



NASE MITSUKI'S USE OF SHUJOSHI JOSEIGO IN KYOUKAI NO KANATA

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Abstract

This thesis discusses about the purpose of shujoshi joseigo that is used by Nase Mitsuki from "Kyoukai no Kanata". This study aims to describe the type and purpose of using shujoshi joseigo, especially the ones that are used by Nase Mitsuki based on the contexts. The data are dialogues by Nase Mitsuki that use joseigo wo sshiatsushujoshi from episodes 1-6 of "Kyoukai no Kanata". This study uses the descriptive method as the research design, and sociolinguistics as its approach. From the data, it was found that Nase Mitsuki uses 13 types of joseigo wo shimesu shujoshi from 1st to 6th episode of "Kyoukai no Kanata". They are no, wa, yo, ne, kashira, noyo, wayo, none, wane, kotone, wayone, noyone, dan nanoyo, in which purposes are to soften an expression (5), to show a question (3), doubt (1), insult (2), complain (4), confirmation (3), admiration (1), suggestion (1), feeling (1) and agreement (2).

Keywords: shujoshi, joseigo, anime, Kyoukai no Kanata, Nase Mitsuki

INTRODUCTION

Japanese has a very varied variety of languages, which are influenced by various factors, such as social factors, and cultural factors (Kubota, 2013). One of the social factors that can affect the variety of languages is the gender factor of the speakers (Hancock & Rubin, 2015).

One of the language variations based on gender differences in Japanese is also called the female language (joseigo, onna kotoba) (Adnyani, 2020). Although over time the use of this variety of languages gradually disappeared, there are still some parts of the Japanese-speaking community that continue to use it until now (Heinrich, 2015).

In Japanese, the special characteristic of the female language is in the choice of words of both speakers and opponents. This structure can be observed from various aspects, one of which is shujoshi. Hayashi (2022) argues that shujoshi is the joshi found at the end of sentences. These

particles are generally found in the non state Formal. According to (Permata, 2020) shujoshi is generally used in conversational language and is used to convey nuances of emotion and tends to be used by certain genders (Shiraishi et al., 2022).

In women's language, shujoshi serves as a reflection of the femininity of the speaker. Some forms of shujoshi that have a function as female language markers

is かしら(kashira), わ(wa), わね

(wane), わよ (wayo), の (no), のよ

(noyo), のね(none), こと(koto), こと

よ(kotoyo), ね(ne), and よ(yo) (Princess, 2016:91). According to Chino (2008) some forms of shujoshi are also used as a language marker

Women are つけ(-kke) and もの(mono).

This study examines the type and function of shujoshi joseigo by the character Nase Mitsuki in the anime "Kyoukai no Kanata". This anime tells the story of Kuriyama Mirai, a spirit hunter who attempts to kill Kanbara Akihito, a half-demon who cannot die. Nase Mitsuki in this anime is one of the four main characters in the anime "Kyoukai no Kanata". Nase Mitsuki is a spirit hunter who comes from the Nase family, as well as the president of the literature club at his school (Indrowaty et al., 2020). The Nase family is one of the famous spirit hunter families.

METHODS

The approach used in this study is sociolinguistics. This research uses qualitative analysis techniques with descriptive methods. The data used is the shujoshi joseigo used by Nase Mitsuki in the anime "Kyoukai no Kanata" episodes 1 to 6 of a total of 12 episodes (Wibawa et al., 2023).

The data collection technique used in this study is a recording technique. This technique is a technique to record several forms that are relevant for research on the use of written language (Mahsun, 2017). First of all, choosing the anime "Kyoukai no Kanata" episodes 1 to 6 as the data source. Second, read the script of "Kyoukai no Kanata" episodes 1 to 6. Third, collect data on shujoshi joseigo spoken by Nase Mitsuki. Then compile a table of data shujoshi joseigo spoken by the character Nase Mitsuki (Hariadi, 2021; Teorii, 2013).

In this study, the function of using shujoshi joseigo by Nase Mitsuki in the anime "Kyoukai no Kanata" is described. The research steps carried out are analyzing shujoshi joseigo based on its form to find out the differences and similarities in functions in different contexts, explain the differences and similarities in shujoshi joseigo functions based on the form and context, then conclude the results of the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data collection, there are 99 data on the use of shujoshi joseigo by Nase characters. Mitsuki, here is the context behind the use of shujoshi joseigo. Here are the types of shujoshi joseigo used by Nase Mitsuki and their functions (Wibawa et al., 2023).

a. Shujoshi no

Example data 1. じゃあ、どういふ殺し方ならいいの?

Jaa, douiu koroshikata nara ii

no?

"Then, what kind of killing method should I do?"

(KnK; 00:04:13; Eps. 01)

The sentence is a fragment of a conversation between Nase Mitsuki and Kanbara Akihito who were discussing how the author of the book Mitsuki was reading killed one of his characters. Akihito said that the way the writer killed his character didn't always attract attention. Mitsuki then asks Akihito about how to kill a good character in his opinion.

In that sentence, Mitsuki asked a question by adding shujoshi no. This not only indicates the function of shujoshi no as a pointer to questions, but also indicates a non-formal conversation situation (Permata, 2020).

Example data 2. この地区の異界士を管轄している名瀬家の娘の助言してるの

Kono chiku no ikaishi wo kankatsu shiteiru nase ke no musume no jougen shiteru no

"The kid from the Nase family who has legal rights to the spirit hunters in the district is giving you advice." (KnK; 00:09:15; Eps.01)

The sentence is a fragment of a conversation between Nase Mitsuki and Kanbara Akihito who are talking about the reason why Kuriyama Mirai, a transfer student who is also their underclassman, tried to kill Akihito who is a half-human youmyou many times. Mitsuki then gave some suggestions in a joking tone, such as letting Mirai try to kill him. Akihito rejects the suggestion by stating that although he cannot die, he can feel pain. At the end of the discussion, Mitsuki suggested to Akihito to keep his distance from Mirai, which was then followed by the statement above.

Mitsuki made the statement using shujoshi no as his cover. According to Permata, (2020) the use of n shujoshi no at the end of the statement sentence indicates a gentle delivery of news or statements.

b. Shujoshi wa

Example data 3. これは面白かったわ Kore wa omoshirokatta wa "This is interesting."

(KnK; 00:05:13; Eps. 01)

The sentence is a fragment of a conversation between Nase Mitsuki and Kanbara Akihito regarding their club activities. At that moment, Mitsuki found the title of the story that he found interesting. In that sentence, Mitsuki gave his impression of a story title he found. The use of shujoshi wa in contexts like this has the function of showing feelings (Pramaswari et al., 2020).

c. Shujoshi yo

Example data 4. それで分からなければあなたはバカよ

Sore de wakaranakereba anata wa baka yo

"If you still don't understand this, then you are stupid, huh."

(KnK; 00:09:18; Eps. 01)

This sentence was said by Nase Mitsuki after he warned Kanbara Akihito to keep his distance from Kuriyama Mirai. Mitsuki is annoyed that Akihito asks the reason for the complaint. that it is not negotiable. In the above context, Mitsuki throws a warning to Akihito, which also serves as an expression of annoyance. The use of shuujoshi yo in sentences such as those thrown by Mitsuki has the function of showing scolding (Permata, 2020).

Example data 5. だから、これから先は独り言よ

Dakara, kore kara saki wa hitorigoto yo

"Therefore, what I did after this was a monologue huh."

(KnK; 00:17:10; Eps. 01)

This sentence was said by Nase Mitsuki when he was talking about Kuriyama Mirai with Kanbara Akihito in the cafeteria. Mitsuki confirmed that he would perform a monologue, to emphasize that Akihito should not deal with Mirai anymore.

In the context above, Mitsuki made a statement to give Akihito certainty about what he would do after that. According to Permata (2020) the use of shuujoshi yo in this sentence has fungsi as a statement pointer to confirm.

Example data 6. 並ぶものない構成がすばらしい財産よ

Narabu mono no nai kousei ga subarashii zaisan yo

"That inimitable personality is a valuable asset."

(KnK; 00:17:07; Eps. 02)

The context of the sentence is that Nase Mitsuki and Kuriyama Mirai arrived at Shindou Ayaka's house when Kanbara Akihito was trying to hide her mother's hologram. Akihito and Ayaka, who were unaware of the existence of the two of them, were then shocked by Mitsuki's statement. The sentence is the statement in question. This statement was intended to ridicule Akihito who was embarrassed over his mother's hologram.

Mitsuki made the above statement to reprimand and ridicule Akihito, as well as making him aware of the existence of Mitsuki and Mirai. The use of shuujoshi yo in this sentence shows the function of shuujoshi yo as a pointer to ridicule.

Example data 7. そうとなったら猛特訓よ!

Sou to nattara moutokkun

yo!

"Then we have to practice extra hard, okay!"

(KNK; 00:17:58; Eps. 06)

This sentence was said by Nase Mitsuki after they finally decided to practice singing and dancing to use their weakness. Mitsuki, who was hit hardest, tried to encourage her friends and brother to fight hard.

Mitsuki said this to encourage her friends. The use of shujoshi yo in this sentence function as an invitation (Permata, 2020).

d. Shujoshi ne

Example data 8. 興味というより日課ね

Kyoumi toiu yori hikka ne

"It's more appropriate to say daily life than a hobby."

(KnK; 00:08:18; Eps. 01)

This sentence is a fragment of a conversation between Nase Mitsuki and Kanbara Akihito about Kuriyama Mirai, Mitsuki ridicules Akihito by saying that he expects Mitsuki to confess his feelings. Akihito protested Mitsuki's statement, and I asked why Mitsuki liked to bother him. Mitsuki then responded by saying it was her daily life.

Mitsuki said this sentence to correct Akihito's question, that he was playing tricks on Akihito as a form of routine. The function of shujoshi ne in this sentence is as a pointer of affirmation (Permata, 2020).

Example data 9. カエルの親はカエルっていうことね

Kaeru no oya wa kaeru tteiu

koto ne

"The fruit doesn't fall far from the tree , huh."

(KnK; 00:17:59; Eps. 02)

The sentence was said by Nase Mitsuki who came to Shindou Ayaka's house and appeared just as Kanbara Akihito was trying to see a hologram message from her mother. The appearance and way of delivering Akihito's mother's message that is too unique make Akihito embarrassed and tries to hide it, but Mitsuki, who has already seen it, says he wants to see it.

Mitsuki then made the above comment, implying that Akihito and his mother are both unique. The use of shujoshi ne in the sentence indicates the function of shujoshi ne as opinion indicator (Permata, 2020).

Example data 10. そうね

Sou ne

" Yes"

(KnK; 00:10:07; Eps. 03)

Nase Mitsuki uttered the phrase when he met Kanbara Akihito secretly. Mitsuki's purpose in meeting with Akihito secretly is to be able to provide information related to Kuriyama Mirai to him. He agreed to Akihito's question. The use of shujoshi ne in the above phrase is to indicate approval (Katagiri & Chino, 2008).

e. Shujoshi kashira

Example data 11. 語尾は「メガネ」だったかしら?

Gobi wa "megane" datta kashira?

"What's the ending of the sentence "glasses" huh?"

(KnK; 00:09:49; Eps. 02)

The sentence was part of a conversation between Nase Mitsuki and Kanbara Akihito when they met outside Shindou Ayaka's house. At that moment Mitsuki meets Kuriyama Mirai for the first time, making Mitsuki tease and ridicule Akihito as usual.

Mitsuki questions the ending of the sentence from the imaginary girl Akihito, as a form of his prank. The use of shujoshi kashira in this sentence serves to show doubt (Permata, 2020).

f. Shujoshi noyo

Example data 12. だから炎上するのよ

Dakara enjou suru noyo

"That's why you get flooded with comments."

(KnK; 00:12:51; Eps. 05)

The context of the sentence is that Kuriyama Mirai gave the youmu that he had defeated along with Nase Mitsuki to Ninomiya Shizuku because Mirai was in the short period. Shizuku then says that the youmu they defeated has a high price, much to Mirai's shock. He said that his bad luck made him only able to complain on his personal blog. Nase Mitsuki then stated that there was a reason she was flooded with comments.

Mitsuki made this statement using shujoshi noyo, where its function in this sentence follows one of the functions of shujoshi no, which is to convey statements subtly (Permata, 2020) and one of the functions of shujoshi yo, which is to show statements (Permata, 2020).

Example data 13. 何はしゃいでるのよ

Nani hasyaideru noyo

"Why the * are you so excited?"

(KnK; 00:20:15; Eps. 05)

The context of that sentence is that Nase Mitsuki, who never came to the festival in her city, decided to visit the festival to accompany Kuriyama Mirai. Mitsuki then commented when she saw Mirai excited, asking what made her so happy.

In this sentence, the function of shujoshi noyo follows one of the functions of shujoshi no, which is to show questions and astonishment Permata (2020) and the function of shujoshi yo, which is nagging Mirai's excited behavior (Permata, 2020).

Example data 14. 何で間開けてるのよ

Nande aida aketeru noyo

"Why is the one in the middle empty?!"

(KnK; 00:00:17;Eps.06)

The context of the sentence is that Nase Mitsuki, who is upset about the effects of her defeat against Youmu, vents her anger at the situation in the public bathroom at her school. He enters the bathroom along with Kuriyama Mirai and Shindou Ai, but they empty the bathroom in the middle to keep a distance from Nase Mitsuki. This is because your attack hit

Mitsuki, making her emit a pungent smell. Mitsuki questioned this condition irritably, so the function of shuujoshi noyo in the sentence is to show scolding and resentment towards the situation at hand, following one of the functions of shuujoshi yo (Permata, 2020).

g. Shuujoshi wayo

Example data 15. まあ、変態なり精一杯力の限り襲ってくれば望みを達成できる可能性もゼロとは言えないわよ

Maa, hentai nari sei ippai chikara no kagiri osotte kureba nozomi wo tassei dekiru kanousei mo zero to wa ienai wayo

"Yes, as a pervert, as long as you attack me with all your strength, there is still a possibility that you can get what you want anyway."

(KnK; 00:10:24; Eps. 03)

The context of the sentence is that Nase Mitsuki invites Kanbara Akihito to meet secretly somewhere. Akihito said that this is a rare fairy for him because the place where they meet is far from the crowd and vulnerable. Mitsuki then said yes, saying that he was a danger to himself by inviting Akihito, whom he insulted as a perverted, to a quiet place. The use of shuujoshi way in this sentence uses the shuujoshi wa function to soften the statement Permata (2020) and the shuujoshi yo function to show the insults directed by Mitsuki to Akihito (Permata, 2020).

Example data 16. 分かったわよ

Wakatta way

"I understand really."

(KnK; 00:03:05; Eps. 04)

The context of this sentence is that Nase Mitsuki contacted her brother, Nase Hiroomi to ask about Kanbara Akihito's whereabouts. Hiroomi says he doesn't know, but he will help find Akihito. Hiroomi also said that he would not do that for free, to which Mitsuki readily agreed. The function of using shuujoshi way in the sentence follows the function of shuujoshi wa, which is to soften the statement that Mitsuki agreed to his brother's request Permata,(2020) and the function of shuujoshi yo to show scolding (Permata, 2020).

h. Shuujoshi none

Example data 17. 意気地がないのね

Ikuji ga nai none

"You are weak huh."

(KnK; 00:10:34; Eps. 03)

The context of the sentence is that Nase Mitsuki invites Kanbara Akihito to meet in a place far from the crowd. Akihito said that this is a rare and dangerous thing, which Nase Mitsuki then replies with a sneer. He mocked Akihito by calling him perverted, then ridiculed again by calling him weak. The function of shuujoshi none in this sentence strengthens the

function of shuujoshi no to soften statements Permata, (2020) which is also an opinion by the function of shuujoshi ne (Permata, 2020).

i. Shuujoshi wane

Example data 18. ためらいがなくなったわね

Tamerai ga nakunatta wane.

"You don't hesitate anymore, huh."

(KnK; 00:12:07; Eps. 05)

This sentence is a fragment of a conversation between Nase Mitsuki and Kuriyama Mirai, shortly after they fought a youmu who possessed someone. Mitsuki gave this statement because on the previous occasion, Mirai was still hesitant in fighting youmu. This statement uses the function of shuujoshi wa to soften statements (Permata, 2020) and the function of shuujoshi ne as an opinion indicator (Katagiri & Chino, 2008).

Example data 19. すごいわね

Sugoi wane

"Great, yes."

(KnK; 00:03:16; Eps. 06)

The context of the sentence is that Nase Mitsuki admires Kuriyama Mirai's diligence in caring for bonsai plants that he displays in the literature club room. At first, Mirai didn't want to admit that he was the one who put the bonsai plants in the club room. He finally confessed after Mitsuki praised his dexterity in caring for bonsai plants. The function of shuujoshi wane in this sentence is to show admiration as in one of the functions in shuujoshi wa and ne (Chino, 2008: 120, 124).

j. Shuujoshi Kotone

Example data 20. 変態と二人っきりという危険を冒してまでこんな所で待ち合わせするくらい他に聞かれないほうがいいことね

Hentai to futarikkiri toiu kiken wo okashite made konna tokoro de machiawase suru kurai hoka ni kikarenai hou ga ii kotone

"Since I've taken the risk of being alone in a place like this with a pervert, no one should listen." (KnK; 00:10:09; Eps. 03)

The context of this sentence is that Nase Mitsuki met with Kanbara Akihito secretly to provide information related to Kuriyama Mirai. When Akihito questions Mitsuki's protection and caution, he gives the above explanation. The shuujoshi kotone function in this sentence takes the koto function, which is to show advice (Permata, 2020), and the new function is to show approval (Permata, 2020)

k. Shuujoshi way one

Example data 21. これだけそろえばあとはミステリーを読み慣れている文芸部員なら推理できるわよね Kore dake soroeba ato wa misuteri- wo yominereteiru bungeibuin nara suiri dekiru way one "If it has been collected like this, you who are members of the literary club who

are used to reading the mister genre should be able to conclude, right?" (KnK; 00:12:33; Eps. 03).

This sentence is Nase Mitsuki's words that Kanbara Akihito remembers when he was at the door of Kuriyama Mirai's apartment. On occasion.

Previously, Akihito had met with Mitsuki in a quiet place to get information about Mirai, here are the reasons why he suddenly moved to their Kota. Akihito is at the door of Mirai's apartment to stop Mirai from carrying out his plan.

Mitsuki confirms her statement, making sure that Akihito understands her intentions. The way one function in Mitsuki's statement follows the function of shuujoshi wa as a statement softener Katagiri & Chino,(2008) the function of shuujoshi you to indicate a confirming statement Katagiri & Chino, 2008) and the function of shuujoshi ne as a form of affirmation (Chino, 2008: 120).

l. Shuujoshi none

Example data 22. で、その歌っているのはちゃんとあるのよね

De, sono uta tteiu no wa chanto aru noyone

"Then, the song in question exists, right?"

(KnK; 00:15:08; Eps. 06)

This sentence is a fragment of a conversation between Nase Mitsuki and Nase Hiroomi about the song used to defeat the youmu on the roof of their school. Hiroomi proposed a song which, by his admission, had used to beat Youmu is similar.

Mitsuki then questions the existence of the song irritably. The use of shuujoshi no one in the sentence uses the shuujoshi no function, which is to show questions (Permata, 2020) the shuujoshi yo function to show scolding (Permata, 2020) and the shuujoshi ne function to show affirmation (Katagiri & Chino, 2008).

m. Shuujoshi nanoyo

Example data 23. 明日から学校なのよ

Ashita kara gakkou nanoyo

"Tomorrow school."

(KnK; 00:12:39; Eps. 06)

This sentence was said by Mitsuki when she realized that her friends already wanted to give up defeating youmu on the school rooftop. As the worst affected person, Mitsuki did not accept. The only way to remove the pungent smell from his body is to defeat the young.

Mitsuki stated this sentence with great annoyance. The use of shuujoshi nano yo in Mitsuki's statement uses the shuujoshi na function, which is to show taste Permata, (2020) the shuujoshi no function that shows the statement subtly Permata, (2020) and shows the scolding of the shuujoshi yo function (Permata, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the function of shuujoshi joseigo by the character Nase Mitsuki in the anime "Kyoukai no Kanata" episodes one to six, it can be concluded that In the ninety-nine data that have been studied, there are thirteen types of shuujoshi joseigo used by Nase Mitsuki. The thirteen types of shuujoshi joseigo include eight shuujoshi no, twenty-four shuujoshi wa, twenty shuujoshi yo, eleven shuujoshi ne, nine shuujoshi kashira, ten shuujoshi noyo, eight shuujoshi wayo, two shuujoshi none, two shuujoshi wane, two shuujoshi kotone, one shuujoshi wayone, one shuujoshi noyone, and one shuujoshi nanoyo (Flynn et al., 2013). The functions of shuujoshi joseigo no, wa, yo, ne, kashira, noyo, wayo, none, wane, kotone, wayone, noyone, and nanoyo by Nase Mitsuki are as follows In the results of this analysis, eight uses of shuujoshi no by Nase Mitsuki were found. Shuujoshi no functions applied by characters Nase Mitsuki is a pointer to colloquial questions and to refine a statement. The function of shuujoshi wa indicated through the speech of the character Nase Mitsuki is to soften a statement. There are a total use of twenty-four shuujoshi wa. The use of shuujoshi yo by the character Nase Mitsuki serves to show nagging, statements to assure, ridicule, and invitation. The total data on the use of shuujoshi yo by Nase Mitsuki is twenty data. There are eleven data on the use of shuujoshi ne by the character Nase Mitsuki. The function of using shuujoshi ne shown by Nase Mitsuki is as affirmation, opinion indicator, and agreement indicator. The use of shuujoshi kashira applied by the character Nase Mitsuki is an indication of doubt. There are nine shuujoshi kashira spoken by the character Nase Mitsuki. There are ten sentences with shuujoshi noyo spoken by the character Nase Mitsuki. The applied function of shuujoshi noyo is to deliver statements, questions and scolding. The use of shuujoshi wayo applied by the character Nase Mitsuki is to show insults, scolding, and soften statements. The total data on the use of shuujoshi wayo applied by the character Nase Mitsuki is eight data. The use of shuujoshi none applied by the character Nase Mitsuki has a function to soften statements and express opinions. There are a total of two data on the use of shuujoshi none by Nase Mitsuki. The total data on the use of shuujoshi wane by Nase Mitsuki is two. The use of shuujoshi wane applied by the character Nase Mitsuki is to soften statements, express opinions, and express admiration. The use of shuujoshi kotone by the character Nase Mitsuki has a function as a guide to advice and approval. In total, two data were obtained on the use of shuujoshi kotone by Nase Mitsuki. There is one data on the use of shuujoshi wayone by the character Nase Mitsuki. The function of shuujoshi wayone applied by Nase Mitsuki is to soften a statement, indicate a statement that confirms, and indicate affirmation. The use of shuujoshi noyone by the character Nase Mitsuki has the function of showing questions, nagging, and affirmation. There is one data on the use of shuujoshi noyone by storeh Nase Mitsuki. Shuujoshi nanoyo spoken by Nase Mitsuki has a function to show taste, statement, and scolding. There is one data on the use of shuujoshi nanoyo by the character Nase Mitsuki

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