: from China, India, Brazil, America, Spain, and Italy. One of the six students, Andrea an Italian student stayed at Sakura's house for a few days to learn about Japanese life and family. In the story of *Chibi Maruko Chan*, the characters consist of all ages ranging from children, adults, to older ones. This causes interactions between ages, giving rise to a variety of language formalities. The study use data-collection methods and techniques of the listener-and-note methods used to collect through the data which is a typical conversation in anime. It is then followed by substituting methods and techniques by substituting elements of the lingual unit and by classifying data by various language groups. The purpose of this study is to know the various languages found in anime *Chibi Maruko Chan* and can be a reference for further research.

II.   THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Languages style is the variety of languages according to the subject under discussion, according to the relationship of the speaker, the friend, and the person has spoken, and according to the center talk (Kridalaksana, 1993:184). Additionally, Nababan (1984:14) also defines language diversity as language differences based on distinct areas, different groups or social circumstances, redundant language situations, and degrees of formality, and different years or times. In language, it is important to use a figure of speech to express something without offending others. The following explains the language style, male language (*danseigo*), and female language (*joseigo*).

1. Language Style Based on its Formality

The variety of language by the level of formality or function is called language or style. (Joos, 1967:153-155) explained that the language style can be divided into five according to its level of formality:

1. **Frozen Style**

It is called the frozen style because its establishment never changes from time to time by whoever it says. Example: scripture-reading style or prayer.

2. **Formal Style**

Style is commonly called raw style. Its pattern and pattern were firmly established as a standard and its use was designed in an official setting. This style is commonly used in official or state speeches, service meetings, and building reports.

3. **Consultative Style**

Style which is also called half official or business style. This is so-called because it lies between formal style and informal style, and its use is used mainly by business or business people.

4. **Casual Style**

It is also called informal or casual. This figure of speech is commonly used by speakers in coffee shops, places of recreation, on the roadside, and other informal discussions.

5. **Intimate Style**

It is also called a familiar style because of its familiarity with speakers and its relationship is all too familiar. This intimate style is also customary for intimate partners, a mother with her small child, a husband and wife in special circumstances, and so forth.

2.   Male Language (*Danseigo*) and Female Language (*Joseigo*)

Danseigo is a strongly inclined language spoken by stern, direct, harsh, and often like a superior to a subordinate. (Sudjianto, 2007:204). *Danseigo* is used in informal situations, while informal situations there is virtually no difference between men and women in language use (Takamizawa in Sudjianto, 2007:204). As for women language (feminine language), it is a variation of Japanese, which can be called *joseigo* or *onna no kotoba*, which women use especially as a reflection of their femininity (Sudjianto, 2007:204).

Sudjianto (2007) differentiates *joseigo* and *danseigo* by an aspect of *shuujoshi* use, with a lexicon such as first pronoun persons and interjection usage, and also with grammatic of cursory language (*keigo*). It is fully explained in the following chart: As for women language (feminine language), it is a variation of Japanese, which can be called *joseigo* and *onna no kotoba*, which women use especially as a reflection of their femininity (Sudjianto, 2007:204).

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Table 1. Comparisons of characteristics *joseigo* and *danseigo* according to Sudjianto (2007)

No	Aspect	Joseigo	Danseigo
1	*Shuujoshi* (Final Particle)	*kashira, wa, wayo, wane, no, noyo, none, koto, kotoyo*	*kai, dai, kane, kana, darooka, zo, ze*
2	*Ninsou Daimeshi* (Pronoun Persons)	*atashi, atakushi*	*boku, ore, ware, washi, jibun, kimi, omae, kisama*
	Kandoushi (Interjection)	*maa, araa*	*yaa*
3	*Keigo* (Honorary Language variant)	Formal Language Style is used more widely	Formal language style less used

III.   RESEARCH METHODS

The object in this study is a conversation between characters in the anime *Chibi Maruko Chan episode: Itaria Kara Kita Shounen 2015*. The object of research used is several conversations between people who are grouped according to their level of formality, gender, age, and social strata. The type of research used in this study is qualitative. The methods and techniques of data collection that used in this study were listen and joint-writing methods. These methods and techniques were helpful for listening, recording, and grouping data. Then it follows a method for direct elements and a substitution technique for dividing the data that has been selected for analysis so that it can produce appropriate data.

IV.   DISCUSSION

This section considers the diversity of languages in the anime *Chibi Maruko Chan* based on their level of formality. Joos (19671:53-155) divides it into three, which are: formal style, casual style, and intimate style. Apart from its level of formalness in everyday conversation, it was also necessary to know the gender-based language that was divided into the male language (*danseigo*) and the female language (*joseigo*).

1. A Variety of Languages by Its Level of Formality
4.1.1 Formal Style

The use of the official language variant in anime can be seen from the age limit and social stratification of the language itself. In anime *Chibi Maruko Chan* official language is more common in older people (elderly), and foreigners just visiting. Here's the sample analysis:

Data (1)

This conversation between leaders Hideji, Tomozou, and Maruko, when Hideji asked the Sakura family for permission to receive homestay (09.49 minutes up 10.35 minutes).

Hideji	: *Oh, Maruko san, Tomozou-san.*
Tomouzou	: *Hide san, nanika goyou **desuka**?*
Hideji	: *Hai. Jitsu wa gaikoku no **okyaku sama** no homusutei wo **gosoudan** nano **desuga**, Indo jin no Shigh kun wa Hamazaki kun no otaku e, Honkon no Xin Ni san wa Honami san no otaku e, Hawai no Nepu kun wa Kosugi ku no otaku, Burajiru no Julia san wa noguchi san no otaku ni homusutei sasete itadaku koto ni kimata no desuga, Itaria no Andrea kun wa doushite mo Sakura san mo otaku ni homusutei osasete hoshii to tsuyoku **gokibou** sareteiru no **desu**.*
Maruko	: *Hee, aitsu magata sonna koto iteru no. Yada nee….*
Hideji	: *Maruo kun zehi Andrea ku ni kite hoshii to kibou kudasateiru no desuga, Andrea kun wa kikanai no desu.*

Translation

Hideji	: Oh.. Maruko! Mr. Tomozou!
Tomozou	: Mr. Hide, what brings you here?
Hideji	: Well, then…
	I've come to discuss the homestays of our visitor.
	Singh from India has gone to stay with the Hamazaki's house, Xin Ni from Hongkong has gone to stay with the Honami's house, Nepu from Hawaii the Kosugi household.
	Julia from Brazil is having her homestay at the Noguchi household. And Andrea from Italy, he's made clear his strong desire to stay at the Sakura household, and I'm here on this behalf.

Maruko	: Huh? He's still going on about that?
	Oh no…
Hideji	: Maruo has made clear the availability of this household, but Andrea has absolutely not interest.

The data (1) above is a conversation that uses a wide variety of official languages. This data is viewed from a conversation between the Hideji who worked as servants at the Hanawa's family house, Tomozou (Ojiisan), and Maruko in the anime *Chibi Maruko Chan*, its about Hideji who visited the Sakura's family house asking permission to leave Andrea to stay there for a while so she can study Japanese family life. This conversation was the formal language of the polite sentences that are characterized by final marker *desu* and *desuka*. Then there was the use of *okyaku sama, gosoudan,* and *gokibou*. These three words make it seem more polite and formal to call out to others for help. There is also the use of the word san to identify girls as a person's name tag instead of using the word "*chan*".

Data 2

This conversation between Andrea and the members of the Sakura Family. (18.48 minutes up 19.09 minutes)

Haha	: *Konna ni takusan omiyage omote kite kurete, arigatou. Omokata desuyo.*
Andrea	: *Daijoubu **desu**.*
Chichi	: *Sore ni shitemo nihongo ni umai na.*
Obaasan	: *Dare ni naratandai?*
Andrea	: *Boku no ojichan ni **oshiete moraimashita**.*
Sakiko	: *Hee, ojisan ni?*
Chichi	: *Ojichan te, nihon jin nanoka?*
Andrea	: ***Chigaimasu.** Itaria Jin desu.*

Translation

Haha	: *I must say thank you for bringing us so many gift.*
	There must have been heavy….
Andrea	: *It was fine.*
Chichi	: *I just gotta say, your Japanese's awesome!*
Obaasan	: *who taught you?*
Andrea	: *Oh, my grandfather was the one to teach me.*
Sakiko	: *Wow! Your grandpa?*
Chichi	: *your grandpa, he is Japanese?*
Andrea	: *No, he's Italian.*

The data (2) above is a conversation that uses a wide variety of official languages. This can be seen from a conversation between the characters Andrea and the rest of the Sakura's family during a conversation over dinner. During a conversation that night, Andrea as a guest in the Sakura's family used formal language to communicate. Use final marker *desu* and use the form *masu* (polite form) in the word *oshiete moraimashita* means "teach" and the word *chigaimasu* means "not" to seem more polite.

4.1.2   Intimate Style

The use of this intimate language can be seen from a conversation between individuals between Maruko, Tamae, Hanawa, and others of the same age.

Data 3

This conversation happened when Maruko was talking to Tamae at school (12.01 minutes up 12.09 minutes)

Maruko	: *Tama chan, uchi ni Hongkong no Xin Ni chan ga **kurunda ne.***
Tamae	: *Un. Kinou Hanawa kun uchi ni deate toki kara, uchi ni kita to **itenda**.*
Maruko	: *iina. Uchi na da Andrea ga kuru koto **natanda yo**.*
Tamae	: *Hee, itaria no?*
Maruko	: *un.*
Tamae	: *Andrea, naze ka Maru chan to kodo ki ni ittetamo ne.*

Translation

| Maruko | : *So it's true Xin Ni staying with you, Tama chan?* |
| Tamae | : *Yeah. I talked with her at Hanawa* |

> *She said she wanted to stay with me!*
> Maruko : So, I'm jealous!
>   *It looks like I'm gonna be stuck with Andrea*
> Tamae : He? The boy from Italy?
> Maruko : yes
> Tamae : Andrea really seem to like you for some reason, huh..

The data (3) above is a conversation that uses a wide variety of familiar languages. This variety of languages was spoken by characters Maruko and Tamae who were close friends and had this conversation while at school. It can be seen from the use of informal language. There is a *kurundane* a common form of the verb *kimashita ne* meaning to come. The word *itenda* that is a common form past the word *iimashita* means already said. Then the use of the word *natandayo* is a common form of the word "*jaa arimasen* or *jaa nai desu*" which means not. Furthermore, in his conversation between the characters, Maruko and Tamae briefly mentioned each other's names and used the word "*chan*" when mentioning as *Tama-chan* and Maru-*chan* were the familiar impressions of friends.

Data (4)	(12.51 minutes up 13.12 minutes)
Hanawa	*: Hei, Sakura kun, Honami kun, futari to mo Homusutei yo Ok irute kurete.*
	*Arigatou. Xin Ni mo Andrea mo **sunde** oku **yorokonde** iru yo.*
Tamae	*: Atashi mo tanoshimi ni shiteiru yo.*
Maruko	*: Watashi **tomadotteiru** yo.*
Hanawa	*: Boku no uchi ni wa Mark ga iru kedo, **komatta** koto ga **atara** itsu demo Hideji*
	*ni **soudan shite kureta** mae.*

Translation

Hanawa	: Hey, Sakura! Honami!
	Thanks to both of you for agreeing to the homestays. Xin Ni and Andrea were everjoyed!
Tamae	: I'm looking forward to it, too.
Maruko	: And I'm just bewildered.
Hanawa	: Mark going to be staying with me, and if any problems arise, please feel free to consult Mr. Hideji.

The data (4) above is a conversation that used a wide variety of familiar languages. The variety of languages was spoken by characters Maruko, Tamae, and Hanawa who were classmates, and this conversation took place at school. This can be seen from the informal use of the verb form *~te* (the existing form): the word *irute kurete* of *imasu* means "there is", *kuremasu* means "gives", *sunde* means "dwell", *yorokonde* of the word *sumimasu* means "dwell", *yorokonde* of the word *yorokobide* means "rejoice", *tomadoimasu* means "to be confused". Then the *komatta* word which is a common form past the word *k*omarimashita means difficulty, a matter which is the ancient form of *arimashita* means "there is" and *soudan shitekureta* which is the ordinary past form of *soudanshite kuremashita* means providing solutions. This use of an ordinary form of the verb is used to make a familiar impression on a friend in everyday conversation.

4.1.3 Casual Style

This conversation takes place between Kosugi, Nepu, and Takoyaki seller.

Data (5)

This conversation tells of their trip to Osaka, when in Osaka they went to a Takoyaki Shop and the conversation took place in informal languages between Kosugi, Nepu, and Ten'in (35.07 minutes up 35.25 minutes).

Kosugi	*: Osaka ni shite yokata. Ore wa saishou ni shiawazu ne*
Tenin	*: Ooki ni sonna **yorokonde moraete** ureshii na.*
Kosugi	*: Osa! Okawari*
Nepu	*: ore mo okawari.ergem*
Ten'in	*: Hee, mada **taberun** kae? Yo kya yarun na..*

Translation

Kosugi	*: Dang, I'm glad went to Osaka! This is happiest I've been in my whole life!*
Takoyaki Seller	*: Thank you. If you all like it that much. I can't help but smile!*
Kosugi	*: Hey Mr, second for me!*
Nepu	*: Me too!*
Takoyaki Seller	*: You still go room for more? You all can sure pack it away…*

Data (5) above is a conversation that uses a variety of familiar languages. The various languages are spoken by the leading Kosugi, Nepu, and Takoyaki seller in Osaka. This conversation occurred when the boarding house and the group were eating at the takoyaki shop. When communicating between traders and customers using a variety of informal or ordinary languages, for example, such as the use of the verb *yorokonde*, which is an ongoing form of *yorokonde morate* which means "giving a welcome", the word *taberunkae* is an ongoing form of the word *tabemasu* which means "eating". The use of various ordinary languages is used for people to rely on to make it look friendly and attractive so they feel comfortable.

4.2   The Male Language (*Danseigo*) and The Female Language (*Joseigo*)

This chapter will explain the male language (*danseigo*) and female language (*joseigo*). This language variety is used as a marker between Japanese men and women. It is used serves to show the masculinity and feminist side of a person. Sudjianto (2007) explains that *joseigo* and *danseigo* are differentiated based on aspects of final marker (*shuujoshi)* usage, with lexical aspects such as the use of first-person pronouns and the use of interjection words. As well as the use of a variety of respectful languages. In the anime *Chibi Maruko Chan* episode*: Itaria Kara Kita Shounen 2015*, there is a use of various languages between men and women in daily conversations. The following is the description:

Table 2. *Shuujoshi (*final marker*), Ninsou Daimeishi* **(Pronoun Persons) and** *Kandoushi* **(Interjection) in** *Chibi Maruko Chan*

No	Aspect	Character Name	Male Language (*Danseigo*)	Female Language (*Joseigo*)	Neutral Language
1	*Shuujoshi* (Final Particle)	Maruko, Tamae, Haha, Obaasan, Sakiko		*nee, yo, dayo, ne chan*	
		Hideji, Hanawa, Tomozou (Ojiisan), Chichi, Kosugi, Andrea	*yo, kun*		*desu, san*
2	*Ninsou Daimeishi* (Pronoun Persons)	Maruko, Tamae, Haha, Obaasan, Sakiko		*atashi, watashi, kimi*	
		Hideji, Hanawa, Tomozou (Ojiisan), Chichi, Kosugi, Andrea	*boku, ore*		*watashi*
	Kandoushi (Interjection)	Maruko, Tamae, Haha, Obaasan, Sakiko		*araa*	
		Hideji, Hanawa, Tomozou (Ojiisan), Chichi, Kosugi, Andrea	*mae*		

From the chart above, it describes the use of male language (*danseigo*) and female language (*joseigo*) in anime *Chiby Maruko Chan* episode: *Itaria Kara Kita Shounen 2015*. In anime this has some such settings at school, at home, and in a public area. This variety of language is used by some personalities to communicate by considering such aspects as the use of final particles (*shuujoshi*), pronoun persons (*ninsou daimeshi*) and

interjection (*kandoushi*). On the use of *danseigo*, young male characters tend to use *shuujoshi* (final marker): *yo* and *kun*. Whereas in the character of older men its more likely to use *shuujoshi* (final marker) *desu*. With the use of *joseigo*, women tend to use language more politely by using *shuujoshi* (final marker)*: nee, yo, dayo, ne, chan.* Furthermore, there is a neutral *shuujoshi* (final marker) used by the Hideji figure: "*san*" who was used to describe the polite impression of the one to whom they spoke. Then on the pronoun person for men, using both *boku* and *ore*. Interjection use on men using the word *mae*. Whereas the interjection women use the word *araa*.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the study of the variety of languages in anime *Chibi Maruko Chan episode: Itaria Kara Kita Shounen* 2015 the conclusion of this research can be described as follows:
1. The variety of language in anime *Chibi Maruko Chan* when viewed in its formality, there are three types of languages style: formal style, casual style, and intimate style. The use of these different languages affects age, social strata, level of intimacy, or relationships.
2. The gender-based variety of Japanese languages can be divided into two, namely: male language (*danseigo*) and female language (*joseigo*). This linguistic variety were viewed as three such as, *shuujoshi* (final marker), pronouns, and interjection. In male languages used the particles *desu, yo,* and *kun*. Meanwhile female languages used *shuujoshinee, yo, dayo, ne,* and *chan.* As well as the many neutral languages used the word "*san*". The male language (*danseigo*) includes the word *boku* and *ore*, female language (*joseigo*) includes *atashi, watashi,* and *kimi*. While in various neutral languages includes *watashi*.

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