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PROGRAM BOOK

The Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies (ASJI)
in cooperation with
Center for Japanese Studies Universities Indonesia (CJS UI)
Presents

ASJI International Symposium 2024

Sustainability amidst Uncertainty :

Prospects for Cooperation between Japan and Indonesia
in Sustaining Cultural Values, Traditions, Language, and the Environment

28-29 November 2024

📍 **The Margo Hotel**

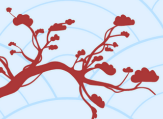
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November 28-29, 2024

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(First day schedule, 28 November 2024)

Time	Schedule
08:00 - 08:45	Registration
08:45 – 08:50	Opening by MC
08:50 - 09:00	Dance performance by students of Universitas Indonesia
Welcoming remarks	
09:00 - 09:05	Julian Aldrin Pasha, Ph.D. (Chairman of ASJI)
09:05 - 09:10	Mr. Yuichi Takahashi (Director General of the Japan Foundation, Jakarta)
09:10 - 09:15	Himawan Pratama, Ph.D. (Head of Center for Japanese Studies Universitas Indonesia)
09:15-09:20	Dr. Untung Yuwono (Vice Dean of the Faculty of Humanites Universitas Indonesia)
	Keynote session (Moderator: Julian Aldrin Pasha, Ph.D.)
09:30-10:00	H.E. Masaki Yasushi (Ambassador of Japan to the Indonesia)
10:00-10:10	Photo session

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	Main session (Moderator: Prof. Dr. I Ketut Surajaya)
10:15-10:55	Kimura Toshiaki, Ph.D. (Tohoku University)
11:00-11:40	Suraya Abdulwahab Afif, Ph.D. (Universitas Indonesia)
11:40-12:00	Q&A session
12:00-13:30	Lunch break
	Plenary session (Discussant: Bachtiar Alam, Ph.D.)
13:30-14:00	Drs. Nomura Noboru (Former Consul General of Japan in Bali, Surabaya, Makassar)
14:00-14:30	Krittapol Viphaveekul, Ph.D. (Chulalongkorn University)
14:30-15:00	Dr. Phan Cao Nhat Anh (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences)
15:00-15:30	Clay Keller Eaton, Ph.D. (National University of Singapore)
15:30-16:00	Q&A session

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(Second day schedule, 29 November 2024)

Time	Room 1 (Executive Lounge, 3rd Floor)	Room 2 (Transfer Room 2, 2nd Floor)	Room 3 (Transfer Room 3, 2nd Floor)
07:30-08:00	Registration		
08:15-09:45	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3
10:00-11:45	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6
11:45-13:30	Lunch break		
13:30-15:15	Panel 7	Panel 8	Panel 9
15:30-17:00	Panel 10	Panel 11	Panel 12
17:00-17:30	Closing (Ruang Transfer 2)		

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Day One

Thursday, November 28th 2024

Keynote Sessions & Plenary Sessions
(Abstract & Bios)

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H.E. MASAKI YASUSHI

(Ambassador of Japan to Indonesia)

Short bio

H.E. Masaki Yasushi is the Ambassador of Japan to Indonesia, appointed in October 2023. A seasoned diplomat, he joined Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1984 and has since held numerous key positions, including Ambassador to the European Union, Director-General for European Affairs, and Minister at the Embassy of Japan in France. His expertise spans economic diplomacy, international law, and crisis management.

Ambassador Masaki has played pivotal roles in global trade and security, serving as Director of the WTO Dispute Settlement Division and Counsellor for National Security Affairs. His career reflects a deep commitment to fostering international partnerships and addressing shared global challenges. In his role in Indonesia, Ambassador Masaki focuses on strengthening bilateral relations through economic collaboration, cultural exchanges, and regional security initiatives, while emphasizing shared values and mutual respect between Japan and Indonesia.

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KIMURA TOSHIAKI

(Tohoku University)

Short bio

Professor Toshiaki Kimura is a distinguished scholar in the field of religious studies and the anthropology of religion. His research focuses on the interplay between religion, society, and cultural practices, with a particular emphasis on the impacts of natural disasters on religious traditions and the evolution of folk beliefs. He has extensively studied the revival of local festivals and religious practices in Japan following the Great East Japan Earthquake and explored social dynamics within the Toba Batak ethnic associations in Medan, Sumatra.

A graduate of Tohoku University's Department of Philosophy, Professor Kimura completed his doctoral studies at the university's Graduate School of Arts and Letters and served as a visiting scholar at the Harvard-Yenching Institute. His scholarly contributions include editorial work on volumes such as *Stratification in Cultural Contexts: Cases from East and Southeast Asia* and *Unraveling Mechanisms of Inequality Generation: Disparity, Stratification, and Justice*.

Through his interdisciplinary approach, Professor Kimura bridges the fields of history, anthropology, and religious studies, offering profound insights into the transformations of belief systems and their societal implications, both in Japan and Southeast Asia. He continues to contribute significantly to understanding religion's role in shaping cultural and social dynamics.

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SURAYA ABDULWAHAB AFIF

(Universitas Indonesia)

Short bio

Dr. Suraya Abdulwahab Afiff is a distinguished academic and environmental activist based in Indonesia. She serves as a faculty member in the Department of Anthropology at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) at Universitas Indonesia (UI). Dr. Afiff holds a Ph.D. in Environmental Politics from the University of California, Berkeley.

Her research focuses on political ecology, agrarian conflicts, and social movements, with a particular emphasis on land conflicts and community struggles for land and forest rights in North Sumatra. Dr. Afiff has contributed significantly to the academic community, with numerous publications addressing issues such as land reform, conservation, and community resilience.

In addition to her academic endeavors, Dr. Afiff is the director of the KARSA Institute, an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to enhancing collaboration between scholars and activists through research and training on agrarian and village reform. Her extensive experience and commitment to environmental and social issues have made her a prominent figure in Indonesia's academic and activist circles.

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NOMURA NOBORU

(Former Consul General of Japan in Bali, Surabaya, and Makassar)

Short bio

Mr. Nomura Noboru is a highly respected former Consul General of Japan who served in several key locations across Indonesia, including Bali, Surabaya, and Makassar. Throughout his career, he played an instrumental role in strengthening diplomatic, cultural, and economic ties between Japan and Indonesia. His tenure in these regions marked a period of increased cooperation in areas such as trade, investment, and cultural exchange.

As Consul General, Mr. Nomura worked tirelessly to promote mutual understanding and goodwill between the two countries, often acting as a bridge to facilitate communication and collaboration. He was deeply committed to advancing Japanese interests while also supporting local communities in Indonesia through various initiatives. His leadership and diplomatic skills were integral to fostering a positive image of Japan and addressing regional challenges in Southeast Asia.

In addition to his work in Indonesia, Mr. Nomura contributed to Japan's broader foreign policy goals, particularly in the areas of regional integration and international cooperation. He is widely respected for his extensive knowledge of Southeast Asia and his ability to navigate complex diplomatic situations with tact and professionalism.

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CLAY KELLER EATON

(National University of Singapore)

Short bio

Dr. Clay Eaton is a Lecturer in the Department of Japanese Studies at the National University of Singapore (NUS). He coordinates the HSA1000: Asian Interconnections course, an essential component of the College of Humanities and Sciences' common curriculum. Dr. Eaton is a historian whose research focuses on the Japanese occupation of Singapore and the pre-war Japanese communities in Southeast Asia, with broader interests in global imperialism and historical connections between Northeast and Southeast Asia. He received his PhD from Columbia University in 2018.

His scholarly work includes **Strategic Races: Understanding Racial Categories in Japanese-Occupied Singapore**, which examines how racial categories were strategically used by the Japanese administration during the occupation to manage and control various communities. Dr. Eaton is also a co-author of **Co-Producing Ethnicity in Urban Asia**, a study that explores how ethnic identities are collaboratively constructed in urban Asian settings. This research emphasizes the roles of both state policies and grassroots community interactions in shaping ethnicity in cities across Asia.

Through his work, Dr. Eaton contributes to a deeper understanding of the historical and social dynamics of race, power, and imperialism, as well as the evolving construction of ethnic identities in Asia's urban environments.

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KRITTAPHOL VIPHAVEEKUL

(Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University)

Short bio

Dr. Krittaphol Viphaveekul is a researcher at the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. He earned his Ph.D. in International Studies from Waseda University in Japan

Dr. Viphaveekul specializes in the contemporary cultural history of Japan and Thailand, focusing on the production of culture and creative industries such as publishing and animation. His research examines these industries through the lenses of economic, political, and social integration. Notable publications include "The Development of Siamese Book Publishing Business during 1850-1930s: The Transition of Relationship between Print Capital and Print Culture," published in the Journal of Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies.

Abstract

Dilemma of Cultural Engagement and Commercial Protection: Challenge of the Japanese Anime and Manga Distribution in ASEAN

The intersection of copyright protection and fan culture in Japanese popular culture media presents a complex challenge in the globalized era, as seen in Indonesia's engagement with anime and manga. The Japanese popular media like anime and manga has expanded globally, transforming into a transnational commercial industry. Fandom in Southeast Asian countries has surged since the late 20th century, mirroring global trends. This popularity has contributed to enhancing Japan's positive image and soft power influence during a period of

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economic stagnation. However, in the initial stages of this cultural flow, many fans in Southeast Asia, such as Indonesia and Thailand accessed anime and manga primarily through pirated local distributions. Aware of this widespread piracy, Japanese media companies and the government have implemented measures to protect the copyright of anime and manga.

However, while protecting copyright is essential, ensuring diverse fan access to cultural products is equally important. In Indonesia, for instance, legal access to anime and manga has struggled to meet the high demand among local fans. Anime's popularity in Indonesia initially grew through the distribution of pirated manga by local retailers, video-rental shops, online communities, and internet cafes. These unauthorized local channels have fostered an Indonesian anime boom since the 2000s, with fan events like comic markets and cosplay gatherings originating in cities like Yogyakarta. To address unauthorized distribution across various countries, METI and Japanese companies launched the Manga-Anime Guardians Project (MAGP) in 2014 which takes measures against unlicensed streaming websites and local platforms. However, until legal access meets the demand of non-Japanese fans affordably and efficiently, unauthorized fan translations and derivative channels will likely persist. Even when Japanese companies attempt to provide locally translated anime and manga through legal channels in each market, the process is often too slow and licensing costs prohibitively expensive. Protective measures that alienate fans from source material may unintentionally weaken cultural exchange. Additionally, some critics argue that current anti-piracy efforts often prioritize media companies' profit over the needs of both fans and creators. This gap between corporate anti-piracy actions and fan realities highlights the challenge for a balanced approach to copyright protection that supports both accessibility and the sustainability of this global cultural engagement.

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PHAN CAO NHAT ANH

Deputy Director General Vietnam Institute for South Asia, West Asia and
African Studies
(Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences)

Short bio

Dr. Phan Cao Nhat Anh is the Deputy Director-General of the Vietnam Institute of Indian and Southwest Asian Studies, under the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences. With extensive research expertise in Northeast Asia, Dr. Nhat Anh has contributed significantly to the field through various publications. He is the editor of *Adjustment of Political and Social Policies of Japan During the Period of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's Second Rule* (2020), and co-editor of *50 Years of Diplomatic Relations between Vietnam and India: Retrospect and Prospects* (2023). He has also authored articles such as *India-Japan Political-Security Cooperation Under Prime Minister Narendra Modi* (2022), published in the *Journal of Defense Relations*. In addition to his academic work, Dr. Nhat Anh is an active participant in international commentary programs, frequently appearing on Vietnam National Defense Television and the Vietnam News Agency. His research focuses on the political, security, and diplomatic relationships between countries in the region, particularly Vietnam, India, and Japan, making him a key figure in the study of Asia-Pacific relations.

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Abstract

持続可能社会経済発展のために日本が外国人労働者を受け入れ：
日本とのベトナムおよびインドネシアの人材協力の展望

要旨: 日本の高齢者人口は過去最高を記録し、65歳以上の高齢者が日本人のほぼ 3 分の 1 を占めるようになった。日本はすでに労働力不足に直面しており、2040 年までに 1100 万人の労働者が不足する可能性がある。この危機に対応するため、日本政府は労働力を補強し、経済における高齢者への依存を減らすために、日本への若い移民の受け入れを増やそうとしている。ASEAN 諸国は地理的に近く、二国間関係も強い。日本にとって外国人労働者の主要な供給源となりつつある。日本の労働省のデータによると、日本の外国人労働力構造は 2023 年に大きく変化し、ベトナム人労働者が中国人労働者を抜いて最大のグループになる。一方、日本で働くインドネシア人労働者の数も 2018 年と比較して約 3 倍に増加した。インドネシア人は現在、日本の専門職労働者の約 56% を占めている。世界有数の農業生産国になるという目標のもと、インドネシア政府は日本で働いたことのある労働者から専門知識を学びたいと考えている。そのインドネシアとベトナムからの人材は、日本の社会経済発展にとって不可欠である。本稿では、日本のベトナム人・インドネシア人労働者受け入れの現状を探る。また、日本とベトナム、インドネシアとの人材協力の展望を評価する。

キーワード：持続可能な開発、日本、インドネシア、ベトナム、労働、外国人労働者。

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(English translation)

Japan's Acceptance of Foreign Workers for Sustainable Development: Exploring Human Resource Collaboration with Vietnam and Indonesia

Japan's elderly population has reached a record high, with individuals aged 65 and older accounting for nearly one-third of the country's population. Japan is already facing a labor shortage, with projections indicating a shortfall of 11 million workers by 2040. To address this crisis, the Japanese government is increasing efforts to accept more young immigrants to bolster the workforce and reduce reliance on the elderly in the economy. ASEAN countries, due to their geographical proximity and strong bilateral relations, are becoming key sources of foreign labor for Japan. According to Japan's Ministry of Labor, the structure of Japan's foreign workforce underwent a significant shift in 2023, with Vietnamese workers surpassing Chinese workers to become the largest group. Meanwhile, the number of Indonesian workers in Japan has tripled since 2018, with Indonesians now making up approximately 56% of Japan's skilled workforce. Under its goal of becoming one of the world's leading agricultural producers, the Indonesian government seeks to learn expertise from workers who have experience in Japan. Human resources from Indonesia and Vietnam are thus indispensable for Japan's socio-economic development. This paper explores the current state of Vietnamese and Indonesian labor migration to Japan and evaluates the prospects for human resource collaboration between Japan, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

Keywords: *sustainable development, Japan, Indonesia, Vietnam, labor, foreign workers*

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Day Two

Friday, November 29th 2024

Parallel Sessions

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Friday, November 29th, 2024

Parallel Session 1

Linguistic & Japanese Language Skill (1)

Room : Executive Lounge (3rd floor)
Moderator : Nora Mokodompit

Time	Duration	Presenter
08:15 - 08:30	15 Minutes	Putu Dewi Merlyna Yuda Pramesti, Gede Satya Hermawan, and Irvina Restu Handayani Undiksha Japanese Language Education Program Students' Perceptions of the Internship Program to Japan (<i>Persepsi Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Undiksha Terhadap Program Internship ke Jepang</i>)
08:30 - 08:45	15 Minutes	Gede Satya Hermawan Japanese as Foreign Language: Used Uncertainty Expression by Japanese Language Learner (<i>Bahasa Jepang sebagai Bahasa Asing: Penggunaan Ekspresi Keragu-raguan Oleh Pembelajar Bahasa</i>)
08:45 - 09:00	15 Minutes	Alo Karyati The Effectiveness of the Role Play Method Using Youtube Channel in Kaiwa Learning to Improve Japanese Speaking Skills in Semester 1 Students at Pakuan

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		University <i>(Efektivitas Metode Role Play Menggunakan Youtube Channel Dalam Pembelajaran Kaiwa Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Jepang Pada Mahasiswa Semester 1 Universitas Pakuan)</i>
09:00 - 09:15	15 Minutes	Rima Novita Sari, M.Si Analysis Of Students Perspectives On The Utilization Of Video Media For Learning Keigo's Special Verb <i>(Analisis Pendapat Mahasiswa Terhadap Metode Penggunaan Media Video Dalam Pembelajaran Perubahan Kata Kerja Khusus Keigo)</i>
09:15 - 09:30	15 Minutes	Ngurah Indra Pradhana, S.S., M.Hum., Dr. Putu Dewi Merlyna Yuda Pramesti, S.S., M.Hum., and Rebecca Karenia Undiksha Language Ability in Using Kusshon Kotoba by Student of The Japanese Study Program <i>(Kemahiran Dalam Penggunaan Kusshon Kotoba oleh Mahasiswa Program Studi Jepang)</i>

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1. PUTU DEWI MERLYNA YUDA PRAMESTI; GEDE SATYA HERMAWAN; AND IRVINA RESTU HANDAYANI

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

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Undiksha Japanese Language Education Program Students' Perceptions of The Internships Program to Japan

This research aims to determine the perceptions of students from the Japanese Language Education Study Program at Ganesha Education University regarding the internship program to Japan which has been regularly held by the Japanese Language Education study program since 2021 through a cooperative relationship between the study program with Vessel Cooperation and Kowa Cooperation. The internship program is carried out by providing students in semester 4 or semester 6 as interns for six months at the Nikko Alivila Hotel in the Okinawa Region, Japan. This research was conducted using quantitative descriptive methods. Data collection is carried out by distributing questionnaires to active students who are in semesters 4 and 6. Data collection using in-depth interviews will be carried out using random sampling techniques to research subjects, in this case students, to obtain confirmation of the contents of their questionnaires. Furthermore, this research was conducted to find answers to whether there is a relationship or correlation between the opportunity to do an internship in Japan and improving students' Japanese language skills. The results of this research were that 93% of the research subjects had a very good perception of this program, while the remaining 7% said that several things related to the selection process, the type of company chosen for the internship location as well as the pocket money and duration of the program still needed to be studied further. From the results of data analysis from filling out questionnaires and interviews with research subjects, it was found that there was

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a very significant correlation between the internship program and the improvement in Japanese language skills of students who had the opportunity to do an internship in Japan, apart from that, students' soft skills were also honed by participating in this program.

Keywords: *perception, internship program, students*

Persepsi Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Undiksha Terhadap Program Internship ke Jepang

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha terhadap program internship ke Jepang yang rutin diselenggarakan oleh program studi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang sejak tahun 2021 melalui hubungan kerjasama antara program studi dengan Vessel cooperation dan Kowa cooperation. Program internship dilakukan dengan memberikan kesempatan mahasiswa semester 4 atau semester 6 sebagai tenaga magang selama enam bulan di Hotel Nikko Alivila yang ada di Kawasan Okinawa Jepang. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menyebarkan angket kepada mahasiswa aktif yang duduk pada semester 4 dan 6. Pengumpulan data dengan teknik wawancara mendalam (in depth interview) akan dilakukan dengan teknik random sampling kepada subjek penelitian dalam hal ini mahasiswa untuk mendapat konfirmasi terhadap isian angket mereka. Lebih jauh penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menemukan jawaban apakah ada hubungan atau korelasi antara kesempatan melakukan internship di Jepang dengan peningkatan kemampuan Bahasa Jepang mahasiswa. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah dari 93% subyek penelitian memiliki persepsi yang sangat baik terhadap program ini, sedangkan 7% sisanya menyampaikan bahwa beberapa hal terkait proses seleksi, jenis pilihan perusahaan lokasi internship serta uang saku dan durasi program masih perlu dikaji lebih lanjut. Dari hasil analisis data pengisian angket dan wawancara dengan subyek penelitian ditemukan bahwa ada korelasi yang sangat signifikan antara program internship dengan peningkatan kemampuan berbahasa Jepang dari mahasiswa yang mendapat kesempatan

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melakukan internship ke Jepang, selain itu soft skill mahasiswa juga terasah dengan keikutsertaan program ini.

Kata Kunci: *persepsi, program magang, mahasiswa*

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2. GEDE SATYA HERMAWAN, S.S, M.SI

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Japanese as Foreign Language: Used Uncertainty Expression by Japanese Language Learner

The use of Marugoto books in the Japanese language education study program at Ganesha University of Education began in 2023. The 1st-year students in 2023 use Marugoto books from level A1 to A2 basic level 1. Then, there are expressions of hesitation in Japanese such as the endings -kana, -deshouka, or the use of -kamo/-kamoshirenai. This discussion will discuss the use of students' expressions of hesitation using the form -kamoshirenai. This is because students have not obtained the pattern (found in A2 basic level 2) but students have tried to use it. The method of data collection is through tests. At each meeting in class, students are asked to make example sentences from patterns they already know. 531 data in the form of sentences were collected, and after being classified, there were 18 sentences containing the pattern -kamoshirenai. Using a syntactic approach, the discussion will explain the use of expressions of hesitation by students. The analysis found that most (66.67%) of the expressions of doubt made by students did not indicate the reason for the possible occurrence. Only six sentences (33.33%) completed their sentences with reasons or things that caused the doubt to happen. This shows that students are more focused on using the right sentence pattern rather than on the appropriateness of the sentence context.

Keywords: *language expression, Japanese as foreign language, Marugoto, syntax*

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Bahasa Jepang sebagai Bahasa Asing: Penggunaan Ekspresi Keraguran Oleh Pembelajar Bahasa

Penggunaan buku Marugoto di program studi pendidikan bahasa Jepang, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha dimulai pada tahun 2023. Mahasiswa tingkat 1 tahun 2023 mempergunakan buku Marugoto level A1 hingga A2 tingkat dasar 1. Kemudian, terdapat ekspresi keragu-raguan dalam bahasa Jepang seperti penggunaan akhiran -kana, -deshouka, atau pun penggunaan -kamo/kamoshirenai. Pada diskusi ini akan membahas penggunaan ekspresi keraguran mahasiswa yang menggunakan bentuk -kamoshirenai. Hal ini disebabkan karena sebenarnya mahasiswa belum mendapatkan pola tersebut (terdapat di A2 tingkat dasar 2) tetapi mahasiswa sudah mencoba untuk menggunakannya. Metode pengumpulan data melalui tes. Setiap pertemuan di dalam kelas mahasiswa diminta untuk membuat contoh kalimat dari pola yang mereka sudah ketahui. Terkumpul 531 data berupa kalimat, dan setelah diklasifikasikan terdapat 18 kalimat yang memuat pola -kamoshirenai. Menggunakan pendekatan sintaksis, diskusi akan menjelaskan penggunaan ekspresi keragu-raguan oleh mahasiswa. Dari melakukan analisis ditemukan bahwa sebagian besar (66,67%) ekspresi keragu-raguan yang dibuat oleh mahasiswa tanpa menunjukkan alasan terjadinya perihai yang dimungkin. Hanya enam kalimat (33.33%) yang melengkapi kalimatnya dengan alasan atau hal yang menyebabkan keragu-raguan itu terjadi. Hal ini menunjukkan mahasiswa lebih terfokus pada penggunaan pola kalimat yang tepat dibandingkan dengan kesesuaian konteks kalimat.

Kata Kunci: *ekspresi bahasa, bahasa Jepang sebagai bahasa asing, Marugoto, sintaksis*

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3. ALO KARYATI, M.PD

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The Effectiveness of the Role Play Method Using Youtube Channel in Kaiwa Learning to Improve Japanese Speaking Skills in Semester 1 Students at Pakuan University

This research discusses the effectiveness of using youtube media in elementary level Kaiwa learning. In language skills, we recognize four language skills, namely writing, reading, listening and speaking. Of these four abilities, speaking has an important role. Through speaking we can communicate with many people. As in the Kaiwa course, the role play method is used with youtube as the learning medium. Youtube is a video sharing site. The formulation of the research problem is: (1) What is the student's ability to speak Japanese before using the youtube channel? (2) How are students' speaking abilities after using the youtube channel? (3) How are students' speaking abilities different before and after using the youtube channel? This type of research is pure experimentation. The population and sample in this research were 25 first semester students of the Japanese Literature Study Program at Pakuan University. The data analysis technique in this research uses SPSS and is analyzed descriptively quantitatively for pretest and posttest results. It is hoped that the results of this research will be useful for students learning Japanese at Pakuan University in particular, and can be useful for students learning Japanese in Indonesia in general.

Keywords: *kaiwa, role play, youtube channel, speaking ability*

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Efektivitas Metode Role Play Menggunakan Youtube Channel Dalam Pembelajaran Kaiwa Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Jepang Pada Mahasiswa Semester 1 Universitas Pakuan

Dalam kemampuan berbahasa kita mengenal empat kemampuan berbahasa, yaitu menulis, membaca, menyimak dan berbicara. Dari keempat kemampuan tersebut, berbicara yang memiliki peran penting. Melalui berbicara kita dapat berkomunikasi dengan banyak orang. Seperti pada mata kuliah *kaiwa* menggunakan metode *role play* dengan youtube sebagai media pembelajarannya. Youtube adalah sebuah situs berbagi video. Rumusan masalah penelitian ini adalah: (1) Bagaimana kemampuan mahasiswa dalam berbicara bahasa Jepang sebelum menggunakan media youtube *channel*? (2) Bagaimana kemampuan berbicara mahasiswa setelah menggunakan media youtube *channel*? (3) Bagaimana perbedaan kemampuan berbicara mahasiswa sebelum dan sesudah menggunakan media youtube *channel*? Jenis penelitian ini eksperimen murni. Populasi dan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa semester 1 Prodi Sastra Jepang Universitas Pakuan sebanyak 20 – 25 orang. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan SPSS dan dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif untuk hasil *pretest* dan *posttest*. Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi mahasiswa pembelajar bahasa Jepang di Universitas Pakuan pada khususnya, dan dapat bermanfaat bagi mahasiswa pembelajar Bahasa Jepang di Indonesia pada umumnya.

Kata Kunci: *kaiwa, role play, Youtube channel, kemampuan berbicara*

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4. RIMA NOVITA SARI, M.SI and RAHMA FITRI ALIFAH, M.HUM

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Analysis Of Students Perspectives On The Utilization Of Video Media For Learning Keigo's Special Verb

This study is a preliminary research into the use of video content to support lectures and gather feedback from students regarding their understanding of the Japanese *keigo* special verb, namely *sonkeigo* and *kenjougo*. The polite Japanese language known as *keigo* is thought to be challenging to employ. Students at the intermediate level of the Japanese language need to comprehend how these particular verbs change. *Sonkeigo*, *kenjougo*, and *teineigo* are the three forms of usage that need to be comprehended, which makes *keigo* more challenging. The methodology is an observation of fifth-semester students enrolled in Darma Persada University's Business Japanese 1 course. Before the class begins once a week, students must sing the special verbs of *sonkeigo* and *kenjougo*. At the end of course, students receive a closed questionnaire using a Google Form. To yet, 26 students have completed the questionnaire. The study findings examined and analyzed students' perceptions of using video content to help them remember the unique verbs *sonkeigo* and *kenjougo*. The findings showed that 96.1% of students were more interested in studying *keigo*, and 96.2% of students said the learning approach was successful in helping them memorize the special verbs *sonkeigo* and *kenjougo*.

Keywords: *keigo, keigo special verbs, video media usage, business Japanese*

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Analisis Pendapat Mahasiswa Terhadap Metode Penggunaan Media Video Dalam Pembelajaran Perubahan Kata Kerja Khusus Keigo

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian awal mengenai penggunaan media video untuk membantu perkuliahan dan mendengarkan pendapat mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran perubahan kata kerja khusus *keigo* dalam bahasa Jepang, yaitu *sonkeigo* dan *kenjougo*. *Keigo* merupakan bahasa sopan dalam bahasa Jepang yang dianggap sulit dalam penggunaannya. Namun demikian, mahasiswa yang berada pada tingkatan bahasa Jepang menengah (*intermediate*) diharuskan memahami perubahan kata kerja khusus tersebut. *Keigo* dianggap sulit karena adanya tiga jenis penggunaan yang harus dipahami yang disebut sebagai *sonkeigo*, *kenjougo*, dan *teineigo*. Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi yang telah dilakukan di mahasiswa semester 5 dalam perkuliahan Bahasa Jepang Bisnis 1 di Universitas Darma Persada. Mahasiswa ditayangkan video secara rutin sebanyak seminggu satu kali dan diharuskan menyanyikan kata kerja khusus *sonkeigo* dan *kenjougo* sebelum memulai perkuliahan. Kemudian, mahasiswa diberikan kuesioner tertutup di akhir perkuliahan menggunakan *google form*. Mahasiswa yang mengisi kuesioner tersebut berjumlah 26 orang. Hasil penelitian menganalisis dan menyimpulkan pendapat mahasiswa terhadap penggunaan media video dalam menghapuskan kata kerja khusus *sonkeigo* dan *kenjougo*. Hasilnya adalah 96,2% menyatakan bahwa metode pembelajaran tersebut efektif untuk menghapuskan kata kerja khusus *sonkeigo* dan *kenjougo*, dan 96,1% menambah minat mahasiswa untuk mempelajari *keigo*.

Kata Kunci: *keigo*, kata kerja khusus *keigo*, penggunaan media video, bahasa Jepang bisnis

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5. NGURAH INDRA PRADHANA, S.S., M.HUM., DR. PUTU DEWI MERLYNA, YUDA PRAMESTI, S.S., M.HUM., and REBECCA KARENIA

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Language Ability in Using *Kusshon Kotoba* by Student of The Japanese Study Program

This study focuses on the accuracy, errors, and variations in the use of words or terms such as *Kusshon kotoba* in Japanese. The use of these words is closely related to the situation and the speaker, which is also associated with the level of politeness. This is also a challenge for Japanese language learners in determining the right term for the situation and meaning of the speech. Data were obtained using a questionnaire method to students of the Japanese Study Program through research collaboration with ASPBJI. This study uses the socio-pragmatic theory by Leech and the SPEAKING theory by Dell Hymes. The results of this study will be a guide in the form of a textbook for Japanese language learners who want to learn *kusshon kotoba*. This study was conducted from June to September 2024. A total of 77 data were obtained from 6 State Universities throughout Indonesia. The informants consisted of 50.6% male and 49.4% female. A total of 53.2% of informants were students who had studied Japanese for more than 3 years so that they had studied and used *kusshon kotoba*. Most of the informants were able to answer correctly the use of *Kusshon kotoba* for offers of help (93.5%), to argue (83.1%), in formal situations (83.1%), for refusal (72.7%), to ask for correction (68.8%), and for requests (50.6%). As many as 83.1% of informants wanted to deepen the use of *kusshon kotoba*. This is considered important in communicating in Japanese.

Keywords: *Keigo, kusshon kotoba, socio-pragmatics.*

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Kemahiran Dalam Penggunaan *Kusshon Kotoba* oleh Mahasiswa Program Studi Jepang

Penelitian ini berfokus pada ketepatan, kesalahan, dan variasi penggunaan kata atau istilah seperti *kusshon kotoba* dalam bahasa Jepang. Penggunaan kata-kata tersebut erat kaitannya dengan situasi dan penutur, yang juga dikaitkan dengan tingkat kesantunan. Hal ini juga menjadi tantangan bagi pembelajar bahasa Jepang dalam menentukan istilah yang tepat untuk situasi dan makna tuturan. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan metode angket kepada mahasiswa Program Studi Bahasa Jepang melalui kerjasama penelitian dengan ASPBJI. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori sosio-pragmatik oleh Leech dan teori SPEAKING oleh Dell Hymes. Hasil penelitian ini akan menjadi panduan berupa buku teks bagi pembelajar bahasa Jepang yang ingin mempelajari *kusshon kotoba*. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Juni sampai dengan September 2024. Sebanyak 77 data diperoleh dari 6 Perguruan Tinggi Negeri di seluruh Indonesia. Informan terdiri dari 50,6% laki-laki dan 49,4% perempuan. Sebanyak 53,2% informan merupakan mahasiswa yang telah belajar bahasa Jepang lebih dari 3 tahun sehingga telah mempelajari dan menggunakan *kusshon kotoba*. Sebagian besar informan mampu menjawab dengan benar penggunaan *kusshon kotoba* untuk menawarkan bantuan (93,5%), untuk membantah (83,1%), dalam situasi formal (83,1%), untuk menolak (72,7%), untuk meminta koreksi (68,8%), dan untuk permintaan (50,6%). Sebanyak 83,1% informan ingin memperdalam penggunaan *kusshon kotoba*. Hal ini dinilai penting dalam berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Jepang.

Kata Kunci: keigo, *kusshon kotoba*, sosio-pragmatik

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Parallel Session 2

Socio - Cultural Issues (1)

Room : Transfer Room 2 (2nd floor)
Moderator : Soekotjo Hardiwinoto, S.H., LL.M.

Time	Duration	Presenter
08:15 - 08:30	15 Minutes	Hamdan Nafiatur Rosyida, S.S., M.Si. The Role of Cultural Diplomacy in Fostering Sustainable Practices: The Japan Foundation Jakarta as Main Actor to Strengthen Japan-Indonesia Bilateral Relationship <i>(Peran Diplomasi Budaya dalam Membangun Praktik Berkelanjutan: Japan Foundation Jakarta Sebagai Aktor Utama dalam Memperkuat Hubungan Bilateral Jepang-Indonesia)</i>
08:30 - 08:45	15 Minutes	Dr. Aninditya Gita Kireina Persada, S.H., M.H. Sustainable Relationship Between Indonesia and Japan in Expanding Employment Fields <i>(Hubungan Berkelanjutan Antara Indonesia dan Jepang dalam Memperluas Lapangan Pekerjaan)</i>
08:45 -	15 Minutes	Edy Hariyadi, Heru S.P. Saputra, and Ali Badrudin Trends in Japanese-style Business and Product Names in

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09:00		Indonesia: Local Adaptation and Cultural Appeal (<i>Tren Nama Usaha dan Produk Bergaya Jepang di Indonesia: Adaptasi Lokal dan Daya Tarik Budaya</i>)
09:00 - 09:15	15 Minutes	Drs. Ir. Abdullah Helmy, M.Pd, Ph.D. Enhancing Japan-Indonesia Bilateral Cooperation in Higher Education for The Future (<i>Meningkatkan Kerja Sama Bilateral Jepang-Indonesia di Bidang Pendidikan Tinggi untuk Masa Depan</i>)
09:15 - 09:30	15 Minutes	Dr. Puspa Mirani Kadir, M.A, Susiyanti Rusyan Maritime Concept, Ideology, and Wisdom in Japanese and Indonesian Proverbs: A Comparative Study (<i>Konsep, Ideologi, dan Kearifan Maritim dalam Peribahasa Jepang dan Indonesia: Sebuah Studi Komparatif</i>)

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1. HAMDAN NAFIATUR ROSYIDA, S.S., M.SI.

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The Role of Cultural Diplomacy in Fostering Sustainable Practices: The Japan Foundation Jakarta as Main Actor to Strengthen Japan-Indonesia Bilateral Relationship

The paper examines the Japan Foundation Jakarta's 14-year cultural diplomacy activity in Indonesia and its challenges and potential for future cultural diplomacy. As a state actor of the Japanese government in Indonesian diplomacy, the Japan Foundation Jakarta promotes arts and culture, teaches Japanese, and offers Japanese studies. A mixed method research approach integrates and analyzes quantitative and qualitative data to provide more thorough research results. Researchers use Publish or Perish (pop) to extract bibliographic metadata from Japan Foundation research papers, which vosviewer visualizes. Secondary data including credible journals, websites, news sites, and Japan Foundation social media content are used to gather information on the Japan Foundation Jakarta's cultural diplomacy efforts.

The findings reveal that the Japan Foundation Jakarta promotes Japanese culture top-down at the academic and grassroots levels. This shows that the Japan Foundation maintains the leading cultural diplomacy by holding exhibitions, competitions, mission exchanges, and conferences that enhance Japan's national interest. Cultural diplomacy may promote grassroots acceptance of Japanese culture, while state-level trust can boost economic and political links. Future diplomatic operations of the Japan Foundation can be more diverse and include a wider spectrum of society as a comprehensive strategic partner of both nations.

Keywords: *bilateral relations, cultural diplomacy, Japan, state actor*

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Peran Diplomasi Budaya dalam Membangun Praktik Berkelanjutan: *Japan Foundation* Jakarta Sebagai Aktor Utama dalam Memperkuat Hubungan Bilateral Jepang-Indonesia

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan bentuk aktivitas diplomasi budaya Jepang di Indonesia yang dilakukan oleh *Japan Foundation* Jakarta dalam 14 tahun terakhir, serta menganalisis tantangan dan peluang dalam melakukan diplomasi budaya di masa depan. *Japan Foundation* Jakarta menjadi menjadi *state-actor* pemerintah Jepang dalam melakukan diplomasi di Indonesia adalah 3 pilar, yaitu penyebaran kesenian dan kebudayaan, sumber utama pembelajaran Bahasa Jepang, serta pengadaan studi Jepang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *mixed method*, dengan menggunakan aplikasi *Publish or Perish (pop)* untuk memanen metadata bibliografi terkait jurnal yang membahas mengenai peran *Japan Foundation*, lalu data divisualisasi menggunakan aplikasi *vosviewer*. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder berupa artikel jurnal bereputasi, website dan situs berita valid, serta konten sosial media *Japan Foundation*, dengan batasan materi adalah aktivitas diplomasi budaya yang dilakukan oleh *Japan Foundation* Jakarta.

Temuan yang diperoleh adalah *Japan Foundation* Jakarta terlibat aktif dalam penyebaran budaya Jepang yang menasar level akademisi dan *grass root* dengan pendekatan *top-down*. Hal ini menunjukkan *Japan Foundation* tetap mempertahankan posisinya sebagai aktor utama dalam melakukan diplomasi budaya dengan cara melakukan ekisibisi, kompetisi, pertukaran misi, dan juga konferensi untuk mencapai kepentingan nasional (*national interest*) Jepang. Melalui diplomasi budaya, penerimaan budaya Jepang dapat tercipta di level *grassroot*, sedangkan di level *state*, tercipta rasa *trust* oleh kedua negara, sehingga dapat semakin memperkuat hubungan bilateral kedua negara di bidang ekonomi dan politik. Di masa depan, *Japan Foundation* dapat memanfaatkan

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status *comprehensive strategic partner* kedua negara untuk dapat melaksanakan aktivitas diplomasinya dengan lebih beragam dan menyasar berbagai lapisan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: *diplomasi budaya, hubungan bilateral, Jepang, state actor*

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2. DR. ANINDITYA GITA KIREINA PERSADA, S.H., M.H.

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Sustainable Relationship Between Indonesia and Japan in Expanding Employment Fields

This paper examines the latest developments in the cooperation between Indonesia and Japan regarding Indonesian migrant workers, with a focus on the extension of the Specified Skilled Workers (SSW) program and its implications for sustainable manpower management. The recent extension of the Memorandum of Cooperation (moc) on the SSW program aims to address labor shortages in Japan's care and industrial sectors while also promoting a sustainable workforce. The Indonesian government has proposed expanding the SSW program from 14 to 18 sectors and establishing a quota of 820,000 workers for the period from 2024 to 2029. The focus on sustainability is evident in efforts to ensure long-term skill development and provide adequate support for workers, contributing to stable employment opportunities and improved livelihoods. Additionally, the Indonesian ambassador to Japan has requested the Japanese parliament to strengthen protections for Indonesian migrant workers in light of the growing number of Indonesians in Japan. This highlights the importance of legislative and policy measures to create a fair and sustainable labor environment. Such initiatives are crucial for ensuring that both countries benefit from the exchange in a way that maintains economic stability, protects worker rights, and addresses the long-term welfare of the workforce. The findings underline the need for a comprehensive approach that combines labor mobility with sustainable policies, ensuring fair practices and economic resilience for both sending and receiving countries.

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Keywords: *Specified Skilled Workers, relationship, sustainable, employment, Indonesia, Japan*

Hubungan Berkelanjutan Antara Indonesia dan Jepang dalam Memperluas Lapangan Pekerjaan

Makalah ini mengkaji perkembangan terkini kerja sama antara Indonesia dan Jepang terkait pekerja migran Indonesia, dengan fokus pada perluasan program Pekerja Terampil Spesifik (PSS) dan implikasinya terhadap pengelolaan tenaga kerja yang berkelanjutan. Perpanjangan Nota Kesepahaman (moc) terkini tentang program PSS bertujuan untuk mengatasi kekurangan tenaga kerja di sektor perawatan dan industri Jepang sekaligus mendorong tenaga kerja yang berkelanjutan. Pemerintah Indonesia telah mengusulkan perluasan program PSS dari 14 menjadi 18 sektor dan menetapkan kuota 820.000 pekerja untuk periode 2024 hingga 2029. Fokus pada keberlanjutan terbukti dalam upaya untuk memastikan pengembangan keterampilan jangka panjang dan memberikan dukungan yang memadai bagi pekerja, yang berkontribusi pada kesempatan kerja yang stabil dan peningkatan mata pencaharian.

Selain itu, Duta Besar Indonesia untuk Jepang telah meminta parlemen Jepang untuk memperkuat perlindungan bagi pekerja migran Indonesia mengingat semakin banyaknya warga negara Indonesia di Jepang. Hal ini menyoroti pentingnya langkah-langkah legislatif dan kebijakan untuk menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang adil dan berkelanjutan. Prakarsa semacam itu penting untuk memastikan bahwa kedua negara memperoleh manfaat dari pertukaran tersebut dengan cara yang menjaga stabilitas ekonomi, melindungi hak-hak pekerja, dan memperhatikan kesejahteraan jangka panjang para pekerja. Temuan tersebut menggarisbawahi perlunya pendekatan komprehensif yang

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menggabungkan mobilitas tenaga kerja dengan kebijakan yang berkelanjutan, memastikan praktik yang adil dan ketahanan ekonomi bagi negara pengirim dan penerima.

Kata Kunci: *Pekerja Berketerampilan Khusus, hubungan, berkelanjutan, pekerja, Indonesia, Jepang*

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3. EDY HARIYADI; HERU S.P. SAPUTRA; and ALI BADRUDIN

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Trends in Japanese-style Business and Product Names in Indonesia: Local Adaptation and Cultural Appeal

This article discusses the trend of using Japanese-style business and product names in Indonesia, which has developed since the 1990s along with the popularity of Japanese pop culture such as anime and manga. This trend not only includes original Japanese products but also reflects local creativity in adapting Japanese elements to business names and concepts to attract consumers. This study uses case study and content analysis methods to identify patterns of adaptation of Japanese-inspired names and designs in various culinary businesses and products in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to understand how the adaptation of Japanese-style names, which are actually based on regional languages, can create unique appeal and increase consumer engagement in the Indonesian market. Case examples include restaurant names such as Kashimura (I Offer Affordable), Onokabe (There's Everything), and Kendo (Long Potatoes), which sound like Japanese names but have meanings in local languages. The results show that the use of names that combine Japanese elements with regional languages can increase cultural appeal while creating an image that is easy to remember and familiar to consumers. In addition, local adaptations to culinary designs and flavors play a role in maintaining the popularity and sustainability of Japanese-style businesses in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Japanese-style business names, Indonesia, consumer trends, local adaptations, cultural appeal*

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Tren Nama Usaha dan Produk Bergaya Jepang di Indonesia: Adaptasi Lokal dan Daya Tarik Budaya

Artikel ini membahas tren penggunaan nama usaha dan produk bergaya Jepang di Indonesia, yang berkembang sejak tahun 1990-an seiring dengan popularitas budaya pop Jepang seperti anime dan manga. Tren ini tidak hanya mencakup produk asli Jepang tetapi juga mencerminkan kreativitas lokal dalam mengadaptasi elemen Jepang pada nama dan konsep bisnis untuk menarik perhatian konsumen. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus dan analisis konten untuk mengidentifikasi pola adaptasi nama dan desain yang terinspirasi dari Jepang pada berbagai usaha kuliner dan produk di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah memahami bagaimana adaptasi nama bergaya Jepang, yang sebenarnya berbasis bahasa daerah, dapat menciptakan daya tarik unik dan meningkatkan keterikatan konsumen di pasar Indonesia. Contoh kasus meliputi nama restoran seperti *Kashimura* (Kuberi Murah), *Onokabe* (Ada Semua), dan *Kendo* (Kentang Dowo), yang terdengar seperti nama Jepang namun memiliki makna dalam bahasa lokal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan nama yang menggabungkan elemen Jepang dengan bahasa daerah dapat meningkatkan daya tarik budaya sekaligus menciptakan citra yang mudah diingat dan akrab bagi konsumen. Selain itu, adaptasi lokal pada desain dan cita rasa kuliner turut berperan dalam mempertahankan popularitas dan keberlanjutan usaha bergaya Jepang di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *nama usaha bergaya Jepang, Indonesia, tren konsumen, adaptasi lokal, daya tarik budaya*

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4. DRS. IR. ABDULLAH HELMY, M.PD, PH.D.

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Enhancing Japan-Indonesia Bilateral Cooperation in Higher Education for the Future

Enhancing bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Japan in higher education will benefit both countries by promoting economic growth, promoting cultural interaction, and boosting innovation. Creating industry-academia ties, supporting exchange programs, and creating combined academic programs are important ways to improve collaboration. In disciplines like engineering, technology, and sustainability, faculty/student interactions, joint degree programs, and research partnerships can foster information exchange and cross-cultural understanding. Creating alliances with the business sector can assist in matching industry demands with educational achievements, giving students employable, marketable skills. Along with increased financial aid and scholarships, language and cultural initiatives can facilitate cross-border learning and integration even more. Joint solutions and breakthroughs can result from collaborative research addressing common issues like climate change and sustainable development. Prioritizing digital transformation will also make education more accessible, especially in rural regions, and maintaining professional relationships can be achieved by creating strong alumni networks and job placement services. Japan and Indonesia can equip future generations with the knowledge, connections, and intercultural abilities required to tackle global issues by concentrating on these areas.

Keywords: *Japan-Indonesia cooperation, Digital Transformation, Innovation, Industry-academia ties*

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Meningkatkan Kerja Sama Bilateral Jepang-Indonesia di Bidang Pendidikan Tinggi untuk Masa Depan

Meningkatkan kerja sama bilateral antara Indonesia dan Jepang dalam pendidikan tinggi akan menguntungkan kedua negara dengan mempromosikan pertumbuhan ekonomi, mempromosikan interaksi budaya, dan mendorong inovasi. Membangun hubungan antara industri dan akademisi, mendukung program pertukaran, dan menciptakan program akademik gabungan adalah cara-cara penting untuk meningkatkan kolaborasi. Dalam disiplin seperti teknik, teknologi, dan keberlanjutan, interaksi antara fakultas/mahasiswa, program gelar bersama, dan kemitraan penelitian dapat mendorong pertukaran informasi dan pemahaman lintas budaya. Membuat aliansi dengan sektor bisnis dapat membantu mencocokkan permintaan industri dengan pencapaian pendidikan, memberikan keterampilan yang dapat dipasarkan dan dipekerjakan kepada siswa. Bersama dengan peningkatan bantuan keuangan dan beasiswa, inisiatif bahasa dan budaya dapat memfasilitasi pembelajaran lintas batas dan integrasi lebih lanjut. Solusi dan terobosan bersama dapat dihasilkan dari penelitian kolaboratif yang menangani masalah umum seperti perubahan iklim dan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Memprioritaskan transformasi digital juga akan membuat pendidikan lebih mudah diakses, terutama di daerah pedesaan, dan menjaga hubungan profesional dapat dicapai dengan menciptakan jaringan alumni yang kuat dan layanan penempatan kerja. Jepang dan Indonesia dapat membekali generasi mendatang dengan pengetahuan, koneksi, dan kemampuan antarbudaya yang diperlukan untuk mengatasi masalah global dengan memfokuskan pada area-area ini.

Kata kunci: Kerja sama Jepang-Indonesia, Transformasi Digital, Inovasi, Hubungan Industri-akademisi

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5. DR. PUSPA MIRANI KADIR, M.A and SUSIYANTI RUSYAN

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Maritime Concept, Ideology, and Wisdom in Japanese and Indonesian Proverbs: A Comparative Study

This study examines proverbs in Indonesian and Japanese languages observed through environmental-based cultural and literary learning at SMK Negeri 1 Pelabuhan Ratu, Sekolah Alam Generasi Lestari, Sekolah Bahrin Ulum in the Sukabumi area, West Java. In these schools, awareness of the importance of knowing maritime culture is the first step in education. One important aspect in the maritime vision of the Indonesian nation is Maritime Culture. In the context of this study, observations focus on the forms of maritime-themed proverbs. Proverbs become Proverbs are local wisdom or folksy wisdom that contains morals or truths that are values adopted by a society. Additionally, Foley (1997, 361) mentions that proverbs are an extraordinary example to describe the relationship between culture, language, and human thought. The research data for the form of proverbs were taken from the Indonesian Proverb Dictionary and the Japanese Proverb Dictionary which have been translated into Indonesian. This simple contrastive analysis study will adjust to the important variables in content analysis. The first thing to do is to analyze the proverb data in two languages, namely Indonesian and Japanese. In this comparison of proverbs (*kotowaza*) between Indonesia and Japan, both of which are maritime countries, at least the concept and ideology of local wisdom reflected in their respective cultures will be revealed so that understanding these differences will increase insight into how to interact in international life. Through this research, research implications and recommendations for the education office will also be discussed.

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Keywords: *maritime culture, environmental awareness, local wisdom, kotowaza*

Konsep, Ideologi, dan Kearifan Maritim dalam Peribahasa Jepang dan Indonesia: Sebuah Studi Komparatif

Penelitian ini menelaah peribahasa dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jepang yang diamati melalui pembelajaran budaya dan sastra berbasis lingkungan di SMK Negeri 1 Pelabuhan Ratu, Sekolah Alam Generasi Lestari, Sekolah Bahrin Ulum di wilayah Sukabumi, Jawa Barat. Pada sekolah-sekolah tersebut, kesadaran akan pentingnya mengenal budaya maritim menjadi langkah awal pendidikan. Salah satu aspek penting dalam visi maritim bangsa Indonesia adalah Budaya Maritim. Dalam konteks penelitian ini, pengamatan berfokus pada bentuk-bentuk peribahasa bertema maritim. Peribahasa menjadi Peribahasa merupakan kearifan lokal atau *folksy wisdom* yang mengandung moral atau kebenaran yang merupakan nilai-nilai yang dianut oleh suatu masyarakat. Lebih lanjut, Foley (1997, 361) mengemukakan peribahasa merupakan contoh yang luar biasa untuk menggambarkan hubungan antara budaya, bahasa, dan pemikiran manusia. Data penelitian bentuk peribahasa diambil dari Kamus peribahasa Bahasa Indonesia dan Kamus peribahasa Bahasa Jepang yang telah diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian analisis kontrastif sederhana ini akan menyesuaikan dengan variabel-variabel penting dalam analisis isi. Hal pertama yang harus dilakukan adalah menganalisis data peribahasa dalam dua bahasa, yaitu bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jepang. Dalam perbandingan peribahasa (*kotowaza*) Indonesia dan Jepang yang sama-sama merupakan negara maritim ini, setidaknya akan

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terungkap konsep dan ideologi kearifan lokal yang tercermin dalam budaya masing-masing sehingga pemahaman akan perbedaan tersebut akan menambah wawasan tentang cara berinteraksi dalam kehidupan antarbangsa. Melalui penelitian ini, implikasi penelitian dan rekomendasi bagi dinas pendidikan akan turut didiskusikan.

Kata Kunci: *budaya maritim, kesadaran lingkungan, kearifan lokal, kotowaza*

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Parallel Session 3

Literature Studies (1)

Room : Transfer Room 3 (2nd floor)
Moderator : Aldrie Alman Drajat

Time	Duration	Presenter
08:15 - 08:30	15 Minutes	Dr. Setiyani Wardhaningtyas, Heni Hernawati, and Dwi Puspitosari Democracy and Imperialism in Works of Ookuma Shigenobu: A Study for Japanese History Material Teaching at Semarang State University (<i>Demokrasi dan Imperialisme dalam Rekam Jejak Ookuma Shigenobu: Studi Tentang Materi Ajar Mata Kuliah Sejarah Jepang di Universitas Negeri Semarang</i>)
08:30 - 08:45	15 Minutes	Viana Aulia Devi, Nina Alia Ariefa Representation of Nature in Japanese and Indonesian Folktale (<i>Representasi Alam dalam Cerita Rakyat Jepang dan Indonesia</i>)
08:45 - 08:55	15 Minutes	Daffa Putra Pratama, Wawat Rahwati Alternative History of the Sengoku Era: Religious

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09:00		Narratives of Otomo and Ikko-Ikki Clans in the Video Game Total War: Shogun 2 <i>(Sejarah Alternatif Era Sengoku: Narasi Agama Clan Otomo dan Ikko-Ikki dalam Video Game Total War: Shogun 2)</i>
09:00 - 09:15	15 Minutes	Aldrie Alman Drajat, MA Exchange Students' Experience as Knowledge: Re(reading) Japan and Nationalism through Reflexive Narrative of Returnees <i>(Pengalaman Siswa Pertukaran sebagai Pengetahuan: Membaca Ulang Jepang dan Nasionalisme dengan Narasi Reflektif)</i>
09:15 - 09:30	15 Minutes	Rifqaiza Pravangesta M.Si., Aditya Martin Muhammad, S.Hum. Mystery, Horror, and Thriller: A Look at the Lack of Thematic Diversification in Japanese Literature Translated into Indonesian <i>(Misteri, Horor, dan Thriller: Menilik Minimnya Diversifikasi Tema Karya Sastra Jepang yang Diterjemahkan ke Bahasa Indonesia)</i>

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1. DR. SETIYANI WARDHANINGTYAS; HENI HERNAWATI; and DWI PUSPITOSARI

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Democracy and Imperialism in Works of Ookuma Shigenobu: A Study for Japanese History Material Teaching at Semarang State University

The establishment of effective governance and democracy in any nation is undeniably influenced by its interactions and learning from global communities. In this context, a productive way to make Japanese history more pertinent to Indonesia's current educational framework is by offering teaching materials that resonate with the nation's present realities. As Indonesia works to enhance its democratic practices, this study focuses on Ookuma Shigenobu, a key political figure during Japan's Meiji (1868-1912) and Taisho (1912-1926) eras. Among the significant positions he held were Minister of Finance, Foreign Minister, leader of the Rikken Kaishinto Party, Prime Minister, and Rector of Waseda University. Ookuma is widely recognized as a proponent of democracy and consistently self-identified as a democrat. However, this study uncovers a more nuanced aspect of Ookuma's character, including his imperialist and militarist inclinations, which became more pronounced in the later stages of his career. This raises a critical question: Why is Ookuma so frequently regarded as a democrat? What kind of democracy did he embody? This research employs a heuristic approach, drawing from historical texts, and utilizes a synthetic interpretive framework. The findings suggest that, while Ookuma made substantial contributions to Japan's democratic development, he at times fell short of fundamental democratic values, such as the equality of rights for all citizens. On several occasions, he bypassed democratic processes to serve his

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own interests. Consequently, his democratic vision was inconsistent, shaped by personal motivations rather than steadfast adherence to democratic principles

Keywords: *Democracy, imperialism, material teaching*

Demokrasi dan Imperialisme dalam Rekam Jejak Ookuma Shigenobu: Studi Tentang Materi Ajar Mata Kuliah Sejarah Jepang di Universitas Negeri Semarang

Pelaksanaan pemerintahan yang efektif dan demokrasi di negara manapun tak dapat dipungkiri dipengaruhi oleh interaksi dan pembelajaran dari komunitas global. Dalam konteks ini, cara yang produktif untuk membuat sejarah Jepang lebih relevan dengan sistem pendidikan Indonesia saat ini adalah dengan menyajikan materi ajar yang sesuai dengan realitas bangsa saat ini. Sementara Indonesia berusaha meningkatkan praktik-praktik demokrasi, penelitian ini berfokus pada Ookuma Shigenobu, tokoh penting dalam politik Jepang pada era Meiji (1868-1912) dan Taisho (1912-1926). Beberapa posisi penting yang pernah dijabatnya termasuk Menteri Keuangan, Menteri Luar Negeri, pemimpin Partai Rikken Kaishinto, Perdana Menteri, dan Rektor Universitas Waseda. Ookuma secara luas dikenal sebagai pendukung demokrasi dan sering menyebut dirinya sebagai seorang demokrat.

Namun, penelitian ini mengungkap sisi lebih kompleks dari karakter Ookuma, termasuk kecenderungannya yang imperialistik dan militeristik, yang semakin terlihat pada tahap akhir karier politiknya. Ini menimbulkan pertanyaan penting: Mengapa Ookuma begitu sering dianggap sebagai seorang demokrat? Demokrasi macam apa yang ia anut?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan heuristik, dengan merujuk pada teks-teks sejarah, serta menggunakan kerangka interpretasi sintesis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, meskipun Ookuma memberikan kontribusi besar terhadap perkembangan demokrasi di Jepang, ia terkadang gagal untuk menegaskan

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nilai-nilai demokrasi dasar, seperti kesetaraan hak bagi semua warga negara. Pada beberapa kesempatan, ia mengabaikan proses demokrasi demi kepentingan pribadinya. Akibatnya, visi demokrasinya menjadi inkonsisten, dibentuk oleh motivasi pribadi daripada komitmen teguh terhadap prinsip-prinsip demokrasi.

Kata Kunci: *Demokrasi, imperialism, materi sejarah*

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2. VIANA AULIA DEVI; NINA ALIA ARIEFA

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Representation of Nature in Japanese and Indonesian Folktale

Folktale is an essential part of a nation's culture that reflects their values, beliefs and worldview. More than just entertainment, folktale is also means to convey cultural values, social norms and local wisdom from generation to generation, including providing guidance to humans in maintaining their relationship with nature. Using Stuart Hall's theory of representation, this study aims to uncover Indonesian and Japanese cultural perspectives/views of nature through 4 Japanese folktales namely Tsuru no Ongaeshi, Shitakiri Suzume, Hanasaka Jiisan, and Urashima Taro; and 3 Indonesian folktales namely Legend of Lake Toba, Lutung Kasarung and Keong Mas. In conclusion, this research reveals the representation of nature as something sacred and powerful, while teaching moral values that guide humans in life. These moral values are reflected in mutual respect, appreciation and compassion. Despite having different cultures, Japanese and Indonesian folktales emphasize the importance of harmonious relationships between humans and nature. The common thread between the two countries' cultures about nature revealed in this study shows a form of local wisdom that remains relevant to this modern era, which can be utilized to support global efforts in sustainable environmental conservation.

Keywords: *folk tales, culture, representation, local wisdom, moral values*

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Representasi Alam dalam Cerita Rakyat Jepang dan Indonesia

Cerita rakyat merupakan bagian penting dari kebudayaan suatu bangsa yang mencerminkan nilai-nilai, kepercayaan dan pandangan hidup mereka. Tidak hanya sekadar hiburan, cerita rakyat juga menjadi sarana untuk menyampaikan nilai-nilai budaya, norma sosial, dan kearifan lokal dari generasi ke generasi, termasuk memberikan tuntunan kepada manusia dalam menjaga hubungannya dengan alam. Dengan menggunakan teori representasi dari Stuart Hall, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap perspektif/pandangan budaya Indonesia dan Jepang tentang alam melalui 4 cerita rakyat Jepang yaitu Tsuru no Ongaeshi, Shitakiri Suzume, Hanasaka Jiisan, dan Urashima Taro; dan 3 cerita rakyat Indonesia yaitu Legenda Danau Toba, Lutung Kasarung dan Keong Mas. Sebagai kesimpulan, penelitian ini mengungkap representasi alam yang dianggap sebagai sesuatu yang suci dan berkuasa, sekaligus mengajarkan nilai-nilai moral yang memandu manusia dalam berkehidupan. Nilai-nilai moral tersebut tercermin dalam sikap saling menghormati, menghargai, dan berkasih sayang. Meskipun memiliki budaya yang berbeda, cerita rakyat Jepang dan Indonesia menekankan pentingnya hubungan harmonis antara manusia dan alam. Benang merah antara budaya kedua negara tentang alam yang terungkap dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan wujud kearifan lokal yang tetap relevan hingga era modern ini, yang dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung upaya global dalam pelestarian lingkungan secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: *cerita rakyat, budaya, representasi, kearifan lokal, nilai moral*

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3. DAFFA PUTRA PRATAMA; WAWAT RAHWATI

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Alternative History of the Sengoku Era: Religious Narratives of Otomo and Ikko-Ikki Clans in the Video Game Total War: Shogun 2

This study analyzes the alternative historical narratives of the Otomo and Ikko-Ikki clans in the game Total War: Shogun 2, focusing on the formation of social identity and interactions through the role of religion. The research aims to explore how religion contributes to shaping social identity and how the game's narrative reflects or simplifies the complex political-religious interactions of the Sengoku era. Using content analysis, the study finds that the religious differences between the Otomo clan (Christian) and the Ikko-Ikki clan (Ikko-shu Buddhist) and the majority Shinto-Buddhist clans generate significant conflict dynamics. In the game, players who choose the Otomo or Ikko-Ikki clans face unique challenges when interacting with majority clans, offering a new perspective on the dominant historical narrative of the unification of Japan by Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu. The findings suggest that playing from a minority religious perspective not only enriches the narrative but also creates a more complex strategic gameplay experience. Players are required to adopt different strategies to conquer territories, trade, and gain support from other clans.

Keywords: *alternative history, social identity, political-religious interactions, Otomo clan, Ikko-Ikki clan*

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Sejarah Alternatif Era Sengoku: Narasi Agama Clan Otomo dan Ikko-Ikki dalam Video Game Total War: Shogun 2

Penelitian ini menganalisis narasi sejarah alternatif melalui klan Otomo dan Ikko-Ikki dalam permainan Total War: Shogun 2, dengan memfokuskan pada pembentukan identitas sosial serta interaksi melalui peran agama. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana agama berperan dalam membentuk identitas sosial, serta bagaimana narasi permainan merepresentasikan atau menyederhanakan interaksi politik-agama yang kompleks di era Sengoku. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis konten dan menemukan bahwa perbedaan agama antara klan Otomo (Kristen) dan Ikko-Ikki (Buddha Ikko-shu) dengan klan mayoritas yang beragama Shinto-Buddha menciptakan dinamika konflik yang signifikan. Dalam permainan, pemain yang memilih klan Otomo atau Ikko-Ikki diharuskan untuk menghadapi tantangan interaksi dengan klan mayoritas, memberikan perspektif baru terhadap narasi sejarah dominan terkait keberhasilan Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, serta Tokugawa Ieyasu dalam menyatukan Jepang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengalaman bermain dengan perspektif agama minoritas tidak hanya memperkaya narasi tetapi juga menciptakan pengalaman bermain strategis yang lebih kompleks. Pemain dituntut untuk mengadopsi strategi yang berbeda dalam merebut kekuasaan wilayah, berdagang, serta memperoleh dukungan dari klan lain.

Kata Kunci: *Sejarah alternatif, identitas sosial, interaksi politik-agama, clan Otomo, clan Ikko-Ikki*

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4. ALDRIE ALMAN DRAJAT, MA

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Exchange Students' Experience as Knowledge: Re(reading) Japan and Nationalism through Reflexive Narrative of Returnees

This paper examines the production of knowledge about Japan by incorporating reflective narratives from Indonesian returnees who participated in student exchange programs in Japan. Student exchange scholarships, as a tool of Japanese diplomacy, provide students of Japanese Studies an opportunity to learn Japanese language and culture in Japan for one year. In this study, I analyze narratives of these returnees' experiences during their exchange program in Japan. These students' personal accounts are valuable for reflective examination, as exchange students—typically young adults—often use their study-abroad period as a gateway to self-discovery in an unfamiliar environment. At the same time, they possess pre-existing knowledge about Japan, acquired through their academic studies. These aspects will be evaluated through interviews and reflective narratives that focus on changes in their perceptions, emotions, and knowledge before, during, and after the exchange program in Japan. Personal experiences and accounts from three participants reveal that the pre-existing knowledge acquired through formal education in Japanese Studies does not fully capture the first-hand experiences of returnees while in Japan. One striking phenomenon is the essentialist treatment they encountered from Japanese individuals in their surroundings, based on race, nationality, and religion. Further reading implicates that their experience shaped the in-betweenness or ambiguity of their nationalism. This suggests a form of orientalism in everyday life in Japan that is not apparent in Western-centered, empirical knowledge production about Japan. The findings of this research challenge traditional Japan studies methodologies that rely on “objectivity”, by emphasizing the personal, embodied experiences of non-dominant minorities.

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Keywords: *Knowledge production, student exchange, embodied experience, essentialism*

Pengalaman Siswa Pertukaran sebagai Pengetahuan: Membaca Ulang Jepang dan Nasionalisme dengan Narasi Reflektif

Paper ini membahas produksi pengetahuan tentang Jepang dengan menginkorporasi narasi reflektif dari para returnees Indonesia yang telah mengikuti program pertukaran pelajar di Jepang. Beasiswa pertukaran pelajar, sebagai alat diplomasi Jepang, memberikan kesempatan kepada mahasiswa studi Jepang untuk belajar bahasa dan budaya Jepang di sana selama satu tahun. Dalam studi ini, saya menganalisis narasi pengalaman para returnees selama mengikuti program pertukaran pelajar di Jepang. Cerita pribadi para mahasiswa ini berharga untuk dibaca secara reflektif, karena mahasiswa pertukaran, yang umumnya adalah kaum muda, cenderung menggunakan masa belajar di luar negeri sebagai pintu masuk untuk *self-discovery* dalam lingkungan yang tidak familiar. Di saat yang bersamaan, mereka juga memiliki pengetahuan awal tentang Jepang yang diperoleh dari studi akademis mereka pada program studi Jepang. Aspek-aspek ini akan dievaluasi melalui wawancara dan narasi reflektif yang memusatkan perhatian pada perubahan persepsi, emosi, dan pengetahuan mereka sebelum, selama, dan setelah program pertukaran pelajar di Jepang. Pengalaman pribadi dan cerita dari tiga partisipan mengungkapkan bahwa pengetahuan awal yang diperoleh melalui pendidikan formal dalam studi Jepang tidak sepenuhnya menjelaskan budaya Jepang jika dilihat dari pengalaman langsung para returnees saat berada di Jepang. Salah satu fenomena yang mencolok adalah perlakuan esensialis yang mereka alami dari orang-orang Jepang di sekitarnya, berdasarkan ras, kewarganegaraan, dan agama. Bacaan lebih lanjut mengindikasikan bahwa pengalaman mereka membentuk keadaan *in-betweenness* atau ambiguitas nasionalisme mereka. Hal ini menunjukkan adanya bentuk orientalisme dalam kehidupan sehari-hari di Jepang yang tidak

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muncul dalam produksi pengetahuan Jepang yang berpusat pada perspektif empiris Barat. Temuan dari penelitian ini menantang metodologi studi Jepang tradisional yang bergantung hanya pada literatur yang “objektif”, dengan menekankan pengalaman hidup personal para minoritas non-dominan.

Kata Kunci: *produksi pengetahuan, pertukaran mahasiswa, embodied experience, esensialisme*

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5. RIFQAIZA PRAVANGESTA M.Si.; ADITYA MARTIN MUHAMMAD, S.Hum.

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Mystery, Horror, and Thriller: A Look at the Lack of Thematic Diversification in Japanese Literature Translated into Indonesian

This research focuses on the lack of thematic diversification of literary works translated from Japanese to Indonesian. In contrast to the first works of Japanese literature translated into Indonesian, which were works with the theme of realism and translated because they won prestigious awards such as the Nobel Prize for Literature then continued to translate the Akutagawa Prize-winning works. Works that have been frequently translated in the last 5-10 years are themed mysteries, horror and thrillers, especially with the rising popularity of Higashino Keigo and Akiyoshi Rikako. Not only that, the lack of thematic diversification is also evident in the tendency of publishers to republish previously translated works.

This research analyzes the lack of thematic diversification through web scraping of publishers' websites to obtain data related to the number of translated literary works from Japan as well as the themes. This research will also use a questionnaire targeting readers of Japanese translated literary works to find out more about the lack of thematic diversification, the reception of themes, and access to those works.

The results of web scraping show that there is a lack of thematic diversification of Japanese translated literary works because publishers tend to publish and reprint works with mystery, horror and thriller themes rather than publishing new works with different themes. Publishers also tend to republish previously translated works even if they have been published before. The questionnaire results also show that readers generally accept mystery, horror and thriller themes more favorably than other themes, especially realism.

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Keywords: *thematic diversification, translation, web scraping, Japanese literary works, book publishing*

Misteri, Horor, dan Thriller: Menilik Minimnya Diversifikasi Tema Karya Sastra Jepang yang Diterjemahkan ke Bahasa Indonesia

Penelitian ini berfokus pada minimnya diversifikasi tema dari karya sastra yang diterjemahkan dari bahasa Jepang ke bahasa Indonesia. Berbeda dengan karya sastra Jepang yang pertama kali diterjemahkan ke bahasa Indonesia, yaitu karya dengan tema realisme dan diterjemahkan karena memenangkan penghargaan yang prestisius seperti Nobel Kesusastraan yang kemudian berlanjut hingga menerjemahkan karya-karya pemenang Penghargaan Akutagawa. Karya sastra Jepang yang kerap diterjemahkan dalam 5-10 tahun terakhir bertema misteri, horor dan *thriller*, terlebih dengan meledaknya karya-karya dari Higashino Keigo dan Akiyoshi Rikako. Tidak hanya itu, minimnya diversifikasi tema juga terlihat dari kecenderungan penerbit untuk menerbitkan ulang karya-karya yang telah diterjemahkan sebelumnya.

Penelitian ini menganalisis minimnya diversifikasi tema tersebut melalui metode *web scraping* situs penerbit untuk mendapatkan data terkait jumlah karya sastra terjemahan dari Jepang serta temanya. Penelitian ini juga akan menggunakan kuesioner yang menyasar para pembaca karya sastra terjemahan Jepang untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut tentang minimnya diversifikasi tema, penerimaan tema-tema misteri, horor dan *thriller*, serta terkait akses menuju karya-karya sastra terjemahan tersebut.

Hasil *web scraping* menunjukkan minimnya diversifikasi tema karya sastra terjemahan Jepang karena penerbit cenderung menerbitkan serta mencetak ulang karya dengan tema misteri, horor, dan *thriller* dibanding menerbitkan karya baru dengan tema berbeda. Penerbit pun cenderung menerbitkan ulang karya yang telah diterjemahkan sebelumnya meskipun karya tersebut pernah diterbitkan. Hasil kuesioner juga menunjukkan bahwa pembaca secara umum

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menerima dengan baik tema misteri, horor dan *thriller* dibandingkan dengan tema-tema lain, terutama tema realisme.

Kata Kunci: Diversifikasi tema, terjemahan, *web scraping*, karya sastra Jepang, penerbitan buku

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Friday, November 29th, 2024

Parallel Session 4

Linguistic & Japanese Language Skill (2)

Room : Executive Lounge (3rd floor)

Moderator : Rima Novita Sari

Time	Duration	Presenter
10:00 - 10:15	15 Minutes	Melinda Dirgandini, Ethel Deborah Lewerissa, and Soni Mulyawan Setiana The Correlation Between Moji/Goi Mastery and Reading Comprehension of N3-Level Dokkai Texts (<i>Korelasi Penguasaan Moji/Goi dengan Kemampuan Membaca Pemahaman Teks Dokkai N3</i>)
10:15 - 10:30	15 Minutes	Nadia Wirda Ummah, S.S., M.A., Diana Puspitasari, and Nur Laela Ero-Guro's Translation Strategy in Edogawa Ranpo's Ningen no Isu by Penerbit Mai (<i>Strategi Penerjemahan Ero-Guro dalam Ningen no Isu Karya Edogawa Ranpo oleh Penerbit Mai</i>)
10:30 - 10:45	15 Minutes	Muhammad Faiz Khoerul Musyaafa and SM Setiana Need Analysis of the Hantaigo Digital Dictionary as an Interactive Media in Japanese Vocabulary Learning for Japanese Literature Students

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		<i>(Analisis Kebutuhan Kamus Digital Hantaigo sebagai Media Interaktif dalam Pembelajaran Kosakata Bahasa Jepang untuk Mahasiswa Sastra)</i>
10:45 - 11:00	15 Minutes	Dewi Saparina Halibanon Implementation of MBKM Program in Japanese Literature Study Program of Universitas Nasional Pasim <i>(Implementasi Program MBKM pada Program Studi Sastra Jepang Universitas Nasional Pasim)</i>
11:00 - 11:15	15 Minutes	Prof. Hirose Eishi, ph.D., M.Litt. And Junita Davina, S.S. Towards New Developments in Comparative Studies of Indonesian and Japanese Idioms: Focusing on Idioms Related to Living Organisms <i>(Menuju Babak Baru dalam Studi Perbandingan Idiom Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Jepang: Studi Kasus pada Idiom yang Berkaitan dengan Makhluk Hidup)</i>

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1. DRA. MELINDA DIRGANDINI, M.HUM; ETHEL DEBORAH LEWERISSA; and SONI MULYAWAN SETIANA

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The Correlation Between Moji/Goi Mastery And Reading Comprehension Of N3-Level Dokkai Texts

This study aims to analyze the correlation between *moji* (character) and *goi* (vocabulary) mastery and reading comprehension ability in N3-level *dokkai* texts of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT). Mastery of *moji* and *goi* is considered a fundamental factor in understanding Japanese texts, particularly at the intermediate level like N3, which assesses the ability to read and comprehend more complex texts. This research employs an Explanatory Sequential Mixed Method design, using survey techniques for data collection through interviews and questionnaires. The respondents are fourth-semester students of the Japanese Literature program from three private universities in West Java: Maranatha Christian University, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, and Universitas Nasional Pasim. Data analysis for tests and questionnaires uses descriptive quantitative methods with SPSS 25 software. Questionnaire data will be tabulated using a Likert scale, while interview data will be analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods. The sample in this study comprises N3 JLPT examinees who have completed *moji/goi* and *dokkai* tests. The results show a significant positive correlation between *moji/goi* mastery and *dokkai* reading comprehension ability. The higher the mastery of *moji/goi*, the better the participants can understand *dokkai* texts. These findings underscore the importance of strengthening character and vocabulary knowledge to improve reading comprehension at the N3 level.

Keywords: JLPT N3, *dokkai*, *moji*, *goi*, *correlation*

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Korelasi Penggunaan Moji/Goi dengan Kemampuan Membaca Pemahaman Teks Dokkai N3

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis korelasi antara penguasaan *moji* (karakter) dan *goi* (kosakata) dengan kemampuan membaca pemahaman teks *dokkai* pada level N3 dalam Ujian Kemampuan Bahasa Jepang (JLPT). Penguasaan *moji/goi* dianggap sebagai faktor fundamental dalam memahami teks berbahasa Jepang, terutama pada level menengah seperti N3 yang menguji kemampuan membaca dan memahami teks yang lebih kompleks. Desain metode gabungan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *Explanatory Sequential Mixed Method*. Adapun teknik yang digunakan adalah teknik survey. Pengumpulan data akan diselenggarakan dengan cara wawancara dan penyebaran kuesioner. Adapun responden dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa semester IV program studi Sastra Jepang dari tiga Perguruan Tinggi Swasta di Jawa Barat, yaitu Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, dan Universitas Nasional Pasim. Analisis data tes dan kuesioner yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan software SPSS 25. Data yang diperoleh dari kuesioner akan ditabulasi dengan menggunakan skala likert. Sedangkan data wawancara akan dianalisis dengan deskriptif kualitatif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah peserta ujian JLPT N3 yang telah mengikuti tes *moji/goi* dan *dokkai*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan positif yang signifikan antara penguasaan *moji/goi* dengan kemampuan membaca pemahaman *dokkai*. Semakin tinggi penguasaan *moji/goi*, semakin baik kemampuan peserta dalam memahami teks *dokkai*. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya penguatan aspek karakter dan kosakata dalam upaya peningkatan kemampuan membaca pada level N3.

Kata Kunci: JLPT N3, *dokkai*, *moji*, *goi*, korelasi

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2. NADIA WIRDA UMMAH, S.S., M.A., DIANA PUSPITASARI, and NUR LAELA

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Ero-Guro's Translation Strategy in Edogawa Ranpo's *Ningen no Isu* by Penerbit Mai

Edogawa Ranpo is one of the Japanese writers who is famous for his works in the horror-mystery genre. In his works, Ranpo often combines *ero-guro* elements or translated in Indonesian into erotic and grotesque. *Ningen Isu* is one of Ranpo's most famous works and has been translated into various languages and has been adapted into anime, *manga*, drama, and film. *Ningen Isu* Ranpo combines many elements of erotic-grotesque, psychological horror, and abnormality, so it presents challenges when it is translated into Indonesian which has a different culture from Japan. This study aims to analyze the translation strategy in capturing psychological horror and *ero-guro* elements carried out by Penerbit Mai. This study utilizes a descriptive-analytical approach that emphasizes the analysis of translated texts directly. The results of the study show that the translation used is a combination of lateral and adaptive with more focus on the meaning to be conveyed, so that fidelity to the source language text tends to be ignored. This causes the acceptance of horror elements contained in Penerbit Mai's translated works to be acceptable and successfully provide a plot twist effect as contained in the source language text.

Keywords: *ero-guro, translation, Edogawa Ranpo, horror-psychological, abnormality*

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Strategi Penerjemahan Ero-Guro dalam *Ningen no Isu* Karya Edogawa Ranpo oleh Penerbit Mai

Edogawa Ranpo adalah salah satu sastrawan Jepang yang terkenal dengan karya-karya yang bergenre horor-misteri. Dalam karya-karyanya, Ranpo sering menggabungkan elemen ero-guro atau yang diterjemahkan dalam bahasa Indonesia menjadi erotis dan grotesk. *Ningen Isu* adalah salah satu karya Ranpo yang sangat terkenal dan sudah diterjemahkan ke dalam berbagai bahasa dan telah diadaptasi menjadi bentuk anime, *manga*, drama, dan film . Di dalam *Ningen Isu* ranpo banyak menggabungkan elemen erotis-groteks, horor psikologis, dan abnormalitas, sehingga memberikan tantangan tersendiri saat akan diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia yang memiliki budaya yang berbeda dengan negara Jepang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi penerjemahan dalam menangkap elemen horor psikologis dan ero-guro yang dilakukan oleh Penerbit Mai. Penelitian ini memanfaatkan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis yang menekankan pada analisis teks terjemahan secara langsung. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerjemahan yang digunakan merupakan gabungan lateral dan adaptif dengan lebih berfokus kepada makna yang ingin disampaikan, sehingga kesetiaan terhadap teks Bahasa sumber cenderung diabaikan. Hal ini menyebabkan penerimaan elemen horor yang terdapat dalam karya terjemahan Penerbit Mai menjadi dapat diterima dan berhasil memberikan efek plot twist seperti yang terdapat dalam teks Bahasa sumber.

Kata Kunci : ero-guro, penerjemahan, Edogawa Ranpo, horor-psikologis, abnormalitas

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3. MUHAMMAD FAIZ KHOERUL MUSYAAFA and SM SETIANA

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Need Analysis of the Hantaigo Digital Dictionary as an Interactive Media in Japanese Vocabulary Learning for Japanese Literature Students

This study is conducted to analyze the needs of web-based Hantaigo digital dictionary as an interactive learning media for Japanese vocabulary. The research method used was a quantitative approach, with the research subject being 3rd semester students of the Japanese Literature Study Program at Universitas Komputer Indonesia in 2024. Data was collected through a questionnaire distributed online using Google Form, focusing on the access and use of digital dictionaries by students. The results showed that most students felt that the Hantaigo digital dictionary could be very useful, especially in facilitating the understanding of Japanese antonyms which would help them enrich their vocabulary in an efficient and accessible manner. Based on this finding, 57% of students strongly agreed, and 43% agreed that the web-based Hantaigo dictionary could significantly support Japanese language learning. These results indicate that the development of this digital learning media is indispensable for improving the effectiveness of Japanese language education at the university level.

Keywords: *Dictionary, interactive learning media, Japanese vocabulary acquisition, Japanese language education, web-based learning tools*

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Analisis Kebutuhan Kamus Digital Hantaigo sebagai Media Interaktif dalam Pembelajaran Kosakata Bahasa Jepang untuk Mahasiswa Sastra

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebutuhan kamus digital Hantaigo berbasis web sebagai media pembelajaran interaktif untuk kosakata bahasa Jepang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif, dengan subjek penelitian mahasiswa semester 3 Program Studi Sastra Jepang di Universitas Komputer Indonesia pada tahun 2024. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang disebarakan secara online menggunakan Google Form, dengan fokus pada akses dan penggunaan kamus digital oleh mahasiswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar mahasiswa merasa bahwa kamus digital Hantaigo dapat sangat bermanfaat, terutama dalam memfasilitasi pemahaman antonim bahasa Jepang yang akan membantu mereka memperkaya kosakata secara efisien dan mudah diakses. Berdasarkan temuan ini, 57% mahasiswa sangat setuju, dan 43% setuju bahwa kamus Hantaigo berbasis web dapat mendukung pembelajaran bahasa Jepang secara signifikan. Hasil ini mengindikasikan bahwa pengembangan media pembelajaran digital ini sangat diperlukan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas pendidikan bahasa Jepang di tingkat universitas.

Kata kunci : *kamus digital, media pembelajaran interaktif, penguasaan kosakata bahasa Jepang, pendidikan bahasa Jepang, alat pembelajaran berbasis web*

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4. DEWI SAPARINA HALIBANON

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Implementation of MBKM Program in Japanese Literature Study Program of Universitas Nasional Pasim

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program in the Japanese Literature Study Program at PASIM University. The MBKM program is designed to provide students with greater flexibility and broader learning experiences through various off-campus activities, such as internships, student exchanges, humanitarian projects, and independent projects. This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach, with data collected through in-depth interviews and observations involving faculty members and students participating in the MBKM program. The respondents are Japanese Literature students who have taken part in MBKM activities for two semesters. The results indicate that the MBKM program positively impacts the development of students' academic and professional competencies, especially in enhancing their understanding of Japanese culture, language skills, and readiness for the workforce. However, some challenges exist in implementation, such as curriculum adjustments and coordination with external partners. These findings suggest the need for further support from the university and more flexible curriculum adjustments to improve the effectiveness of the MBKM program in the Japanese Literature Study Program at PASIM University.

Keywords: *implementation, MBKM Program, Japanese Literature Study Program*

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Implementasi Program MBKM Pada Program Studi Sastra Jepang Universitas Nasional Pasim

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi dampak program internship ke Jepang dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan kejepangan di kalangan mahasiswa Universitas PASIM. Program ini dirancang untuk memberikan pengalaman langsung kepada mahasiswa mengenai budaya, etos kerja, dan kehidupan sosial di Jepang, serta meningkatkan keterampilan bahasa Jepang mereka melalui interaksi langsung. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari mahasiswa yang telah mengikuti program internship selama 6 bulan di berbagai perusahaan dan institusi di Jepang. Data dikumpulkan melalui survei dan wawancara mengenai peningkatan pengetahuan budaya, bahasa, dan keterampilan profesional mereka selama menjalani program tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa program internship ini secara signifikan meningkatkan pemahaman mahasiswa terhadap budaya Jepang, meningkatkan keterampilan bahasa Jepang mereka, serta memperluas perspektif global mereka dalam konteks profesional. Program ini juga memberikan wawasan yang lebih dalam mengenai etos kerja Jepang, yang dianggap penting bagi mahasiswa untuk menghadapi tantangan di dunia kerja global.

Kata Kunci: *implementasi, Program MKBM, Program Studi Sastra Jepang*

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5. PROF. HIROSE EISHI, PH.D., M.LITT. And JUNITA DAVINA, S.S.

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Towards New Developments in Comparative Studies of Indonesian and Japanese Idioms: Focusing on Idioms Related to Living Organisms

Objective and Scope: This paper examines the characteristics of idioms related to living organisms in Japanese and Indonesian. The objective is to investigate these idioms, analyze the findings, and conduct a comparative study between the two languages.

Methodology : The research involved collecting idioms that include names of organisms from idiom dictionaries and compiling them in Microsoft Excel. Using this data, the idioms were categorized into six groups: “marine life,” “four- legged animals,” “insects,” “birds,” “reptiles,” and “mythical creatures.” Additionally, an analysis based on meaning classification was conducted to explore cultural foundations.

Key Findings and Contributions: This research identifies the importance of understanding idioms beyond simple associations with social and cultural contexts. Although idioms metaphorically reflect aspects of society, culture, and human nature, the author emphasizes the need to clarify which elements are metaphorized, the meanings associated with them, and the underlying linguistic systems and patterns. This perspective marks a foundational approach in the study of idioms.

Implications and Context: This research applies a dynamic, holistic approach, incorporating meaning classification and statistical processing, an approach

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increasingly common in Japanese studies through corpus and natural language processing but still emerging in Indonesian linguistics. Consequently, this study can be considered a pioneering contribution to the field.

Keywords: *Idioms of living organisms, Japanese and Indonesian comparison, Semantic classification*

Menuju Babak Baru dalam Studi Perbandingan Idiom Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Jepang: Studi Kasus pada Idiom yang Berkaitan dengan Makhluk Hidup

Tujuan dan Lingkup: Makalah ini membahas karakteristik idiom yang terkait dengan makhluk

Hidup dalam bahasa Jepang dan Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menyelidiki idiom-idiom tersebut, menganalisis temuan-temuan yang ada, dan melakukan studi komparatif antara kedua bahasa tersebut.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini melibatkan pengumpulan idiom yang mencakup nama-nama makhluk hidup dari kamus idiom dan merangkumnya di Microsoft Excel. Berdasarkan data tersebut, idiom-idiom tersebut dikategorikan ke dalam enam kelompok: “kehidupan laut,” “hewan berkaki empat,” “serangga,” “burung,” “reptil,” dan “makhluk mitos.” Selain itu, analisis berdasarkan klasifikasi makna dilakukan untuk menggali fondasi budaya.

Temuan Utama dan Kontribusi: Penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya memahami idiom di luar asosiasi sederhana dengan konteks sosial dan budaya. Meskipun idiom secara metaforis mencerminkan aspek masyarakat, budaya, dan sifat manusia, penulis menekankan pentingnya memperjelas elemen-elemen yang dimetaforakan, makna yang terkait dengannya, serta sistem dan pola linguistik yang mendasarinya. Perspektif ini menandai pendekatan dasar dalam studi idiom.

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Implikasi dan Konteks: Penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan dinamis dan holistik, yang mencakup klasifikasi makna dan pemrosesan statistik, suatu pendekatan yang semakin umum dalam studi Jepang melalui korpus dan pemrosesan bahasa alami, namun masih berkembang dalam linguistik Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dapat dianggap sebagai kontribusi pionir di bidang tersebut.

Kata Kunci: *Idiom makhluk hidup, perbandingan bahasa Jepang dan Indonesia, klasifikasi semantik*

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Parallel Session 5

Socio - Cultural Issues (2)

Room : Transfer Room 2 (2nd floor)
Moderator : Dr. M. Mossadeq Bahri

Time	Duration	Presenter
10:00 - 10:15	15 Minutes	Prof. Dr. I Ketut Surajaya, S.S., M.A (<i>Wacana Negara Normal: Remiliterisasi Aliansi Jepang - Amerika Serikat</i>)
10:15 - 10:30	15 Minutes	Alimansyar, S.S., M.A., Ph.D Omamori: Purity and Impurity (<i>Omamori: Kesucian dan Kekotoran</i>)
10:30 - 10:45	15 Minutes	Tristan Gunawan Hartandi, S.S. and Prof. Eishi H., ph.D, Lit Gender Based Comparative Study of School Caste in Japan and Indonesia: School Caste Existence and Factor in Indonesia (<i>Studi Komparasi Gender Keberadaan School Caste di Jepang dan Indonesia: Keberadaan dan Faktor Keberadaan School Caste di Indonesia</i>)

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10:45 - 11:00	15 Minutes	Bintang Syaharani Ridwan and Hamdan Nafiatur Rosyida Indonesia-Japan Cooperation in Promoting Culture through the Sister City Concept <i>(Kerjasama Indonesia-Jepang dalam Mempromosikan Kebudayaan melalui Konsep Sister City)</i>
11:00 - 11:15	15 Minutes	Dr. Ligia Emila, S.S., M.Hum. Ginou Jisshu Indonesia-Japan Golden Bridge: Portrait of Success, Challenges, and Future Hopes <i>(Ginou Jisshu Jembatan Emas Indonesia-Jepang: Potret Sukses, Tantangan, dan Harapan Masa Depan)</i>
11:15 - 11:30	15 Minutes	I Made Budiana Japanese /Japanese Society from Perspective of Students in Bali-Japanese Language Learners at Udayana University- <i>(Orang Jepang/Masyarakat Jepang dari Sudut Pandang Mahasiswa di Bali-Pembelajar Bahasa Jepang di Universitas Udayana-)</i>

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1. PROF. DR. IKETUT SURAJAYA, S.S., M.A.

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The Discourse of a "Normal Country": Remilitarization of the Japan-United States Alliance

Militarism and military power are distinct terms. Japanese militarism refers to the expansive military power Japan exercised during the Pacific War. Militarization, however, refers to the development of defense and military forces within democratic Japan. The concept of a "normal country" is part of a movement to revise Japan's constitution, which prohibits military development, resulting in Japan being labeled as an "abnormal country."

A key factor in the fluctuating Japan-US alliance after the Cold War is the revitalization of the Japan Self-Defense Forces, which has boosted Japan's confidence in defending itself, though the alliance with the US remains strong. The primary finding of this research is that the "normal country" discourse appears in the form of strengthening Japan's defense and military capabilities, alongside utilizing technological advances. The global political situation—marked by China's rise in both economic and military power, as well as the Russia-Ukraine war—has led to growing security concerns in Japan. The Japan-US alliance remains in place amid fluctuating international tensions, prompting Japan to continually build its defense capacities, technological capabilities, and military cooperation.

Keywords: *Normal country, Nakasone, PKO, Cold War, Remilitarization*

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Wacana Negara Normal: Remiliterisasi Aliansi Jepang - Amerika Serikat

Militerisme dan kekuatan militer adalah terminologi berbeda. Terminologi politik militerisme Jepang adalah kekuatan militer ekspansif yang telah dilaksanakan Jepang semasa Perang Pasifik. Militerisasi dimaknai sebagai pembangunan pertahanan dan militer di negara Jepang yang demokratis. “Negara normal” merupakan wacana dan gerakan merevisi Konstitusi Jepang yang melarang pembangunan militer yang berimplikasi pada julukan Jepang sebagai “Negara abnormal”.

Faktor utama penyebab fluktuatifnya aliansi Jepang dengan Amerika Serikat pasca Perang Dingin, adalah kekuatan Pasukan Bela Diri Jepang yang direvitalisasi sehingga timbul kepercayaan diri yang cukup besar untuk membela negara sendiri, walau aliansi dengan Amerika Serikat tetap dijaga.

Temuan utama dalam penelitian ini adalah wacana “Negara normal” dalam bentuk lain, berupa penguatan pertahanan dan militer serta pemanfaatan kemajuan teknologi. Konstelasi politik global sejak kebangkitan China di bidang ekonomi dan militer, serta meletusnya Perang Rusia Ukraina, berdampak terhadap kekhawatiran Jepang atas keamanan wilayahnya. Aliansi Jepang Amerika berlangsung dalam situasi politik internasional yang fluktuatif dalam ketegangan yang naik turun mendorong Jepang membangun terus kapasitas dan basis-basis kemampuan pertahanan, teknologi dan kerjasama militer.

Kata kunci: *Negara normal, Nakasone, PKO, Perang Dingin, Remiliterisasi*

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2. ALIMANSYAR, S.S., M.A., Ph. D.

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Omamori: Purity and Impurity

This research aims to find out how Japanese people treat expired omamori. This research used mixed methods: quantitative where data were collected through questionnaires from 225 respondents from various prefectures in Japan, and qualitative where data were collected through semi-structured interviews and observations conducted at several Jinja in the cities of Sendai, Iwanuma, Shiogama, Tokyo, Yokohama, Shizuoka, and Mishima. The results show that in general, Japanese society returns expired omamori to the Jinja. The Jinja then burns the omamori at the “donto (dontosai) ritual” which takes place once a year.

Keywords: *omamori, jinja, dontosai*

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Omamori: Kesucian Dan Kekotoran

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perlakuan masyarakat Jepang terhadap omamori yang sudah kadaluarsa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode campuran yaitu kuantitatif dimana data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dari 225 responden yang berasal dari berbagai prefektur di Jepang, dan kualitatif dimana data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara semi terstruktur dan observasi yang dilakukan di beberapa Jinja di kota Sendai, Iwanuma, Shiogama, Tokyo, Yokohama, Shizuoka, dan Mishima. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada umumnya masyarakat Jepang mengembalikan omamori yang sudah kedaluarsa ke Jinja. Kemudian, pihak Jinja selanjutnya membakar omamori tersebut pada “ritual donto (dontosai)” yang berlangsung satu kali dalam setahun.

Kata Kunci: *Omamori, Jinja, Dontosai*

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3. TRISTAN GUNAWAN HARTANDI, S.S. AND PROF. EISHI H., PH.D, LIT.

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Gender Based Comparative Study of School Caste in Japan and Indonesia: School Caste Existence and Factor in Indonesia

Regarding bullying phenomenon in Japan, the definition known as school caste was presented. The purpose of this study is to clarify whether school caste's existence is progressing in Indonesia or not. As a pioneering study, this paper examined the hierarchy tendency among groups by questionnaire towards 117 Maranatha Christian University students in Indonesia and compare it with questionnaire result in Japan. This paper traces the history of research and clarifies the points of contention and research goals regarding school caste. This paper sorts out the problem of bullying in Indonesia to clarify the urgency of this study and to formulate several hypotheses to conduct a questionnaire based on gender comparative questionnaire results regarding group tendencies between male and female students, as well as its hierarchy's influencing factors in Japan. This paper clarified hierarchical tendencies and its influencing factors from elementary to high school among male and female students in Indonesia and compare its tendency with that in Japan to explore commonalities and differences. It is clear to what extent the hierarchy among group or school castes has progressed in Indonesia through its similarity and its unique tendencies. It was found that the hierarchy among groups is progressing in Indonesia as that in Japan. Therefore, as a pioneering study the result of this paper is meant to provide a deeper understanding of hierarchy among groups in Indonesia and to open a new perspective towards the problem bullying in Indonesia.

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Keywords: *school caste, bullying, gender, hierarchy, factors*

Studi Komparasi Gender Keberadaan School Caste di Jepang dan Indonesia: Keberadaan dan Faktor Keberadaan School Caste di Indonesia

Untuk memberi pemahaman lebih lanjut mengenai fenomena ijime di Jepang, dikemukakan istilah baru yaitu School Caste. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah keberadaan school caste berkembang di Indonesia. Sebagai studi pionir, penelitian ini mengkaji kecenderungan hierarki antar kelompok melalui kuesioner terhadap 117 mahasiswa Universitas Kristen Maranatha di Indonesia dan membandingkannya dengan hasil kuesioner di Jepang. Penelitian ini menelusuri penelitian terdahulu dan memperjelas pokok-pokok perdebatan dan tujuan penelitian mengenai school caste. Penelitian ini memaparkan permasalahan bullying di Indonesia untuk memperkuat urgensi permasalahan tersebut di Indonesia. Kuesioner penelitian ini memiliki beberapa hipotesa yang disusun berdasarkan hasil kuisisioner dan studi komaparasi gender mengenai kecenderungan berkelompok antara murid laki-laki dan perempuan, serta faktor yang mempengaruhi hierarki di dalam kelas yang terjadi di Jepang. Berdasarkan kuesioner, kecenderungan berkelompok antara murid laki-laki dan perempuan, serta faktor yang mempengaruhi hierarki di dalam kelas mahasiswa Indonesia dan lingkungan kelas mereka selama bersekolah telah diklarifikasi. Tahapan selanjutnya adalah membandingkan kecenderungan tersebut dengan kecenderungan school caste yang terjadi pada sekolah di Jepang untuk mengetahui persamaan dan perbedaan kecenderungan tersebut. Telah diketahui bahwa kecenderungan berkelompok serta faktor yang mempengaruhi hierarki pada responden perempuan dan laki-laki memiliki banyak kesamaan yang mendukung keberadaan school caste di Indonesia dengan keunikannya sendiri. Oleh karena itu, sebagai sebuah studi pionir, hasil penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk memberikan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam mengenai hierarki antar

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kelompok di Indonesia dan membuka perspektif baru terhadap permasalahan bullying di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *school caste, gender, bullying, hierarki, faktor*

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4. BINTANG SYAHARANI RIDWAN and HAMDAN NAFIATUR ROSYIDA

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Indonesia-Japan Cooperation in Promoting Culture through the Sister City Concept

Paradiplomacy has received the spotlight in recent years along with the role of sub-national actors in international relations. Sister city are part of paradiplomacy that has the potential to become a golden bridge for Indonesia-Japan in promoting culture that needs to be explored and developed to the maximum. The sister city concept not only plays a role in strengthening relations between Indonesia and Japan, but also has a significant impact on local communities. There are several sister cities between Indonesia and Japan that have been implemented, such as Jakarta-Tokyo, Yogyakarta- Kyoto, and Bandung-Hamamatsu to promote cross-cultural understanding through activities and collaboration that enrich culture. Therefore, this research aims to examine the dynamics and practices of sister city as a paradiplomacy instrument in promoting culture between Indonesia and Japan.

Keywords: *paradiplomacy, sister city, Indonesia, Japan*

Kerjasama Indonesia-Jepang dalam Mempromosikan Kebudayaan melalui Konsep Sister City

Paradiplomasi telah mendapatkan sorotan dalam kurun waktu beberapa tahun terakhir seiring dengan terlibatnya peran aktor sub-nasional dalam hubungan internasional. Sister city menjadi salah satu bagian dari paradiplomasi yang

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berpotensi sebagai jembatan emas bagi Indonesia-Jepang dalam mempromosikan kebudayaan yang perlu dieksplorasi dan dikembangkan secara maksimal. Konsep sister city tidak hanya berperan dalam memperkuat hubungan antar Indonesia dan Jepang, tetapi juga memiliki dampak yang signifikan terhadap masyarakat lokal. Terdapat beberapa sister city antar Indonesia dan Jepang yang telah diimplementasikan seperti, Jakarta-Tokyo, Yogyakarta-Kyoto, dan Bandung-Hamamatsu untuk mempromosikan pemahaman lintas budaya melalui aktivitas dan kolaborasi yang memperkaya budaya. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji dinamika dan praktik sister city sebagai instrumen paradiplomasi dalam mempromosikan budaya antar Indonesia dan Jepang.

Kata Kunci: *paradiplomasi, kota kembar, Indonesia, Jepang*

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5. DR. LIGIA EMILA, S.S., M.HUM.

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Ginou Jisshu Indonesia-Japan Golden Bridge: Portrait Of Success, Challenges, And Future Hopes

The Ginou Jisshu program, designed by Japan in the early 1990s to anticipate the labor crisis, has built a fruitful cooperative relationship between Japan and Indonesia. In 1994, the two countries signed an mou that established the program to meet the needs of Japanese workers while reducing unemployment in Indonesia. Participants from Indonesia undergo a rigorous 3-month Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) for language, physical, and skills preparation before starting a 3-year internship, with the option to extend for up to 2 years. The program has provided significant benefits to both countries, including cultural assimilation, improved work ethic and discipline, transfer of knowledge, economic turnover in participants' hometowns, and labor support for Japanese industry. However, some of the main challenges are the lack of role of the Ministry of Manpower in channeling Ginou Jisshu alumni as local industrial workers and the tendency of local companies to choose fresh graduate workers with lower wages. Some Ginou Jisshu alumni have become entrepreneurs and formed IKAPEKSI to help other alumni become economically independent. In the future, it is hoped that transforming the Ginou Jisshu program into Ikusei Shuro in 2027 can further support Indonesia's vision towards superior human resources in 2045. The Indonesian government is expected to take active steps to channel alumni to domestic industries to maximize the main objectives of this program.

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Keywords: *Ginou Jisshu, internship program, IKAPEKSI, Japan*

Ginou Jisshu Jembatan Emas Indonesia-Jepang: Potret Sukses, Tantangan, Dan Harapan Masa Depan

Program *Ginou Jisshu*, yang dirancang oleh Jepang pada awal 1990-an untuk mengantisipasi krisis tenaga kerja, telah membangun hubungan kerjasama yang bermanfaat antara Jepang dan Indonesia. Pada tahun 1994, kedua negara menandatangani mou yang mengukuhkan program ini sebagai upaya memenuhi kebutuhan tenaga kerja Jepang sekaligus menurunkan angka pengangguran di Indonesia. Peserta dari Indonesia menjalani pelatihan *Technical Intern Training Program* (TITP) yang ketat selama 3 bulan untuk persiapan bahasa, fisik, dan keterampilan sebelum memulai masa magang 3 tahun, dengan opsi perpanjangan hingga 2 tahun. Program ini telah memberikan manfaat signifikan bagi kedua negara, termasuk asimilasi budaya, peningkatan etos dan kedisiplinan kerja, *transfer of knowledge*, hingga perputaran ekonomi di kampung halaman peserta, serta dukungan tenaga kerja bagi industri Jepang. Namun, beberapa tantangan utama adalah kurangnya peran Kemnaker dalam penyaluran alumni *Ginou Jisshu* sebagai tenaga kerja industri lokal dan kecenderungan perusahaan lokal memilih tenaga kerja *fresh graduate* dengan upah lebih rendah. Sebagian alumni *Ginou Jisshu* beralih menjadi wirausahawan dan membentuk IKAPEKSI untuk membina alumni lainnya agar mandiri secara ekonomi. Ke depan, diharapkan transformasi program *Ginou Jisshu* menjadi *Ikusei Shuro* pada 2027 dapat semakin mendukung visi Indonesia menuju SDM unggul pada 2045. Pemerintah Indonesia diharapkan mengambil langkah-langkah aktif menyalurkan alumni ke industri dalam negeri untuk memaksimalkan tujuan utama program ini.

Kata Kunci: *Ginou Jisshu, program magang, IKAPEKSI, Jepang*

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6. I MADE BUDIANA

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Japanese /Japanese Society from Perspective of Students in Bali- Japanese Language Learners at Udayana University-

The purpose of this study is to examine the contact with Japan, the image formed by this contact and the changes in this image among university students studying Japanese, through a comparison between the different grades. First, the history and curriculum of the Japanese language department of the Faculty of Letters at Udayana University, which is the subject of the study, are mentioned. Next, the results of a questionnaire survey conducted in the summer of 2013 among students of the same department are outlined, followed by the results of an interview survey conducted in the summer of 2015 based on these questionnaire survey results, and the latter study in particular examines the changes in the image of Japan and the factors of the divide in image formation, while looking at changes over the course of the school year among the same subjects. The results of the latter study, in particular, examine the factors that contribute to the divide in the formation of the image of Japan, looking at changes over the school year. The main findings are as follows the curriculum of the Department of Japanese Language is somewhat weak as a factor in the divide, as there are classes on Japanese society and culture from the lower grades, such as 'Japanese Circumstances' (1st semester) and 'Japanese Culture' (2nd semester) in the first year. Next, when examined together with the situation of contact with Japan (people), the relationship with the situation of contact with Japanese people (including real/virtual contact) is also not considered to have much impact on the survey at the present time. Although the results of the survey of 15

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interviews alone cannot be conclusively determined, one possible explanation is that one of the factors contributing to the divide may be the approach to 'kanji' and the related 'reading' subject. The current conclusion is that the way in which these subjects are tackled will cause a gap in subsequent Japanese language acquisition, which in turn will considerably change the image of Japan.

Keywords: *learners of Japanese at Udayana University, image of Japan*

Orang Jepang/Masyarakat Jepang dari Sudut Pandang Mahasiswa di Bali-Pembelajar Bahasa Jepang di Universitas Udayana-

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji mahasiswa yang belajar bahasa Jepang melalui kontak dengan Jepang, citra yang terbentuk dari kontak tersebut, dan perubahannya diantara siswa yang berbeda. Pertama, menjelaskan sejarah dan kurikulum jurusan sastra Jepang Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Udayana. Selanjutnya, hasil survei kuesioner yang dilakukan pada tahun 2013 dan hasil survei wawancara yang dilakukan pada tahun 2015 berdasarkan hasil survei kuesioner ini, dan studi terakhir secara khusus meneliti faktor yang menyebabkan perubahan citra Jepang dan faktor-faktor kesenjangan dalam pembentukan citra, Hasil penelitian yang terakhir, khususnya, meneliti faktor-faktor yang berkontribusi pada kesenjangan dalam pembentukan citra Jepang, dengan melihat perubahan selama tahun ajaran. Temuan utamanya adalah sebagai berikut kurikulum prodi sastra Jepang universitas Udayana bukan faktor utama sebagai penyebab kesenjangan, karena dari semester awal sudah belajar tentang masyarakat dan budaya Jepang. Selanjutnya, jika dilihat frekuensi kontak baik kontak langsung maupun virtual dengan Jepang/orang Jepang, juga dianggap tidak terlalu berdampak pada survei saat ini. Meskipun hasil wawancara dengan 15 orang saja tidak cukup untuk menyimpulkan, satu penjelasan yang mungkin

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adalah bahwa salah satu faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap kesenjangan tersebut mungkin adalah pendekatan terhadap mata pelajaran Kanji dan Dokkai . Kesimpulan saat ini adalah bahwa cara penanganan mata pelajaran ini akan menyebabkan kesenjangan dalam penguasaan bahasa Jepang selanjutnya, yang pada gilirannya akan sangat mengubah citra Jepang.

Kata kunci: *pembelajar bahasa Jepang di universitas Udayana, citra Jepang*

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Parallel Session 6

Literature Studies (2)

Room : Transfer Room 3 (2nd floor)
Moderator : Rouli Esther Pasaribu

Time	Duration	Presenter
10:00 - 10:15	15 Minutes	Rouli Esther Pasaribu, Ph.D. The Dynamics of Japanese Literature Translation in Indonesia: Publishers, Translators, Readers (<i>Dinamika Penerjemahan Karya Sastra Jepang di Indonesia: Penerbit, Penerjemah, Pembaca</i>)
10:15 - 10:30	15 Minutes	Wawat Rahwati, Amelia Kurnia, and Wisnu Wardani Fantasy, Supernatural, and Japanese Cultural Values in Children's Story Akai Rousoku to Ningyo by Ogawa Mimei (<i>Fantasi, Supernatural, dan Nilai Budaya Jepang dalam Cerita Anak Akai Rousoku to Ningyo Karya Ogawa Mimei</i>)
10:30 - 10:45	15 Minutes	Meta Sekar Puji Astuti, S.S., M.A., Ph.D Makassar's Visual Voices: Anime Aesthetics in Indonesian Political Art

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		<i>(Melukis Kritik Sosial ala Otaku: Kajian Karya Seni Visual Komunitas Penggemar Anime di Kota Makassar)</i>
10:45 - 11:00	15 Minutes	Dr. Nina Alia Ariefa, S.S., M.Si. Interaction of Japanese Popular Culture and the Indonesian Local Culinary Industry <i>(Interaksi Budaya Populer Jepang dan Industri Kuliner Lokal Indonesia)</i>
11:00 - 11:15	15 Minutes	Mery Kharismawati Identity and Participation Analysis of Wibu in Digital Media: Case Study of Raditya Dika's You Tube Video 'Tutorial to Become Wibu' <i>(Analisis Identitas dan Partisipasi Wibu di Media Digital: Studi Kasus Video youtube Raditya Dika 'Tutorial Menjadi Wibu')</i>
11:15 - 11:30	15 Minutes	Bagas Hilmy Mulyadi Wiradikarta and Sulhiyah Analysis of the Element of Omotenashi in the Anime Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken <i>(Analisis Unsur Omotenashi Pada Anime Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken)</i>

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1. ROULI ESTHER PASARIBU, PH.D..

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The Dynamics of Japanese Literature Translation in Indonesia: Publishers, Translators, Readers

This study aims to understand the dynamics of the Indonesian translation of Japanese literature from the 1970s to 2020, focusing on the publishers, translators, and readers. It entailed studying selected Japanese fiction, examining the social media activities of book publishers and readers, and interviewing the translators and editors. The research results show that from the 1970s to the present, there have been significant changes in the process of translating Japanese literature to Indonesian. From the 1970s to the 1980s, the Japanese works translated into Indonesian were mostly texts which were also widely translated in the West. During the 1990s, the translation of literary works was conducted for the purpose of fostering Japanese literary studies at the university level. Moreover, in 1990s forms of Japanese popular culture such as animations and manga comics started to become widespread in Indonesia through private television channels and manga publishers. This trend became the embryo of the Indonesian translation of Japanese literature during the 2000s, which produced texts that are particularly popular among the younger generation. This is illustrated by the establishment between 2012 and 2020 of publishers who specialize in Asian literature and Japanese literature. In addition, after the 2010s the relationship between publishers, translators, and readers became closer and more accessible with the help of social media. The dynamics of the situation are inseparable from the social and cultural relationships between Indonesia and Japan, especially the reproduction and consumption of Japanese popular culture in Indonesia.

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Keywords: *translation, Japanese literature, Indonesia, popular culture*

Dinamika Penerjemahan Karya Sastra Jepang di Indonesia: Penerbit, Penerjemah, Pembaca

Studi ini mencoba melihat bagaimana dinamika penerjemahan karya-karya sastra Jepang ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dalam kurun waktu tahun 1970an-2020 dengan memfokuskan pada penerbit, penerjemah dan pembaca. Dalam melakukan studi ini, penulis melakukan studi literatur dan observasi media sosial penerbit dan pembaca, dan wawancara dengan penerjemah dan sejumlah penerbit yang menerbitkan karya-karya sastra Jepang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari tahun 1970an sampai tahun 2020, terjadi perubahan yang cukup signifikan dalam penerjemahan karya-karya sastra Jepang di Indonesia. Pada tahun 1970an sampai 1980an, penerjemahan karya-karya sastra Jepang adalah karya sastra murni yang juga banyak diterjemahkan di barat. Penerjemahan karya sastra Jepang pada masa ini dikerjakan dari bahasa Inggris dan penerjemahnya kebanyakan adalah para sastrawan Indonesia. Pada tahun 1990an, penerjemahan karya sastra mulai dilakukan untuk kepentingan perkuliahan sastra Jepang di tingkat universitas di Indonesia. Selain itu, budaya populer Jepang seperti film animasi dan komik manga mulai masuk dan dikonsumsi di Indonesia melalui stasiun televisi swasta dan penerbitan manga. Hal ini menjadi embrio yang membuat kiblat penerjemahan karya sastra Jepang di Indonesia pada tahun 2000an ke atas menjadi lebih benuansa populer dan digemari oleh anak-anak muda dan semakin dikukuhkan dengan berdirinya penerbit khusus buku-buku Asia dan penerbit khusus terjemahan sastra Jepang di Indonesia pada tahun 2012 dan tahun 2020. Selain itu, pada tahun 2010an, hubungan antara penerbit, penerjemah, dan pembaca menjadi semakin cair melalui sosial media. Dinamika penerjemahan karya-karya sastra Jepang ke dalam bahasa Indonesia tidak dapat dilepaskan dari hubungan sosial budaya

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Indonesia dan Jepang, terutama konsumsi dan reproduksi budaya populer Jepang di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *penerjemahan, karya sastra Jepang, Indonesia, budaya populer*

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2. DR. WAWAT RAHWATI, M.HUM, AMELIA KURNIA, and WISNU WARDANI

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Fantasy, Supernatural, and Japanese Cultural Values in Children's Story *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo* By Ogawa Mimei

Ogawa Mimei's *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo* is a notable work of children's literature (*douwa bungaku*), which is an effective means of conveying cultural and moral values to readers, especially for children, through an engaging story that presents elements of fantasy and the supernatural. This study discusses the children's story *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo* to explore how cultural values in Japanese society are presented through fantasy and supernatural elements experienced by the characters in the story. Supernatural events that often intersect with myths as something believed by Japanese society are important aspects that can reveal cultural values as ideas that the author wants to convey to readers. In this study, a textual analysis of *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo* will be conducted to reveal how fantasy and supernatural elements are used in presenting Japanese cultural values in the story. The results of the study show that fantasy and supernatural elements are present in the story *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo* as important elements used in presenting Japanese cultural values to its readers. Cultural values that include aspects of religiosity, harmony, and respect for nature, and Japanese moral values, such as the concepts of *Giri* and *On*, are cultural values that are indicated as ideas that Ogawa Mimei wants to convey in the children's story *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo*.

Keywords: *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo*, *fantasy*, *supernatural*, *cultural values*, *Ogawa Mimei*

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Fantasi, Supernatural, dan Nilai Budaya Jepang dalam Cerita Anak Akai Rousoku to Ningyo Karya Ogawa Mimei

Akai Rousoku to Ningyo karya Ogawa Mimei merupakan salah satu karya sastra anak (*douwa bungaku*) yang menjadi sarana efektif dalam menyampaikan nilai-nilai budaya dan moral kepada pembaca, khususnya bagi anak-anak melalui cerita yang memikat dengan menghadirkan fantasi dan supernatural di dalamnya. Penelitian ini membahas cerita anak *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo* untuk menggali bagaimana nilai-nilai budaya dan tradisi di masyarakat Jepang dihadirkan melalui unsur-unsur fantasi dan supranatural yang dialami oleh tokoh-tokoh di dalam cerita. Peristiwa supranatural yang kerap bersinggungan dengan mitos sebagai sesuatu yang dipercaya oleh masyarakat Jepang menjadi aspek penting yang dapat mengungkap nilai-nilai budaya sebagai gagasan yang ingin disampaikan oleh pengarang kepada pembaca. Dalam penelitian ini analisis tekstual Akai Rousoku to Ningyo akan dilakukan untuk mengungkap bagaimana unsur fantasi dan supranatural digunakan dalam menghadirkan nilai-nilai budaya masyarakat Jepang dalam *Akai Rousoku to Ningyo*. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa unsur fantasi dan supranatural hadir di dalam cerita Akai Rousoku to Ningyo sebagai elemen penting yang digunakan dalam menghadirkan nilai-nilai budaya Jepang kepada pembacanya. Nilai-nilai budaya yang meliputi aspek religiusitas, harmonisasi dan penghargaan terhadap alam, dan nilai moral Jepang, seperti konsep Giri dan On merupakan nilai-nilai budaya yang diindikasikan sebagai gagasan yang ingin disampaikan oleh Ogawa Mimei di dalam cerita anak Akai Rousoku to Ningyo.

Kata Kunci: Akai Rousoku to Ningyo, Fantasi, Supernatural, Nilai budaya, Ogawa Mimei

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3. META SEKAR PUJI ASTUTI, S.S., M.A., PH.D

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Makassar's Visual Voices: Anime Aesthetics in Indonesian Political Art

This study examines the intersection of Japanese anime fandom, local art production, and political activism in Makassar, Indonesia, offering insights into the transnational flow of popular culture within Asia. Since the 1980s, anime and manga have significantly influenced Indonesian millennials and Gen Z, evolving from mere entertainment to a powerful medium for social and political expression.

The research focuses on the *Coretan Halaman Belakang* (COLAB), an independent illustrator group in Makassar, as a case study. Through analysis of their exhibitions and artworks, we explore how anime aesthetics are adapted to address both global and local concerns. Particular attention is given to two phenomena: the use of anime-inspired imagery in expressions of solidarity with Palestine, and the application of this style in critiquing domestic Indonesian politics under President Jokowi's administration.

By tracing the evolution of anime-inspired art from fandom to activism, this study demonstrates how imported popular culture can be recontextualized as a tool for political discourse and social commentary. The research highlights the dynamic interplay between global pop culture trends and local socio-political realities, contributing to our understanding of cultural globalization within Asia. This case study from Makassar provides valuable insights into the broader implications of transnational popular culture flows, illustrating how fandoms can transform into platforms for civic engagement and political expression. It

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underscores the potential of popular media to shape public discourse and foster new forms of visual political language in the digital age.

Keywords: *anime, COLAB, fandom, visual art, Makassar*

Melukis Kritik Sosial Ala Otaku: Kajian Karya Seni Visual Komunitas Penggemar Anime di Kota Makassar

Pengaruh anime dan manga Jepang terhadap generasi milenial dan Generasi Z Indonesia telah berkembang dari sekadar hiburan menjadi media ekspresi dalam menanggapi isu sosial dan politik sejak tahun 1980-an. Penelitian ini mengkaji hubungan antara komunitas penggemar anime, produksi seni lukis, dan kesadaran politik di Kota Makassar, dengan fokus pada pengaruh budaya populer Jepang terhadap kreativitas dan cara pandang masyarakat lokal mengenai isu-isu sosial kontemporer.

Menggunakan studi kasus karya-karya Coretan Halaman Belakang (COLAB), komunitas ilustrator independen di Makassar, penelitian ini menganalisis adaptasi estetika anime dalam menyuarakan isu sosial. Analisis berfokus pada dua fenomena: penggunaan ilustrasi bergaya anime dalam mengekspresikan solidaritas terhadap Palestina dan kritik terhadap situasi sosial-politik Indonesia di masa pemerintahan Presiden Jokowi.

Temuan awal menunjukkan bahwa budaya populer Jepang telah berhasil dikontekstualisasikan sebagai alat kritik terhadap kondisi sosial-politik. Interaksi antara budaya pop global Jepang dan realitas sosial-politik lokal memberikan pemahaman baru tentang globalisasi budaya di Asia. Studi ini membuktikan dampak transnasional budaya populer, khususnya transformasi komunitas penggemar anime (*otaku*) sebagai wadah keterlibatan masyarakat

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dalam mengekspresikan pandangan politik, serta pengaruhnya terhadap pembentukan wacana publik dan bahasa politik visual di era digital.

Kata Kunci: *anime, COLAB, otaku*, seni visual, Makassar

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4. DR. NINA ALIA ARIEFA, S.S., M.SI.

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Interaction Of Japanese Popular Culture And The Indonesian Local Culinary Industry

This study explores the relationship between Japanese popular culture and the development of the local culinary creative industry in Indonesia. As interest in Japanese culture grows among Indonesians, particularly through the phenomena of anime and manga, various aspects of this culture have begun to influence culinary trends and innovations in Indonesia. Japanese popular culture, characterized by its strong visual aesthetics, iconic characters, and unique culinary concepts, has inspired Indonesian culinary entrepreneurs to develop new food ideas and dining experiences that blend Japanese and local cultures. Using a qualitative approach, this research analyzes culinary trends inspired by Japanese popular culture in Indonesia and includes case studies of restaurants, cafes, and culinary businesses that feature Japanese themes. The findings indicate a strong relationship between Japanese popular culture and the culinary creative industry in Indonesia. This synergy has led to the emergence of a culinary subculture that fuses Japanese elements with local flavors. For example, many dishes incorporate Indonesian ingredients within Japanese recipes, and Japanese-themed culinary concepts often feature creative presentations and restaurant decor inspired by Japanese culture. These elements create a unique visual and emotional experience for visitors. Overall, this study demonstrates that the connection between Japanese popular culture and the culinary creative industry in Indonesia is enriching the local culinary landscape. It opens new

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opportunities for innovation and diversification of culinary products that resonate with young Indonesian consumers who are engaged with global trends

Keywords: *Japanese popular culture, culinary industry, culinary innovation, creative economy, Indonesia*

Interaksi Budaya Populer Jepang dan Industri Kuliner Lokal Indonesia

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji keterkaitan antara budaya populer Jepang dan perkembangan industri kreatif perkulineran lokal di Indonesia. Seiring dengan meningkatnya minat masyarakat Indonesia terhadap budaya Jepang, terutama yang tercermin dalam fenomena anime dan manga Jepang, berbagai elemen budaya tersebut turut memengaruhi tren dan inovasi dalam industri kuliner di Indonesia. Budaya populer Jepang, yang dikenal dengan estetika visual yang kuat, karakter-karakter ikonik, serta konsep kuliner yang khas telah menginspirasi pengusaha kuliner Indonesia untuk menciptakan konsep makanan dan pengalaman kuliner yang baru, dengan sentuhan kreatif yang menggabungkan budaya Jepang dan lokal.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan analisis terhadap tren kuliner yang terinspirasi oleh budaya populer Jepang di Indonesia, serta studi kasus pada restoran, kafe, dan usaha kuliner yang mengusung tema Jepang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keterkaitan budaya populer Jepang dengan industri kreatif kuliner di Indonesia sangat kuat. Selain mengarah pada penciptaan subkultur kuliner di Indonesia yang menggabungkan elemen-elemen Jepang dengan selera lokal, seperti penggunaan bahan-bahan Indonesia dalam hidangan Jepang, konsep-konsep kuliner bertema Jepang, baik dalam bentuk penyajian yang kreatif maupun dekorasi restoran yang terinspirasi oleh budaya Jepang, menjadi daya tarik tersendiri karena menciptakan pengalaman visual

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dan emosional bagi para pengunjung. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa keterkaitan budaya populer Jepang dengan perkembangan industri kreatif kuliner di Indonesia semakin memperkaya lanskap kuliner lokal, membuka peluang baru bagi inovasi dan diversifikasi produk kuliner yang menarik bagi konsumen muda Indonesia yang terhubung dengan tren global.

Kata Kunci: *Budaya populer Jepang, industri kuliner, inovasi kuliner, ekonomi kreatif, Indonesia*

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5. MERY KHARISMAWATI

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Identity And Participation Analysis Of Wibu in Digital Media: Case Study Of Raditya Dika's youtube Video 'Tutorial To Become Wibu'

Japanese popular culture with fans known as wibu has become a phenomenon in Indonesia. After the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of wibu increased significantly thanks to the ease of internet access that allows for unlimited consumption of anime. Wibu is also known to be active on social media, which acts as a major platform for the dissemination and consumption of popular culture. The youtube video "Tutorial Menjadi Wibu" by Raditya Dika features Eno Bening as a successful example of a wibu, challenging negative stigmas such as "nolep" and "onion smell." This research aims to analyze how youtube content shapes the perception and identity of wibu in the context of digital media in Indonesia, using Henry Jenkins' digital media theory. The research explores the concept of media convergence and audience participation in the video. A critical analysis shows that Eno Bening, a successful social media strategist, and his experience as a successful wibu in Japan, challenge negative stereotypes about wibu. Audience participation through comments reveals community dynamics, including anime recommendations and internal critiques that reflect hierarchies and values within the wibu community. The results of this study demonstrate the important role of digital media in shaping and propagating wibu cultural identity. The active participation of the audience shows that they not only consume content but also contribute to creating their own narratives and cultural identities.

Keywords: *wibu, digital medial, youtube, audience participation, cultural identity*

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Analisis Identitas dan Partisipasi Wibu dalam Media Digital: Studi Kasus Video youtube Raditya Dika ‘Tutorial Menjadi Wibu’

Budaya populer Jepang dengan penggemar yang dikenal sebagai wibu telah menjadi fenomena di Indonesia. Setelah pandemi COVID-19, jumlah wibu meningkat signifikan berkat kemudahan akses internet yang memungkinkan konsumsi anime tanpa batas. Wibu juga dikenal aktif di media sosial, yang berperan sebagai platform utama untuk penyebaran dan konsumsi budaya populer. Video youtube "Tutorial Menjadi Wibu" oleh Raditya Dika menampilkan Eno Bening sebagai contoh sukses seorang wibu, menantang stigma negatif seperti "nolep" dan "bau bawang." Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis bagaimana konten youtube membentuk persepsi dan identitas wibu dalam konteks media digital di Indonesia, menggunakan teori media digital dari Henry Jenkins. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi konsep konvergensi media dan partisipasi audiens dalam video tersebut. Analisis kritis menunjukkan bahwa Eno Bening, yang sukses sebagai social media strategist dan pengalamannya sebagai wibu yang berhasil ke Jepang, menantang stereotip negatif tentang wibu. Partisipasi audiens melalui komentar mengungkapkan dinamika komunitas, termasuk rekomendasi anime dan kritik internal yang mencerminkan hierarki dan nilai-nilai dalam komunitas wibu. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan peran penting media digital dalam membentuk dan menyebarkan identitas budaya wibu. Partisipasi aktif penonton menunjukkan bahwa mereka tidak hanya mengonsumsi konten, tetapi juga berkontribusi dalam menciptakan narasi dan identitas kultural mereka sendiri.

Kata Kunci: *wibu, media digital, youtube, partisipasi audiens, identitas kultural*

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6. BAGAS HILMY MULYADI WIRADIKARTA, SULHIYAH, S.PD., M.PD.

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Analysis of the Element Of Omotenashi in the Anime Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken (Tensura) 「転生したらスライムだった件 {転スラ}

This study examines the representation of *omotenashi* elements in the isekai anime *Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken*. The main focus is on scenes that portray the concept of *omotenashi*, which includes hospitality, service, and cleanliness in the anime. The purpose of this research is to identify and analyze scenes in the anime *Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken* that specifically represent the elements of *omotenashi*. It aims to gain a deeper understanding of how the anime *Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken* depicts and presents the concept of *omotenashi* in various scenes. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with content analysis to identify and analyze how the anime portrays *omotenashi*. The results show that *omotenashi* is represented in various aspects of the anime, from character interactions to environmental settings, reflecting Japanese hospitality. The data obtained shows that the anime *Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken* (Tensura) presents *omotenashi* elements in general services, specifically in ryokan (japanese traditional inns) with 6 data points, *seifu* (government) with 2 data points, and *ippan kankyou* (public environment) with 8 data points. The anime also illustrates Japanese cultural values in hospitality and excellent guest service.

Keywords: *omotenashi, Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken, ryokan, seifu, ippan kankyou*

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Analisis Unsur Omotenashi pada Anime *Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken* (*Tensura*) 転生したらスライムだった件 {転スラ}

Penelitian ini mengkaji representasi unsur *omotenashi* dalam anime *isekai Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken*. Fokus utama adalah pada adegan-adegan yang menampilkan konsep *omotenashi*, yang mencakup keramah tamahan, pelayanan, dan kebersihan pada anime ini. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis adegan-adegan dalam anime *Tensei shitara slime datta ken* yang secara khusus merepresentasikan unsur-unsur *omotenashi*. Memperoleh pemahaman mendalam mengenai cara anime *tensei shitara slime datta ken* menggambarkan, dan menyajikan konsep *omotenashi* dalam berbagai adegan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan analisis konten untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis bagaimana anime tersebut menggambarkan *omotenashi*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *omotenashi* direpresentasikan dalam berbagai aspek anime, dari interaksi karakter hingga pengaturan lingkungan, yang mencerminkan keramah tamahan Jepang. Dengan hasil data yang telah didapatkan bahwa anime *tensei shitara slime datta ken* (*tensura*) menunjukkan adanya unsur-unsur *omotenashi* dalam pelayanan umum, yaitu pelayanan dalam *ryokan* (penginapan tradisional) yang di dapat ada 6 data, *seifu* (pemerintahan) ada 2 data, dan *ippan kankyou* (lingkungan publik) didapat 8 data. Anime ini juga menggambarkan nilai-nilai budaya Jepang dalam keramah tamahan dan pelayanan prima terhadap tamu.

Kata Kunci: *omotenashi*, *tensei shitara slime datta ken*, *ryokan*, *seifu*, *ippan kankyou*

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Friday, November 29th, 2024

Parallel Session 7

Linguistic & Japanese Language Skill (3)

Room : Executive Lounge (3rd floor)

Moderator : Dr. Suyanti Natalia, M.Pd

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:30 - 13:45	15 Minutes	Fitriana Puspita Dewi, Ph.D The Role of Language in Cultural Identity Preservation Amid Environmental Crisis in Yoko Tawada's Novel "Scattered All Over the World" <i>(Peran Bahasa Dalam Pemertahanan Identitas Budaya di Tengah Krisis Lingkungan Pada Novel "Chikyu ni Chirabamerarete" karya Tawada Yoko)</i>
13:45 - 14:00	15 Minutes	Dr. Nani Sunarni, M.A., Eka Kurnia Firmansyah, S.S., M.Hum, and Dr. Hj. Lia Maulia Indrayani, M.Hum Expressions of Harmony with Nature in Japanese and Sundanese Culture <i>(Ungkapan Keharmonian Alam dalam Budaya Jepang dan Sunda)</i>
14:00 -	15 Minutes	Dr. Suyanti Natalia, M.Pd. Language Variation and Function on Social Media among

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14:15		Bilinguals (Variasi dan Fungsi Bahasa Pada Media Sosial Dwibahasawan)
14:15 - 14:30	15 Minutes	Dr. Jourike J. Runtuwarouw, M. Pd Integrated Learning of Writing Sakubun and Character Education of Students at Japan Language Department of Language and Art Faculty Of Manado State University
14:30 - 14:45	15 Minutes	Dr. Fairuz. M. Hum., Yowza Dakpaki Riandi A Stylistic Anaalysis of Metaphors in Three of Aimer's Songs (Kajian Stilistika : Metafora pada Tiga Lirik Lagu Karya Aimer)

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The Role of Language in Cultural Identity Preservation Amid Environmental Crisis in Yoko Tawada's Novel "Scattered All Over the World"

Yoko Tawada's novel "Chikyu ni Chirabamerarete"(English translation *Scattered all over the earth*) offers a unique perspective on the intersection of language, cultural identity, and environmental crisis in the context of global migration. This study analyses how Tawada's story examines the crucial role of language in maintaining cultural identity in the midst of geographical displacement and environmental degradation. Using an ecocritical approach and diaspora theory, the study reveals how the novel depicts language not only as a means of communication, but also as a reservoir of ecological knowledge and collective memory that enables diasporic communities to maintain connections with their ancestral lands. The analysis focuses on three main aspects: the use of multilingualism in the narrative as a strategy of cultural resistance, the representation of environmental knowledge embedded in the mother tongue, and the role of language in shaping a transnational identity that remains connected to cultural roots. The results show that the novel presents language as a tool for the preservation of identity in the midst of cultural disintegration due to climate change.

Keywords; *Cultural identities, Ecocriticism, Diaspora, Language preservation, Environmental Crisis*

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Peran Bahasa Dalam Pemertahanan Identitas Budaya di Tengah Krisis Lingkungan Pada Novel “Chikyu ni Chirabamerarete” karya Tawada Yoko

Novel "Chikyu ni Chirabamerarete" karya Tawada Yoko menawarkan pandangan unik tentang interseksi antara bahasa, identitas budaya, dan krisis lingkungan dalam konteks migrasi global. Penelitian ini menganalisis bagaimana narasi Tawada mengeksplorasi peran vital bahasa dalam mempertahankan identitas budaya di tengah perpindahan geografis dan degradasi lingkungan. Melalui pendekatan ekokritik dan teori diaspora, studi ini mengungkap bagaimana novel tersebut menggambarkan bahasa bukan hanya sebagai alat komunikasi, tetapi sebagai wadah pengetahuan ekologis dan memori kolektif yang memungkinkan komunitas diaspora mempertahankan hubungan dengan tanah leluhur mereka. Analisis terfokus pada tiga aspek utama: penggunaan multilingual dalam narasi sebagai strategi resistensi kultural, representasi pengetahuan lingkungan yang tertanam dalam bahasa ibu, dan peran bahasa dalam membentuk identitas transnasional yang tetap terhubung dengan akar budaya. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa novel ini menyajikan Bahasa sebagai alat untuk mempertahankan identitas di tengah disintegrasi budaya akibat perubahan iklim.

Kata Kunci: *identitas budaya, ekokritik, diaspora, pelestarian bahasa, krisis lingkungan*

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2. DR. NANI SUNARNI, M.A., EKA KURNIA FIRMANSYAH, S.S., M.HUM, AND DR. HJ. LIA MAULIA INDRAYANI, M.HUM

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Expressions Of Harmony With Nature In Japanese And Sundanese Culture

This research focuses on linguistic expressions related to the harmony with nature in Japanese and Sundanese cultures. Harmony with nature is a fundamental foundation in Japanese culture, reflected in various aspects of their daily life, and similarly in Sundanese culture. The principles of harmony, as reflected in linguistic expressions, represent the Japanese and Sundanese perspectives on the world and influence their interactions with nature. In Japanese culture, there is the concept of *wa* (harmony), which includes harmony with nature. In Sundanese culture, there is also the concept of caring for nature, referred to as *ngarumat jagat* (nurturing the world). The data used in this research consists of expressions related to harmony with nature in both Japanese and Sundanese cultures. The theory used as the basis for data analysis is environmental ethics as discussed by Tschumi & Ogawa (2007) and Mujiono (2014). Based on the data analysis results, it was identified that both Japanese and Sundanese cultures contain expressions that convey and symbolize the cultural reality of how Japanese and Sundanese societies preserve their harmony with nature.

Keywords: *expressions, harmony, Japanese, nature, Sundanese*

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Ungkapan Keharmonian Alam Dalam Budaya Jepang Dan Sunda

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada ungkapan-ungkapan kebahasaan terkait keharmonian alam dalam budaya Jepang dan budaya Sunda. Keharmonian dengan alam merupakan fondasi utama dalam budaya Jepang yang tercermin dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan mereka, begitu pula dalam budaya Sunda. Prinsip-prinsip keharmonian yang tercermin dalam ungkapan-ungkapan kebahasaan merupakan cara pandang masyarakat Jepang dan Sunda dalam memandang dunia dan memengaruhi interaksi mereka dengan alam. Dalam budaya Jepang terdapat konsep *wa* (harmoni) dan salah satunya yaitu harmoni dengan alam. Dalam budaya Sunda pun terdapat konsep menjaga alam atau yang disebut *ngarumat jagat* (merawat alam). Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu ungkapan-ungkapan yang terkait dengan keharmonian alam baik dalam budaya Jepang maupun dalam budaya Sunda. Teori yang digunakan sebagai landasan analisis data yaitu teori tentang etika lingkungan menurut pandangan Tschumi & Ogawa (2007) serta Mujiono (2014). Berdasarkan hasil analisis data teridentifikasi bahwa baik dalam budaya Jepang maupun dalam budaya Sunda terdapat ungkapan-ungkapan yang mengekspresikan dan menyimbolkan realitas budaya masyarakat Jepang dan Sunda dalam menjaga keharmonian alam nya.

Kata Kunci: *alam, harmoni, Jepang, Sunda, ungkapan*

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3. DR. SUYANTI NATALIA, M.PD.

Universitas Nasional

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Language Variation and Function on Social Media among Bilinguals

Applications and online media are growing and supporting all community activities. The growth of many new applications and social media has made it easier to communicate, as well as daily activities in order to socialize. Some linguistic phenomena arise due to the growing applications and social media. This also has contributed to language disruption due to the development of the digital world. These changes accompany people's lifestyles and have a very significant impact, especially in language use. The emergence of several contents that use Japanese and Indonesian bilingualism is the main data in this study. Holmes' theory of language variation and function that appears in the content on social media of these bilingual users is interesting to raise. The discussion in this paper also discusses several linguistic phenomena such as language variation and function and the consequences of the development of digitalization on social media. The data to be studied are the utterances in the application that are most widely used by bilingual speakers, namely Japanese and Indonesian. Various kinds of variations and functions can be seen in the speech that appears through various topics spoken especially about the personal life of the content owner and family. The most frequently used applications are Instagram and Tiktok and Youtube. The language varieties or variations that appear include formal and casual. A comparison between the two shows more casual language variations while the functions of the most widely used language variations are referential and expressive.

Key words: *sociolinguistics, language variety, language variety function*

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Variasi dan Fungsi Bahasa Pada Media Sosial Dwibahasawan

Aplikasi dan media online terus berkembang dan mendukung semua kegiatan masyarakat. Lahirnya banyak aplikasi baru dan media sosial memudahkan segala hal dalam berkomunikasi, demikian juga dengan kegiatan sehari-hari dalam rangka bersosialisasi. Beberapa fenomena kebahasaan muncul akibat aplikasi dan media sosial yang semakin berkembang, hal ini juga menyebabkan terjadinya disrupsi bahasa akibat perkembangan dunia digital. Perubahan tersebut mengiringi gaya hidup masyarakat dan membawa dampak yang sangat signifikan terutama dalam penggunaan bahasa. Kemunculan beberapa konten yang menggunakan dwibahasa Jepang dan Indonesia menjadi data utama pada penelitian ini. Teori Holmes tentang variasi dan fungsi bahasa yang muncul pada konten pada media sosial pengguna dua bahasa tersebut menarik untuk diangkat. Pembahasan dalam tulisan ini juga membahas beberapa fenomena kebahasaan seperti variasi dan fungsi bahasa dan akibat terjadinya perkembangan digitalisasi pada media sosial. Data yang akan dikaji adalah tuturan-tuturan pada aplikasi yang paling banyak digunakan oleh penutur dua bahasa yaitu bahasa Jepang dan Indonesia. Berbagai macam variasi dan fungsi dalam dapat terlihat pada tuturan yang muncul melalui berbagai macam topik yang dituturkan terutama tentang kehidupan pribadi pemilik konten dan keluarga. Aplikasi yang paling sering digunakan yaitu Instagram dan Tiktok serta Youtube. Ragam atau variasi bahasa yang muncul dalam media sosial tersebut antara lain formal dan kasual. Perbandingan di antara keduanya menunjukkan lebih banyak variasi bahasa kasual sedangkan fungsi dari variasi bahasa yang paling banyak digunakan bersifat referensial dan ekspresif.

Kata kunci: *sosiolinguistik, ragam bahasa, fungsi ragam bahasa*

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4. DR. JOURIKE J. RUNTUWAROUW, M. PD

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Integrated Learning Of Writing *Sakubun* And Character Education Of Students At Japan Language Department Of Language And Art Faculty Of Manado State University

This research describes the learning of writing *Sakubun* that can improve the ability to write at once with developing the character of students. Character formation and academic ability in a learning process are done simultaneously. Research data were taken from various sources through several techniques of data collection that are observation, interview, test. Data is processed manually with guiding principle of qualitative and quantitative methodology. Through quality assurance of data quality (triangulation) and its process in strict interpretation, the research finds some of the following. Through activities in the process of learning to write, students gain knowledge, direct experience in writing, as well as show the learning process characterized by the change of character included cooperation, responsibility, independence, confidence, creative. Learning writing is used as a vehicle for the implementation of character education so that students are able to achieve good achievement as well as character.

Keyword: *Learning Writing, Character Education*

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Integrasi Pembelajaran Menulis *Sakubun* Dan Pendidikan Karakter Mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa Jepang Fakultas Bahasa Dan Seni Universitas Negeri Manado

Penelitian ini memaparkan tentang pembelajaran menulis *Sakubun* yang dapat meningkatkan kemampuan menulis sekaligus dengan mengembangkan karakter mahasiswa. Pembentukan karakter dan kemampuan akademik dalam suatu proses pembelajaran dilakukan secara bersamaan. Data penelitian diambil dari berbagai sumber melalui beberapa teknik pengumpulan data yaitu observasi, wawancara, tes. Data diolah secara manual dengan prinsip panduan metodologi kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Melalui penjaminan mutu kualitas data (triangulasi) dan prosesnya dilakukan dalam interpretasi yang ketat, penelitian menemukan beberapa hal berikut. Melalui aktivitas-aktivitas dalam proses pembelajaran menulis, mahasiswa peroleh pengetahuan, pengalaman langsung dalam menulis, sekaligus memperlihatkan proses belajar yang ditandai dengan terjadinya perubahan karakter meliputi kerja sama, tanggung jawab, kemandirian, percaya diri, kreatif. Pembelajaran menulis digunakan sebagai wahana bagi implementasi pendidikan karakter sehingga mahasiswa mampu mencapai prestasi yang baik sekaligus berkarakter.

Kata Kunci: *Pembelajaran menulis, pendidikan karakter*

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5. DR. FAIRUZ. M. HUM., YOWZA DAKPAKI RIANDI

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A Stylistic Analysis of Metaphors in Three of Aimer's Songs

Song is a rich medium of expression, reflecting the culture, environment, and worldview of the composer. The words in a song are arranged by the composer considering elements of beauty, tone, and other creative elements. The use of distinctive language or words in a work reveals the characteristics and style of the composer. Culture and environment are important aspects that cannot be separated from human life, so the songs created by composers can reflect the elements contained in a culture and the environment of the composer. In song lyrics, composers often use figurative language, which is the potential of language to express meaning and ideas figuratively. One type of figurative language is metaphor. This research analyzes the use of metaphors in three songs by Aimer, namely "Mine", "Polaris", and "Akanesasu", with the aim of describing the types and meanings of metaphors in these songs. This research uses the perspective of metaphor by Stephen Ullman, who classifies four categories of metaphor: anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, from abstract to concrete, and synesthetic. It also incorporates Halley's perspective, which considers the hierarchy of human perceptual space in understanding the relationship between humans and the environment. The research findings indicate that the use of metaphors in Aimer's songs reveals the songwriter's emotions, thoughts, and cultural background. Each song possesses a unique style of metaphorical language that reflects the songwriter's context and culture. These findings enrich our understanding of how language can be used to express meaning and human experiences.

Keyword: *Aimer, Akanesasu, Halley, Mine, Polaris, Ullman.*

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Kajian Stilistika: Metafora Pada Tiga Lirik Lagu Karya Aimer

Lagu merupakan media ekspresi yang kaya makna, mencerminkan budaya, lingkungan hidup, dan pandangan hidup pengarang. Kata-kata dalam lagu disusun pengarang dengan mempertimbangkan unsur keindahan, nada dan unsur-unsur kreatif lainnya. Penggunaan bahasa atau kata-kata yang khas dalam suatu karya memperlihatkan ciri-ciri dan gaya bahasa pengarang. Banyak faktor yang turut mempengaruhi penggunaan suatu bahasa, seperti budaya, lingkungan hidup, dan aturan sosial pada suatu masyarakat. Budaya dan lingkungan hidup merupakan aspek penting yang tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kehidupan manusia, sehingga lagu yang diciptakan oleh pengarang dapat mencerminkan unsur-unsur yang terkandung dalam suatu budaya dan lingkungan hidup pengarang. Pada lirik lagu, umumnya pengarang menggunakan gaya bahasa figuratif yaitu potensi bahasa untuk mengungkapkan maksud dan gagasan secara kias. Salah satu gaya bahasa figuratif adalah gaya bahasa metafora. Penelitian ini menganalisis penggunaan metafora dalam tiga lagu karya Aimer yaitu “*Mine*”, “*Polaris*”, dan “*Akanesasu*”, dengan tujuan mendeskripsikan jenis dan makna metafora dalam lagu-lagu tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan perspektif metafora Stephen Ullman yang mengklasifikasikan empat kategori metafora: antropomorfik, kehewanian, dari abstrak ke konkret, dan sinestetik. Serta perspektif Halley yang mempertimbangkan hierarki ruang persepsi manusia dalam memahami hubungan antara manusia dan lingkungan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan metafora dalam lagu Aimer mengungkapkan perasaan, pemikiran, dan latar belakang budaya pengarang. Setiap lagu memiliki keunikan gaya bahasa metafora yang mencerminkan konteks dan budaya pengarang. Temuan ini memperkaya pemahaman mengenai bagaimana bahasa dapat digunakan untuk mengekspresikan makna dan pengalaman hidup manusia.

Kata Kunci: *Aimer, Akanesasu, Halley, Mine, Polaris, Ullman.*

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Parallel Session 8

Socio-Cultural Issues (3)

Room : Transfer Room 2 (2nd floor)
Moderator : Himawan Pratama

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:30 - 13:45	15 Minutes	Muhammad Reza Rustam, Febia Rani Rizcha Please Don't Touch Me: A Preliminary Study on the Sexual Harassment of Indonesian Elderly Care Workers in Japan <i>(Tolong Jangan Sentuh Saya: Studi Awal tentang Pelecehan Seksual terhadap Perawat Lansia Indonesia di Jepang)</i>
13:45 - 14:00	15 Minutes	Aliyyah Btari Putri Feydra The Limited Participation of Japanese Youth in Public Protests The Pro-Palestine Movement in Fukuoka <i>(Partisipasi Minim Kaum Muda Jepang dalam Aksi Unjuk Rasa Publik Solidaritas Palestina di Fukuoka)</i>
14:00 - 14:15	15 Minutes	Hendra Manurung, Yudi Subianto Indonesia and Japan Strategic Partnership: Efforts to Make Asia a Leader in the Global Energy Transition

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		Process <i>(Kerjasama Strategis Indonesia - Jepang: Upaya Mewujudkan Asia sebagai Pemimpin dalam Proses Transisi Energi Global)</i>
14:15 - 14:30	15 Minutes	Nabila Vina Fairuzzahra, S.Hum., M.Si., Karunia Putri Zaliantini Sidiq, Nunuk Endah Srimulyani S.S., M.A., Ph.D. Social Support for Single Father in #bemyfamily Japanese Drama Series <i>(Dukungan Sosial terhadap Single Father dalam Serial Drama Jepang #bemyfamily)</i>
14:30 - 14:45	15 Minutes	Himawan Pratama Contextualizing the Coming of “Authentic Japanese” Musicians in Indonesia in the 2010s <i>(Kontekstualisasi Kehadiran Musisi “Asli Jepang” di Indonesia pada Dekade 2010-an)</i>

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1. MUHAMMAD REZA RUSTAM AND FEBIA RANI RIZCHA

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Please Don't Touch Me: A Preliminary Study on the Sexual Harassment of Indonesian Elderly Care Workers in Japan

The decline of Japan's productive workforce and the increase in the elderly population have compelled Japan to open its doors to Southeast Asian migrant workers, including those from Indonesia. This demographic shift has created significant demand for elderly care workers from Indonesia, who play a vital role in Japan's elderly care sector through programs such as the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), Technical Intern Training Program (TITP), and Specific Skill Workers (SSW) program. This study aims to examine the experiences of Indonesian migrant elderly care workers regarding sexual harassment in Japan and their coping mechanisms in response to these incidents. A qualitative research methodology was applied, involving in-depth, semi-structured interviews with four Indonesian elderly care workers who have encountered sexual harassment in various cities across Japan. Findings indicate that female elderly care workers are particularly vulnerable to sexual harassment by elderly patients, especially during intimate care activities, including bathing, changing diapers, and general caregiving tasks. There is a pressing need for informational campaigns that address these challenges, particularly concerning sexual harassment risks that Indonesian care workers may face. Since the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, the population of migrant workers from Indonesia has rapidly increased in Japan. The insights gained from this study are expected to enhance understanding of the issues confronting Indonesian migrant workers in Japan.

Keywords: *Sexual Harassment, Indonesian Migrant Workers, Elderly care, Japan*

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Tolong Jangan Sentuh Saya: Studi Awal tentang Pelecehan Seksual terhadap Perawat Lansia Indonesia di Jepang

Penurunan jumlah tenaga kerja produktif di Jepang dan meningkatnya jumlah penduduk lanjut usia (lansia) memaksa Jepang membuka pintu bagi pekerja migran asal Asia Tenggara, termasuk dari Indonesia. Pergeseran demografis ini menciptakan permintaan yang signifikan untuk pekerja perawatan lansia dari Indonesia, dimana Indonesia memainkan peran penting dalam sektor perawatan lansia di Jepang melalui beberapa program seperti *Economic Partnership Agreement* (EPA), *Technical Intern Training Program* (TITP), dan *Spesific Skill Worker* (SSW). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengalaman perawat lansia migran Indonesia berkaitan dengan pelecehan seksual yang dialaminya di Jepang dan bagaimana koping mekanisme dalam menghadapi permasalahan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, dengan melakukan interview mendalam secara semi-struktur dan jumlah informan yang di wawancarai sebanyak empat orang pekerja perawat lansia migran Indonesia yang pernah mengalami pelecehan seksual dari berbagai kota di Jepang. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perawat lansia sangat rentan menerima pelecehan seksual oleh pasien lansia, terutama saat perawatan intim, termasuk memandikan, mengganti popok, dan perawatan secara umum. Dengan adanya permasalahan ini, kebutuhan mendesak yang harus dilakukan ialah melakukan sosialisasi informasi, membahas tantangan yang dialami oleh pekerja migran lansia, terutama mengenai risiko pelecehan seksual yang dihadapi oleh para pekerja perawatan lansia Indonesia di Jepang, dimana saat ini populasi pekerja migran asal Indonesia mengalami peningkatan secara signifikan setelah pandemi COVID-19.

Kata Kunci: Kekerasan Seksual, Pekerja Migran Indonesia, Perawat Lansia, Japan

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2. ALIYYAH BTARI PUTRI FEYDRA

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The Limited Participation of Japanese Youth in Public Protests The Pro-Palestine Movement in Fukuoka

This research discusses Japanese youth political participation by reflecting upon my own experiences. Using Edward Said's concept of orientalism and reflective ethnographic approach, this research aims to see how political apathy and conservative views can affect Japanese youth movements. In October 2023, the state of Israel started its bombardment against the Gaza Strip. During this time, I was participating in a student exchange program in Kyushu University near Fukuoka, Japan and seeing the devastating loss of life, I attended two demonstrations during my time in Japan. Both experiences have given me perspective on people's attitudes and reactions during these two different times. In particular, the attitudes and reactions of Japanese students who are the primary subjects of this study. While political apathy has been a rampant issue in many developed democratic nation, Japan's youth in particular exhibit peculiar detachment and negativity towards any public instance of political issues, especially towards issues regarding Palestine. This research argues that this is due to the average Japanese citizen having preconceived notions about Palestine and the Middle East, particularly about Islam. Many of my peers who were privately in support of Palestine, did not participate in public protests mostly due to the fear of social ostracization and exclusion. Because of the prementioned orientalist views, Japanese youths are afraid of standing out and being dubbed an extremist or radical.

Keywords: *Japan, orientalism, demonstrations, youth movements, Palestine*

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Partisipasi Minim Kaum Muda Jepang dalam Aksi Unjuk Rasa Publik Solidaritas Palestina di Fukuoka

Penelitian ini membahas partisipasi politik kaum muda Jepang dengan merefleksikan pengalaman saya sendiri. Dengan menggunakan konsep orientalisme Edward Said dan pendekatan etnografi reflektif, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana sikap apatis dan pandangan konservatif politik dapat mempengaruhi gerakan pemuda Jepang. Pada bulan Oktober 2023, Israel memulai pengeboman terhadap Jalur Gaza. Pada saat itu, saya berpartisipasi dalam program pertukaran pelajar di Universitas Kyushu dekat Fukuoka, Jepang dan melihat banyaknya jumlah korban jiwa, saya menghadiri dua demonstrasi selama berada di Jepang. Kedua pengalaman tersebut telah memberi saya perspektif mengenai sikap dan reaksi masyarakat Jepang selama dua waktu yang berbeda ini. Khususnya, sikap dan reaksi para pelajar Jepang yang menjadi subjek utama dalam penelitian ini. Meskipun sikap apatis terhadap hal-hal politik telah menjadi isu yang merajalela di berbagai negara demokratis maju, kaum muda Jepang secara khusus menunjukkan sikap yang ganjil dan negatif terhadap isu-isu politik, terutama terhadap isu-isu mengenai Palestina. Penelitian ini berargumen bahwa hal ini disebabkan oleh gagasan yang dimiliki warga Jepang yang sudah terbentuk mengenai Palestina dan Timur Tengah, khususnya tentang Islam. Banyak teman sebaya saya yang secara pribadi mendukung Palestina, tapi tidak berpartisipasi dalam protes secara publik karena takut dikucilkan secara sosial. Karena pandangan orientalis ini, para pemuda Jepang takut terlihat menonjol dan dicap sebagai ekstremis.

Kata Kunci: *Jepang, orientalisme, unjuk rasa, gerakan pemuda, Palestina*

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3. HENDRA MANURUNG AND YUDI SUBIANTORO

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Indonesia and Japan Strategic Partnership: Efforts to Make Asia a Leader in the Global Energy Transition Process

This article aims to discuss Indonesia's bilateral cooperation with Japan in making Asia a leader in the global energy transition process. The combination of boosting global demand, supply chain disruption, soaring food and energy prices, and global geopolitical conditions, has driven up worldwide inflation and tightened monetary policies in various countries. Efforts to generate economic cooperation between both countries simultaneously were also discussed as well as specific issues related to carbon neutrality and the realization of the Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) concept. Amidst this global uncertainty, Indonesia's economic growth recorded an impressive performance of 5.72% in Q3-2022. Various bilateral economic cooperation is essential to maintaining and improving Indonesia and strengthening it in facing the increasing risk of global uncertainty. The total value of bilateral trade in 2023 has reached US\$ 37.3 billion. While in 2022, the total trade was recorded at US\$ 42.03 billion. Of that value, Indonesia's exports to Japan amounted to US\$ 24.85 billion and Indonesia's imports from Japan amounted to US\$ 17.18 billion. Indonesia indeed has a trade surplus over Japan amounting to US\$ 7.68 billion. Jakarta is confident that trade between both still can continue to increase through the Indonesia-Japan Economic Pathway Agreement, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Japanese investment in Indonesia can continue to be increased through prioritization of the downstream sector agenda

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which is being intensively promoted by President Prabowo's and Vice President Gibran's government (2024-2029) to pursue the national economic growth target of 8 percent.

Keywords: *bilateral, global energy transition, Indonesia, Japan, strategic partnership*

Kerjasama Strategis Indonesia - Jepang: Upaya Mewujudkan Asia sebagai Pemimpin dalam Proses Transisi Energi Global

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk membahas kerja sama bilateral Indonesia dengan Jepang dalam menjadikan Asia sebagai pemimpin dalam proses transisi energi global. Kombinasi antara peningkatan permintaan global, gangguan rantai pasokan, melonjaknya harga pangan dan energi, serta kondisi geopolitik global, telah mendorong inflasi dunia dan pengetatan kebijakan moneter di berbagai negara. Upaya untuk menghasilkan kerja sama ekonomi kedua negara secara bersamaan juga dibahas serta isu-isu spesifik terkait netralitas karbon dan perwujudan konsep Komunitas Emisi Nol Asia (AZEC). Di tengah ketidakpastian global ini, pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia mencatat kinerja yang mengesankan sebesar 5,72% pada Q3-2022. Berbagai kerja sama ekonomi bilateral sangat penting untuk menjaga dan meningkatkan Indonesia serta memperkuatnya dalam menghadapi risiko ketidakpastian global yang meningkat. Total nilai perdagangan bilateral pada tahun 2023 telah mencapai US\$ 37,3 miliar. Sementara pada tahun 2022, total perdagangan tercatat sebesar US\$ 42,03 miliar. Dari nilai tersebut, ekspor Indonesia ke Jepang sebesar US\$ 24,85 miliar dan impor Indonesia dari Jepang sebesar US\$ 17,18 miliar. Indonesia memang memiliki surplus perdagangan atas Jepang sebesar US\$ 7,68 miliar. Jakarta yakin, perdagangan keduanya masih dapat terus ditingkatkan melalui *Indonesia-Japan Economic Pathway Agreement*, *Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership*, dan *ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive*

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Economic Partnership Agreement. Investasi Jepang di Indonesia terus ditingkatkan melalui prioritas agenda sektor hilir yang tengah gencar digalakkan oleh pemerintahan Presiden Prabowo dan Wakil Presiden Gibran (2024-2029) guna mengejar target pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional sebesar 8 persen.

Kata Kunci: *bilateral, transisi energi global, Indonesia, Jepang, kemitraan strategis*

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4. NABILA VINA FAIRUZZAHRA, S.HUM., M.SI., KARUNIA PUTRI ZALANTINI SIDIQ, AND NUNUK ENDAH SRIMULYANI S.S., M.A., PH.D.

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Social Support for Single Father in #bemyfamily Japanese Drama Series

Besides having a role as a father, a single father also has a responsibility similar to a mother in order to maintain his family. Therefore, they are not only responsible to earn a living, but also responsible to do houseworks and take care of children. It can be a hardship for a single father if they do not get enough social support to do it all. This phenomenon about single father has been brought into a Japanese drama series titled *#bemyfamily*. This research aims to analyze social support for single father in *#bemyfamily* drama series. This research is descriptive qualitative research by using the social support concept by Huisman to analyze the data. The result of this research shows that single father in *#bemyfamily* drama series commonly gets social support in the form of tangible support, informational support, and network support. It is because single father encounters many obstacles in terms of housework and taking care of children. Meanwhile, the least common social support that single father gets from his environment is emotional support. This is because single father seldom expresses his feelings to others when facing some difficulties.

Keywords: *Japanese Drama Series, Single Father, Social Support*

Dukungan Sosial terhadap *Single Father* dalam Serial Drama Jepang *#bemyfamily*

Selain berperan sebagai ayah, *single father* juga mengisi ketiadaan peran ibu demi mempertahankan keluarga. Untuk itu, mereka tidak hanya bertanggung jawab untuk mencari nafkah, tetapi juga terlibat dalam pekerjaan domestik seklaigus

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pengasuhan anak. Hal ini dapat menjadi kesulitan tersendiri apabila mereka kurang memperoleh dukungan sosial. Fenomena mengenai *single father* ini kemudian diangkat dalam serial drama Jepang berjudul *#bemyfamily*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji dukungan sosial terhadap *single father* dalam serial drama *#bemyfamily*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan konsep dukungan sosial Huisman dalam menganalisis data-data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *single father* dalam serial drama *#bemyfamily* lebih banyak memperoleh dukungan sosial berupa dukungan nyata, dukungan informasi, dan dukungan jejaring sosial. Hal ini karena *single father* banyak menemui kendala dalam hal mengurus rumah dan mengasuh anak. Sebaliknya, jenis dukungan sosial yang paling sedikit diperoleh adalah dukungan emosional. Hal ini terjadi karena *single father* jarang mengutarakan perasaan mereka saat mengalami kesulitan kepada orang-orang di sekitar mereka.

Kata Kunci: *Dukungan Sosial, Serial Drama Jepang, Single Father*

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5. HIMAWAN PRATAMA

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Contextualizing the Coming of “Authentic Japanese” Musicians in Indonesia in the 2010s

Music has become an integral element of various Japanese cultural festivals in Indonesia. Until the 2000s, it is fair to say that these festivals mostly featured local musicians performing songs by Japanese artists. However, in the 2010s, a significant shift occurred with the appearance of "authentic Japanese" musicians at these events. Gelar Jepang Universitas Indonesia (GJUI), organized by Student Association of the Japanese Studies Program at Universitas Indonesia, exemplified this shift when it hosted Japanese singer Yun*chi in August 2014. Prior to this, between November and December 2013, The Only One Club in Jakarta hosted a series of performances by renowned Japanese musicians, including Kawabata Kaname from the duo Chemistry. These performances were part of J-Music LAB, a promotional project for the Japanese music industry organized by the Recording Industry Association of Japan. This presentation will explore how J-Music LAB marked a new dimension in the Indonesia-Japan relationship through music, while also analyzing the various contexts surrounding the project.

Keywords: *Indonesia-Japan relationship, J-Music LAB, music the 2010s*

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Kontekstualisasi Kehadiran Musisi “Asli Jepang” di Indonesia pada Dekade 2010-an

Musik telah menjadi elemen tak terpisahkan dari berbagai festival budaya Jepang di Indonesia. Hingga dekade 2000-an, festival-festival tersebut umumnya menampilkan musisi lokal yang membawakan lagu-lagu dari musisi Jepang. Namun, memasuki dekade 2010-an, perubahan signifikan mulai tampak dengan hadirnya musisi "asli Jepang" di acara-acara tersebut. Salah satu contohnya tampak pada festival budaya Jepang tahunan yang diselenggarakan oleh Himpunan Mahasiswa Japanologi Universitas Indonesia, Gelar Jepang Universitas Indonesia (GJUI). Pada edisi yang diadakan bulan Agustus 2014, GJUI menyajikan penampilan perempuan Jepang, Yun*chi. Sebelumnya, pada November hingga Desember 2013, The Only One Club di Jakarta menjadi tuan rumah serangkaian pertunjukan musik yang menampilkan musisi ternama Jepang. Kawabata Kaname dari duo Chemistry termasuk dari musisi yang ditampilkan. Berbagai pertunjukan tersebut merupakan bagian dari J-Music LAB, sebuah proyek promosi industri musik Jepang yang diselenggarakan oleh Recording Industry Association of Japan. Presentasi ini akan membahas bagaimana J-Music LAB menandai dimensi baru dalam hubungan Indonesia-Jepang melalui musik, serta menganalisis berbagai konteks yang melingkupi proyek tersebut.

Kata Kunci: *dekade 2010an, hubungan Indonesia-Jepang, J-Music LAB, musik*

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ASJI Symposium 2024 Friday, November 29th, 2024

Parallel Session 9

Socio-Cultural Issues (4)

Room : Transfer Room 3 (2nd floor)

Moderator : Susy Aisyah Nataliwati

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:30 - 13:45	15 Minutes	Dr. Putri Elsy, S.S., M.Si Social Issues of Elderly Problems in “Plan 75” Film in Japan Hyper-Aging Society (<i>Isu-isu Sosial Masalah Lansia Dalam Film “Plan 75” Pada Masyarakat Hyper-Aging Jepang</i>)
13:45 - 14:00	15 Minutes	Dr. Linda Setiawati, M.Pd Japanese Cultural Literacy in Cultural Appreciation Activities at SMA Negeri 1 Lembang (<i>Literasi Budaya Jepang Dalam Kegiatan Apresiasi Budaya di SMA Negeri 1 Lembang</i>)
14:00 - 14:15	15 Minutes	Alamanda Hesarianti, Noviyani Prih Handayani The Effectiveness of Padlet as Collaborative Media in Online and Offline Learning to Improve Cross-Cultural Understanding Among Students (<i>Efektivitas Padlet sebagai Media Kolaboratif dalam Pembelajaran Daring dan Luring untuk meningkatkan</i>

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		<i>Pemahaman Lintas Budaya di Kalangan Mahasiswa)</i>
14:15 - 14:30	15 Minutes	Susy Aisyah Nataliwati Global Waste Trade, Waste Colonialism and towards Waste De-colonization Japan's Effort (<i>Perdagangan Sampah Global, Kolonialisme Sampah, dan menuju Dekolonisasi Sampah Upaya Jepang</i>)
14:30 - 14:45	15 Minutes	Alpina Pamugari The Beauty Of Japanese Ceramics in Indonesia: From VOC to Edo Shogunate's Falconry (Takagari) (<i>Keindahan Keramik Jepang di Indonesia: dari VOC sampai Tradisi Berburu Elang (Takagari) pada Ke- Shogunan Edo</i>)

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1. DR. PUTRI ELSY, S.S., M.SI

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Social Issues of Elderly Problems in “Plan 75” Film in Japan Hyper-Aging Society

This study aims to discuss social issues regarding elderly problems in the film Plan 75. Japan is known as a hyper-aging society with a very high elderly population and low birth rate. The elderly population aged 65 years and over reached 29.1 percent of the total population in 2023. The film Plan 75 is a science fiction film by Chie Hayakawa that shows the future life of Japan which is a surplus of elderly that is considered an economic burden and become a marginalized group. To solve this elderly problem, the government introduced Plan 75, a voluntary euthanasia program for the elderly aged 75 years and over. This program offers financial assistance and facilities for the elderly who want to end their lives. Data were collected using the library study method. The results show that hyper-aging causes a dilemma, especially for the elderly who live alone. These elderly are vulnerable to social isolation, loneliness, economic difficulties, and dying alone (kodokushi). The Plan 75 program that offers euthanasia to the elderly reflects the Japanese government’s pragmatic approach to solving the increasing elderly population. The Plan 75 film shows how rapid population aging can cause profound social problems and euthanasia policies as a “shortcut” to address the issues of the elderly in a hyper-aging society. Although the euthanasia program offered is only in the Plan 75 film, it is necessary to think comprehensively about policies to support the quality of life of the elderly in old age without ignoring ethical and humanitarian values.

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Keywords: *Euthanasia, Hyper-aging, Japanese Elderly Problems, Plan 75 Film*

Isu-isu Sosial Masalah Lansia Dalam Film “Plan 75” Pada Masyarakat Hyper-Aging Jepang

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas isu-isu sosial mengenai masalah lansia yang terdapat pada film Plan 75. Jepang dikenal sebagai masyarakat hyper-aging dengan populasi penduduk lansia yang sangat tinggi dan tingkat kelahiran yang rendah. Populasi lansia usia 65 tahun ke atas pada tahun 2023 mencapai 29,1 persen dari total populasi. Film Plan 75 merupakan film fiksi ilmiah karya Chie Hayakawa yang membahas tentang kehidupan masa depan Jepang yang surplus dengan lansia. Lansia dianggap sebagai beban ekonomi dan menjadi kaum yang temarjinalkan. Untuk mengatasi masalah lansia ini pemerintah memperkenalkan Plan 75, sebuah program euthanasia sukarela untuk lansia yang berusia 75 tahun ke atas. Program ini menawarkan bantuan finansial dan fasilitas bagi lansia yang ingin mengakhiri hidupnya. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode studi pustaka dan masalah lansia dianalisis secara deskriptif dari film Plan 75. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan masalah hyper-aging menimbulkan dilema, khususnya bagi lansia yang hidup sendiri. Para lansia ini rentan terhadap isolasi sosial, kesepian, kesulitan ekonomi, dan mati seorang diri (kodokushi). Program Plan 75 yang menawarkan euthanasia sukarela pada lansia mencerminkan pendekatan pragmatis pemerintah Jepang untuk mengatasi beban ekonomi dan populasi lansia yang terus meningkat. Film Plan 75 memperlihatkan bagaimana penuaan populasi yang cepat dapat menimbulkan masalah sosial yang mendalam dan kebijakan euthanasia sebagai “jalan pintas” untuk mengatasi masalah lansia dalam masyarakat hyper-aging. Meskipun program euthanasia yang ditawarkan ini hanya ada dalam film Plan

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75, perlu dipikirkan secara komprehensif kebijakan untuk mendukung kualitas hidup lansia di hari tua tanpa mengabaikan nilai-nilai etika dan kemanusiaan.

Kata Kunci: *Eutanasia, Hyper-aging, Masalah Lansia Jepang, Film Plan 75*

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2. DR. LINDA SETIAWATI, M.PD

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Japanese Cultural Literacy in Cultural Appreciation Activities at SMA Negeri 1 Lembang

This study aims to analyze and describe the implementation of Japanese cultural literacy in the Cultural Appreciation activities at SMA Negeri 1 Lembang. Cultural literacy, as the ability to understand, appreciate, and interact with other cultures, plays an essential role in multicultural education. In this context, Japanese culture was chosen as the focus to provide students with insight and understanding of another country's values, traditions, and practices. Using observation, interviews, and document analysis methods, the study found that Cultural Appreciation activities at SMA Negeri 1 Lembang include various events, such as traditional costume shows, art practices, and Japanese culinary experiences. The findings indicate that these activities successfully increase students' interest in Japanese cultures and foster tolerance and openness toward diversity. Additionally, these activities help students develop intercultural communication skills and a deeper understanding of cross-cultural relationships. Overall, Japanese cultural literacy in the Cultural Appreciation activities at SMA Negeri 1 Lembang contributes to students' character-building and global perspective, essential to character education and cultural literacy in high school education.

Keywords: *Japanese Cultural, Literacy, Cultural Appreciation*

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Literasi Budaya Jepang Dalam Kegiatan Apresiasi Budaya di SMA Negeri 1 Lembang

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan menggambarkan penerapan literasi budaya Jepang dalam kegiatan Apresiasi Budaya di SMA Negeri 1 Lembang. Literasi budaya, sebagai kemampuan memahami, mengapresiasi, dan berinteraksi dengan budaya lain, merupakan bagian penting dalam pendidikan multikultural. Dalam konteks ini, budaya Jepang dipilih sebagai fokus untuk memberikan wawasan dan pemahaman kepada siswa mengenai nilai-nilai, tradisi, dan praktik budaya dari negara lain. Melalui metode observasi, wawancara, dan analisis dokumentasi, ditemukan bahwa kegiatan Apresiasi Budaya di SMA Negeri 1 Lembang mencakup berbagai aktivitas seperti peragaan busana tradisional, praktik kesenian, serta kuliner khas Jepang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan ini berhasil meningkatkan minat siswa terhadap budaya Jepang dan menumbuhkan sikap toleransi dan keterbukaan terhadap keberagaman. Selain itu, melalui kegiatan ini, siswa dapat mengembangkan keterampilan komunikasi antarbudaya serta pemahaman yang lebih dalam mengenai hubungan lintas budaya. Secara keseluruhan, literasi budaya Jepang dalam kegiatan Apresiasi Budaya di SMA Negeri 1 Lembang berkontribusi pada pembentukan karakter dan wawasan global siswa, sehingga menjadi bagian yang penting dalam pendidikan karakter dan literasi budaya di sekolah menengah.

Kata Kunci: *Literasi, Budaya Jepang, Apresiasi Budaya*

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3. ALAMANDA HESARIANTI, S.S., M.HUM., AND NOVIYANI PRIH HANDAYANI, S.S., M.SI.

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The Effectiveness of Padlet as Collaborative Media in Online and Offline Learning to Improve Cross-Cultural Understanding Among Students

This study aims to explore more interactive learning through the use of the social media platform Padlet. This platform was chosen for its ability to connect all individuals within a specific class, regardless of their location, to interact in a single collaborative social media (platform). The study was conducted with first- and third-semester Japanese language classes, with each semester consisting of 20 students. The methodology used is a qualitative approach with participant observation and structured interviews. This approach is employed to measure the effectiveness of Padlet in online and face-to-face learning for enhancing cross-cultural understanding. Padlet has proven to be a medium for continuously storing discussion results or collaborative work. Additionally, it serves as a platform for evaluating completed work and for demonstration purposes. Furthermore, this study shows that Padlet's engaging display has contributed to more meaningful learning experiences and has increased student motivation.

Keywords: *padlet, collaborative media, offline classroom, online classroom, cross-cultural understanding*

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Efektivitas Padlet sebagai Media Kolaboratif dalam Pembelajaran Daring dan Luring untuk meningkatkan Pemahaman Lintas Budaya di Kalangan Mahasiswa

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi pembelajaran yang lebih interaktif melalui penggunaan media sosial Padlet. Media ini dipilih karena kemampuannya untuk menghubungkan semua individu yang tergabung dalam kelas tertentu di berbagai lokasi ataupun pada lokasi yang sama untuk berinteraksi dalam satu media sosial (platform) kolaboratif. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada kelas bahasa Jepang semester satu dan tiga. Adapun jumlah mahasiswa tiap semester terdiri atas 20 orang mahasiswa. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan observasi partisipan dan wawancara terstruktur. Hal ini dilakukan untuk mengukur efektivitas Padlet pada pembelajaran secara daring dan luring dalam meningkatkan pemahaman lintas budaya. Platform Padlet terbukti dapat menjadi suatu media untuk menyimpan hasil diskusi atau pekerjaan bersama secara berkelanjutan. Di sisi lain pun, Padlet juga menjadi media untuk mengevaluasi hasil karya yang telah dikerjakan serta mendemonstrasikannya. Kemudian, pada penelitian ini pun terlihat bahwa tampilan Padlet yang tidak membosankan membuat pembelajaran menjadi lebih bermakna dan meningkatkan motivasi mahasiswa.

Kata Kunci: *padlet, media kolaboratif, luring, daring, pemahaman lintas budaya*

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4. SUSY AISYAH NATALIWATI

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Global Waste Trade, Waste Colonialism and towards Waste De-colonization Japan's Effort

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2024, that issued by Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network at Columbia University, showed that Global North and Global South countries had different performances and conditions regarding waste management. Waste is unavoidable due to the industrialization of economies worldwide, and our daily lives are packed full of consumable products and single-use packaging. Waste become commodities in global trades, especially unrecycled waste, such as plastic, electronic goods, metal scraps, textile, etc. These international waste transaction between two or more countries actually are for disposal and recycling.

Global North developed countries that are mostly highly industrialized also had high waste production rate, that eventually cannot be handled by themselves. Therefore, they sold it to poorer Global South countries as a means for them to improve their economy under the scheme of waste recycling. These emerging countries are the ones that will sort, treat, dispose and recycle the waste, and mostly without proper environmental management and protection. These social, politic and economy injustices, termly called as waste colonialism. Nowadays, as a result of self-improvement of Global South countries, there are more effort towards waste de-colonization. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibilities was tried to be implemented in various level (individual, community and state) and context (residential, business and industrial). Japan

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as a developed country, also take various measurements to reduce waste amount and improve their cycling rate that is low at around 20 percent in the past decade.

Keywords: *Environmental Performance Index (EPI), global waste trade, waste colonialism, waste decolonization, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)*

Perdagangan Sampah Global, Kolonialisme Sampah, dan menuju Dekolonisasi Sampah Upaya Jepang

Indeks Kinerja Lingkungan (Environmental Performance Index) (EPI) 2024, yang diterbitkan oleh Pusat Hukum & Kebijakan Lingkungan Yale dan Pusat Jaringan Informasi Internasional Sains Bumi di Universitas Columbia, menunjukkan bahwa negara-negara Global Utara dan Global Selatan memiliki kinerja dan kondisi yang berbeda dalam manajemen persampahan. Sampah adalah sesuatu yang tidak terhindarkan karena industrialisasi ekonomi di seluruh dunia, dan kehidupan keseharian manusia yang penuh dengan produk-produk konsumtif serta kemasan sekali pakai. Sampah menjadi komoditas perdagangan dunia, khususnya yang tidak dapat didaur ulang, seperti plastik, barang-barang elektronik, sisa logam, tekstil dsb. Transaksi sampah internasional antar dua atau lebih negara-negara sesungguhnya bertujuan untuk pembuangan dan daur ulang.

Negara-negara Global Utara yang umumnya merupakan negara industri maju juga berarti menghasilkan produksi sampah yang tinggi, yang pada akhirnya tidak dapat mereka tangani sendiri. Dengan demikian, maka sampah negara maju dijual ke negara-negara Global Selatan yang lebih miskin, sebagai cara untuk meningkatkan perekonomian dalam skema daur ulang sampah. Negara-negara berkembanglah yang memilah, mengolah, membuang dan mendaur ulang sampah, yang pada umumnya mereka tidak memiliki manajemen dan perlindungan lingkungan yang layak. Ketidak-adilan sosial, politik dan

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ekonomi ini diistilahkan sebagai kolonialisme sampah. Namun dewasa ini, sebagai dampak dari sikap peningkatan diri

Negara-negara Global Selatan, maka upaya menuju dekolonisasi sampah mulai dilakukan. Konsep Peningkatan Tanggung jawab Produser (Extended Producer Responsibilities) telah diterapkan di pelbagai tingkatan (individual, komunitas dan negara) dan konteks (residensial, bisnis dan industri). Jepang sebagai negara maju juga melakukan pelbagai strategi untuk mengurangi jumlah sampah serta meningkatkan tingkat daur ulangnya yang relatif rendah, sekitar 20% dalam dekade terakhir.

Kata Kunci: *Indeks Kinerja Lingkungan (IKL), Perdagangan Sampah Global, Kolonialisme Sampah, De-kolonisasi Sampah, Perpanjangan Tanggung jawab Produser (PTP)*

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The Beauty Of Japanese Ceramics in Indonesia: From VOC to Edo Shogunate's Falconry (Takagari)

The Dutch East India Company (VOC), founded in 1602, exported Chinese porcelain to Europe and Southeast Asia. However, a civil war broke out in China with the transition from the Ming to the Qing Dynasty, making it impossible to export porcelain. In trouble, VOC turned its attention to Arita (Hizen), where production was increasing at the time, and concluded an export contract with Japan. At that time, Japan was closed off to the rest of the world (sakoku), and its only point of contact with other countries was Dejima in Nagasaki. In 1659, pottery was shipped from Imari Port and headed for Dejima, where it was transferred to a Dutch ship and set off overseas.

In the late 17th century during the Edo period, Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia, became involved in the Japan-Dutch trade of porcelain. At the end of the 16th century, the Dutch sailed to Banten, Indonesia, in order to monopolize the spice trade in the Indonesian islands. The VOC played a very important role in Japan-Dutch trade, transporting trade goods to Europe, which one of their products was Hizen porcelain.

Furthermore, although in previous research there have been archaeological reports regarding Hizen porcelain (also called Arita or Imari porcelain) found in Indonesia, there has been no research regarding Japanese ceramics in Indonesia from an artistic perspective. I explored the characteristics of these ceramics from the perspective of art and the history of the ceramic trade route, as well as organizing the naming of ceramics stored in several museums in

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Indonesia because they were not written clearly. In addition, there is one work that has depictions that are proven to be related to the takagari (eagle hunting) tradition of the Edo Shogunate.

Keywords: *VOC, Hizen porcelain, Edo Shogunate, takagari*

Keindahan Keramik Jepang di Indonesia: dari VOC sampai Tradisi Berburu Elang (Takagari) pada Ke-Shogunan Edo

Perusahaan Hindia Timur Belanda (VOC), yang didirikan pada tahun 1602, mengekspor porselen Tiongkok ke Eropa dan Asia Tenggara. Namun, perang saudara pecah di Tiongkok dengan peralihan dari Dinasti Ming ke Qing, sehingga ekspor porselen tidak mungkin dilakukan. Dalam kesulitan, VOC mengalihkan perhatiannya ke Arita (Hizen), yang saat itu produksinya sedang meningkat, dan menandatangani kontrak ekspor dengan Jepang. Saat itu, Jepang tertutup terhadap dunia luar (sakoku), dan satu-satunya titik kontak dengan negara lain adalah Dejima di Nagasaki.

Pada tahun 1659, tembikar dikirim dari Pelabuhan Imari dan menuju Dejima, lalu dipindahkan ke kapal Belanda dan berangkat ke luar negeri. Pada akhir abad ke-17 pada zaman Edo, Asia Tenggara, khususnya Indonesia, terlibat dalam perdagangan porselen Jepang-Belanda. Pada akhir abad ke-16, Belanda berlayar ke Banten, Indonesia, untuk memonopoli perdagangan rempah-rempah di kepulauan Indonesia. VOC mempunyai peranan yang sangat penting dalam perdagangan Jepang-Belanda, mengangkut barang-barang dagangan ke Eropa, yang salah satu produknya adalah porselen Hizen.

Selain itu, meskipun pada penelitian sebelumnya telah terdapat laporan arkeologi mengenai porselen Hizen (disebut pula porselen Arita atau Imari) yang ditemukan di Indonesia, belum ada penelitian mengenai keramik Jepang di Indonesia dari sudut pandang seni. Saya menelusuri ciri-ciri keramik tersebut

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dari sudut pandang seni dan sejarah jalur perdagangan keramik, serta mengorganisir penamaan keramik yang disimpan di beberapa museum di Indonesia karena tidak tertulis dengan jelas. Selain itu, terdapat satu karya yang memiliki penggambaran yang terbukti terkait dengan tradisi takagari (berburu elang) di Keshogunan Edo.

Kata Kunci: VOC, porselen Hizen, Keshogunan Edo, takagari

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Parallel Session 10

Linguistic and Japanese Language Skill (4)

Room : Executive Lounge (3rd floor)
Moderator : Dr. Ike Iswary Lawanda

Time	Duration	Presenter
15:30 - 15:45	15 Minutes	Sissy Nurvidati Rahim, M.Si. Analysis of Students' Onomatopoeia in Manga's Translation Difficulties (<i>Analisis Kesulitan Penerjemahan Onomatope Dalam Manga Oleh Mahasiswa Prodi Bahasa Jepang</i>)
15:45 - 16:00	15 Minutes	Ucu Fadhilah The Meaning of Diction in Lyrics of Inochi no Tabekata and Yamiyo by Eve (<i>Makna Diksi dalam Lirik Lagu Inochi no Tabekata dan Yamiyo karya Eve</i>)
16:00 - 16:15	15 Minutes	Yovinza Bethvine Sopaheluwakan, Djodjok Soepardjo, Syamsul Sodiq, Rusmiyati, and Joko Prasetyo Touching Words: The Role of Kinesthetic Language in A Sign of Affection and its Portrayal of Silent

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		Communication by Suu Morishita <i>(Kata-kata yang Menyentuh: Peran Bahasa Kinestetik dalam Tanda Kasih Sayang dan Penggambarannya tentang Komunikasi Diam dalam film Cinta dan Isyarat karya Suu Morishita)</i>
16:15 - 16:30	15 Minutes	Joko Prasetyo, Djodjok Soepardjo, Syamsul Sodiq, Yovinza Bethvine Sopaheluwakan, and Rusmiyati <i>(Strategi Belajar Huruf Kanji untuk Pebelajar Non-Kanji – Pembelajaran pada level dasar)</i>
16:30 - 16:45	15 Minutes	Dr. Rina Supriatnaningsih, M.Pd., Lisda Nurjaleka, Dian Bayu Firmasyah, Yuniarsih, and Mohammad Reza Faisal Needs Analysis for AR/VR Based Learning Media for Teaching Japanese Politeness Expressions (Keigo): Perceptions of Japanese Language Students <i>(Analisis Kebutuhan Media Pembelajaran Kesantunan Bahasa Jepang dengan Menggunakan Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality Berdasarkan Persepsi Mahasiswa)</i>

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1. SISSY NURVIDATI RAHIM. M.SI.

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Analysis of Students' Onomatopoeia in Manga's Translation Difficulties

Onomatopoeia translation is one part that deemed difficult in translating manga. This research aims to identify difficulties faced by students in translating onomatopoeia, and to find the cause of those difficulties. This research uses qualitative method and descriptive approach, with primary data of onomatopoeia in manga translation results from Japanese- Indonesian Translation class and Fiction Translation class, and also secondary data of students' interviews. These translation results are analyzed with translation difficulties theories by Baker (2018) and Linger (2000), and with theories of onomatopoeia by Yaqubi et.al. (2018) and Sasamoto (2022). Founding in this research is that students had difficulties in understanding the onomatopoeia that needed to be translated. And, to be able to translate onomatopoeia in manga, students need more exposure in Japanese and Indonesian onomatopoeia.

Keywords: *Translation difficulties, onomatopoeia translation, onomatopoeia in manga, students' translation.*

Analisis Kesulitan Penerjemahan Onomatope Dalam Manga Oleh Mahasiswa Prodi Bahasa Jepang

Penerjemahan onomatope merupakan satu bagian dari penerjemahan manga yang dianggap sulit oleh mahasiswa. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi kesulitan yang ditemui mahasiswa dalam penerjemahan onomatope di dalam manga, dan untuk melihat penyebab kesulitan tersebut.

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Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan metode kualitatif dan pendekatan deskriptif, menggunakan data primer berupa hasil penerjemahan onomatope dalam manga yang dilaksanakan pada mata kuliah Penerjemahan Jepang-Indonesia dan Penerjemahan Fiksi, serta data sekunder berupa wawancara pada mahasiswa yang sedang/pernah mengambil mata kuliah tersebut. Hasil penerjemahan dianalisis menggunakan teori kesulitan dalam penerjemahan oleh Mona Baker (2018) dan Daniel Linger (2000), serta menggunakan teori mengenai onomatope dari Yaqubi, dkk. (2018) dan Sasamoto (2022). Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa mahasiswa kesulitan dalam memahami arti atau maksud onomatope yang dihadapinya. Untuk mampu menerjemahkan onomatope dalam manga dengan baik, mahasiswa membutuhkan lebih banyak pemahaman mengenai onomatope, baik dalam bahasa Jepang maupun bahasa Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *Kesulitan penerjemahan, penerjemahan onomatope, onomatope dalam manga, penerjemahan mahasiswa*

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2. UCU FADHILAH, M.HUM

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The Meaning of Diction in Lyrics of Inochi no Tabekata and Yamiyo by Eve

Songs are an effective medium of communication between singers and listeners. Through a song, singers can express their feelings, thoughts, or life experiences without hesitation and embarrassment because the song is packaged in a series of diction or word choices accompanied by a beautiful melody. Diction is chosen carefully and precisely not only in terms of grammar, but also from the nuances of meaning adapted to the theme of the song to be conveyed. There are diction that contains figurative elements, seems winged so that it needs a special context to interpret it, but there are also diction that means straightforward, easily understood by listeners. This research aims to reveal the meaning of the diction used by Eve in her two works entitled Inochi no Tabekata and Yamiyo, both denotative and connotative. This research applies descriptive qualitative research method with data collection techniques of listening and noting. The theory used to explore the problem is the theory of diction and language style proposed by Keraf (2005) and meaning proposed by Leech (1974). Based on the analysis, it is known that there are 14 positive connotative diction, which connects various events experienced by the author. These events include the hard struggle in facing various problems and difficulties in life and the struggle to achieve life goals. The diction found are isamashii, shikai, shura no michi, and shura no michi.

Keywords: *diction, connotative meaning, language style, Eve song lyrics*

Makna Diksi dalam Lirik Lagu Inochi no Tabekata dan Yamiyo karya

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Eve

Lagu merupakan media komunikasi yang efektif antara penyanyi dan pendengarnya. Melalui sebuah lagu, penyanyi dapat mengungkapkan perasaan, pemikiran, atau pengalaman hidupnya tanpa rasa ragu dan malu karena lagu dikemas dalam rangkaian diksi atau pilihan kata dengan diiringi melodi yang indah. Diksi dipilih secara cermat dan tepat tidak hanya dari segi grammatikanya, melainkan juga dari nuansa maknanya disesuaikan dengan tema lagu yang akan disampaikan. Ada diksi yang mengandung unsur kiasan, terkesan bersayap sehingga perlu konteks khusus untuk memaknainya, namun ada juga diksi yang bermakna lugas, mudah dipahami oleh pendengar. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengungkap makna diksi-diksi

Yang digunakan oleh Eve dalam dua karyanya yang berjudul *Inochi no Tabekata* dan *Yamiyo*, baik denotatif maupun konotatif. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data simak dan catat. Adapun teori yang digunakan untuk mengupas permasalahan tersebut adalah teori diksi dan gaya bahasa yang dikemukakan oleh Keraf (2005) dan makna yang dikemukakan oleh Leech (1974). Berdasarkan hasil analisis diketahui bahwa terdapat 14 diksi bermakna konotatif positif, yang menghubungkan berbagai peristiwa yang dialami oleh pengarang. Peristiwa tersebut meliputi perjuangan yang keras dalam menghadapi berbagai masalah dan kesulitan dalam hidup dan perjuangan untuk mencapai tujuan hidup. Adapun diksi yang ditemukan adalah *isamashii*, *shikai*, *shura no michi*, *mujun*, *gurei no umi*, *umarekawaru*, *negau*, *nukumori*, *ubugoe*, *hitomi*.

Kata Kunci: *diksi, makna konotatif, gaya bahasa, lirik lagu Eve*

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3. YOVINZA BETHVINE SOPAHEL UWAKAN, DJODJOK SOEPARDJO, SYAMSUL SODIQ, RUSMIYATI, AND JOKO PRASETYO

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Touching Words: The Role of Kinesthetic Language in A Sign of Affection and its Portrayal of Silent Communication by Suu Morishita

The study analyzes the role of kinesthetic language in the anime A Sign of Affection (Yubisaki to Renren), whose research focuses on how body gestures convey emotions and build relationships between the protagonist's characters, Yuki Itose, a deaf student, and Itsuomi Nagi, a multilingual student. Using qualitative methods and Social Semiotic Theory, this study analyzes how non-verbal language can surpass verbal communication by encouraging intimacy and understanding between characters. The study aims to highlight how affection and non-verbal communication are communicated through kinesthetic language, which enriches anime narratives and relationships between characters. This study is significant in literary and media studies because it expands non-verbal communication as an exciting narrative tool in anime, filling in the gaps by focusing the study on kinesthetic language, an aspect that rarely gets attention. The study uses social semiotic theory to find out how gestures and body movements convey emotional nuances and respect through various means of communication. The study found that the kinesthetic language in A Sign of Affection bridges cultural and personal differences, enriching the dynamics of stories and characters. This study contributes to a new model of understanding non-verbal language body language communication in visual narratives, emphasizing its role in shaping authentic and relational depth.

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Keywords: *Kinesthetic Language; Social Semiotic Theory; A Sign of Affection; Yubisaki to Renren: non-verbal communication*

Kata-kata yang Menyentuh: Peran Bahasa Kinestetik dalam Tanda Kasih Sayang dan Penggambarannya tentang Komunikasi Diam dalam film Cinta dan Isyarat karya Suu Morishita

Studi ini menganalisis peran bahasa kinestetik dalam anime *A Sign of Affection* (*Yubisaki to Renren*), yang penelitiannya berfokus pada bagaimana gerakan tubuh menyampaikan emosi dan membangun hubungan antara karakter protagonis, Yuki Itose, seorang siswa tunarungu, dan Itsuomi Nagi, seorang siswa multibahasa. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan Teori Semiotika Sosial, penelitian ini menganalisis bagaimana bahasa non-verbal dapat melampaui komunikasi verbal dengan mendorong keintiman dan pemahaman antar karakter. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menyoroti bagaimana kasih sayang dan komunikasi non-verbal dikomunikasikan melalui bahasa kinestetik, yang memperkaya narasi anime dan hubungan antar karakter. Penelitian ini penting dalam studi sastra dan media karena memperluas komunikasi non-verbal sebagai alat naratif yang menarik dalam anime, mengisi kesenjangan dengan memfokuskan studi pada bahasa kinestetik, aspek yang jarang mendapat perhatian. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori semiotika sosial untuk mengetahui bagaimana gerakan tubuh menyampaikan nuansa emosional dan rasa hormat melalui berbagai sarana komunikasi. Studi ini menemukan bahwa bahasa kinestetik dalam *A Sign of Affection* menjembatani perbedaan budaya dan pribadi, memperkaya dinamika cerita dan karakter. Studi ini berkontribusi pada model baru pemahaman komunikasi bahasa tubuh bahasa

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non-verbal dalam narasi visual, menekankan perannya dalam membentuk kedalaman otentik dan relasional.

Kata Kunci: *Bahasa Kinestetik; Teori Semiotika Sosial; Tanda kasih sayang; Yubisaki ke Renren: komunikasi non-verbal*

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4. JOKO PRASETYO, DJODJOK SOEPARDJO, SYAMSUL SODIQ, YOVINZA BETHVINE SOPAHELUWAKAN, AND RUSMIYATI

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Kanji Learning Strategies for Non-Kanji Learners - Basic level learning

Learning Kanji is one of the activities that should be experienced by Japanese language learners as a process of language acquisition because in Japanese, Kanji not only serves as letters, but also as the word.

Kanji is generally accused of being obstacles in Japanese language learning among the non-Kanji Japanese language learners. Japanese language learners who use Kanji in their lives have been through a process called “Kanji acquisition”, because they have mastered the Kanji before learning Japanese. But for the non- Kanji learners they have to start learning to recognize Kanji one by one to mastering them.

One thing that Japanese non-Kanji must remember and understand is, in Kanji there are three important dimentions; the form, meaning and sound. Furthermore, in reading Kanji also contained Kun-Yomi and On-Yomi, and in the On-Yomi itself there are also several different readings. Therefore Japanese non-Kanji learners need appropriate learning strategies to assist them in learning Kanji. This article describes some startegies which the non-Kanji Japanese language learners were used to mastering Kanji and how to assist them to try another strategy to mastering Kanji easily.

Keywords: *Strategies, Kanji Learning, Kanji learning guidance*

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Strategi Belajar Huruf Kanji untuk Pebelajar Non-Kanji – Pembelajaran pada level dasar

Mempelajari Kanji merupakan salah satu kegiatan yang harus dialami oleh pembelajar bahasa Jepang sebagai proses pemerolehan bahasa karena dalam bahasa Jepang, Kanji tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai huruf, tetapi juga sebagai kata.

Kanji pada umumnya dituduh sebagai penghambat dalam pembelajaran bahasa Jepang di kalangan pembelajar bahasa Jepang non-Kanji. Pembelajar bahasa Jepang yang menggunakan Kanji dalam kehidupan mereka telah melalui proses yang disebut “pemerolehan Kanji”, karena mereka telah menguasai Kanji sebelum belajar bahasa Jepang. Namun, bagi pembelajar non-Kanji, mereka harus mulai belajar mengenali Kanji satu per satu untuk menguasainya.

Satu hal yang harus diingat dan dipahami oleh orang Jepang non-Kanji adalah, dalam Kanji terdapat tiga dimensi penting, yaitu bentuk, makna dan bunyi. Selain itu, dalam membaca Kanji juga terdapat Kun-Yomi dan On-Yomi, dan di dalam On-Yomi sendiri juga terdapat beberapa cara baca yang berbeda. Oleh karena itu, pembelajar bahasa Jepang non-Kanji membutuhkan strategi belajar yang tepat untuk membantu mereka dalam mempelajari Kanji.

Artikel ini menjelaskan beberapa strategi yang biasa digunakan oleh pembelajar bahasa Jepang non-Kanji untuk menguasai Kanji dan bagaimana membantu mereka untuk mencoba strategi lain agar dapat menguasai Kanji dengan mudah.

Kata Kunci: Kanji, Strategi Pembelajaran, Pembimbingan level dasar

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5. DR. RINA SUPRIATNANINGSIH, M.PD, LISDA NURJALEKA, DIAN BAYU FIRMASYAH, YUNIARSIH, AND MOHAMMAD REZA FAISAL

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Needs Analysis for AR/VR Based Learning Media for Teaching Japanese Politeness Expressions (Keigo): Perceptions of Japanese Language Students

This study investigates the need for media integration utilizing Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies for teaching Japanese politeness expressions (Keigo) based on student perceptions. Data were collected through an online survey with 113 Japanese language students from various universities in Indonesia. Results indicate that while 92% of students are familiar with AR/VR technologies, only a minority have experienced their application in educational settings. Current methods primarily rely on traditional textbooks (55.8%), with limited use of interactive digital media. Findings highlight a significant gap in the effectiveness of existing learning tools for mastering Keigo, which students often find challenging due to the complex honorific forms. Students expressed strong interest in implementing AR/VR technologies, citing their potential to provide immersive, realistic simulations that could enhance comprehension and practical application of Keigo in diverse social contexts. The study concludes that AR/VR-based learning media offer promising solutions for addressing the current gaps in teaching Keigo by enabling students to practice in realistic scenarios, thus

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improving their pragmatic and cultural understanding. The insights gained suggest that adopting AR/VR could enhance the teaching methodology for Keigo, aligning with contemporary educational needs and technological advancements.

Keywords: *Japanese politeness; augmented reality; virtual reality; language learning media; students perception; learning media*

Analisis Kebutuhan Media Pembelajaran Kesantunan Bahasa Jepang dengan Menggunakan Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality Berdasarkan Persepsi Mahasiswa

Pemanfaatan teknologi dalam lingkungan pendidikan sangatlah penting. Salah satu teknologi yang masih jarang digunakan dalam pembelajaran bahasa khususnya pembelajaran bahasa Jepang di antaranya adalah teknologi Augmented Reality atau Virtual Reality. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan persepsi mahasiswa yang mempelajari bahasa Jepang dari berbagai perguruan tinggi dalam pembelajaran konsep kesantunan bahasa Jepang khususnya dalam pembelajaran keigo. Pembelajaran kesantunan atau keigo dengan menggunakan media AR atau VR ini, dimaksudkan agar para pelajar bahasa Jepang dapat melatih berbicara menggunakan kesantunan bahasa Jepang seperti pada situasi sebenarnya. Hasil penelitian bahwa para pelajar bahasa Jepang dari berbagai perguruan tinggi sangat memerlukan media Augmented Reality atau Virtual Reality agar mereka dapat terbantu untuk mempraktekkan bicara santun dengan menggunakan keigo seperti pada situasi sebenarnya.

Kata Kunci: *persepsi, Japanese politeness; media pembelajaran; augmented reality; virtual reality*

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Parallel Session 11

Socio-Cultural Issues 5

Room: Transfer Room 2 (2nd floor)

Moderator: Putri Andam Dewi

Time	Duration	Presenter
15:30 - 15:45	15 minutes	Dr. Dra. Esther Hesline Palandi, M.Pd. Omotenashi Concept in Forming Positive Japanese wom in Tourism Industry Marketing (<i>Konsep Omotenashi dalam Membentuk Japanese wom Positif dalam Pemasaran Industri Pariwisata</i>)
15:45 - 16:00	15 minutes	Dr. Shobichatul Aminah, M.Si Hiroshima Dark Tourism: Shaping Memory of War, Ignoring the Past (<i>Hiroshima Dark Tourism: Membentuk Memori Perang, Mengabaikan Masa Lalu</i>)
16:00 - 16:15	15 minutes	Sri Handayani, Arianty Visiaty

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		A study of intercultural conflict for Indonesian trainees in the hospitality sector in Japan (<i>Analisis Konflik Interkultural: Studi Kasus Konflik yang Dialami oleh Pemagang Orang Indonesia yang Bekerja di Sektor Perhotelan di Jepang</i>)
16:15 - 16:30	15 minutes	Dr. Tetet Sulastrri, S.S., M.Si Symbolic Meanings of OVOP in Ochugen and Oseibo Gifts: A Semiotic Analysis of Japanese Advertisement (<i>Makna Simbolik OVOP dalam Hadiah Ochugen dan Oseibo: Kajian Semiotik pada Iklan Jepang</i>)
16:30 - 16:45	15 minutes	Dr. Sandra Herlina, S.S., M.A, Lia Ifitahus Sakdiyah, S.Li. Preservation of Yosakoi as Japanese Popular Culture in Indonesia (<i>Pelestarian Yosakoi sebagai Budaya Populer Jepang di Indonesia</i>)

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Omotenashi Concept In Forming Positive Japanese wom In Tourism Industry Marketing

“Omotenashi” is a concept in Japanese culture that describes the spirit of extraordinary service, care, and wisdom in entertaining guests or customers. Omotenashi is an important part of the tourism and restaurant industry in Japan, and is often considered as one of the mainstays of the Japanese nation in terms of guest service. In this regard, the business world, especially product marketing, both goods and services, has begun to apply the omotenashi concept. This can be proven from Japanese Word of Mouth (Japanese wom) texts from customers or product users. As is known, “wom” is a term that refers to promotion or marketing that occurs naturally through speech acts in society about products, goods or services, or certain brands. Based on the above phenomena, the purpose of this study is to describe the forms of Japanese language discourse that prove that omotenashi appears in wom; and the final goal is to describe the concepts of omotenashi that shape Japanese wom positively in the field of tourism. The method of discourse analysis of omotenashi in Japanese wom this time is descriptive qualitative. This study uses the interpretive phenomenology method. The results of the analysis show that the concepts of omotenashi appear in Japanese wom speech acts. The conclusion of this study is that the concepts of omotenashi that contain elements of Japanese culture live in the discourse of Japanese wom. Omotenashi is more than just the best service to guests, and is a prime example for society, especially the tourism industry.

Keywords: *omotenashi, Japanese wom, marketing, tourism industry*

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Konsep *Omotenashi* Dalam Membentuk *Japanese wom* Positif Dalam Pemasaran Industri Pariwisata

“Omotenashi” adalah sebuah konsep dalam budaya Jepang yang menggambarkan semangat pelayanan yang luar biasa, kepedulian, dan kebijaksanaan dalam menjamu tamu atau pelanggan. Omotenashi merupakan bagian penting dari industri pariwisata dan restoran di Jepang, dan sering dianggap sebagai salah satu keutamaan bangsa Jepang dalam hal pelayanan kepada tamu. Sehubungan dengan hal itu, dunia bisnis khususnya pemasaran produk baik barang maupun jasa mulai menerapkan konsep omotenashi tersebut. Hal ini dapat dibuktikan dari teks-teks Word of Mouth bahasa Jepang (*Japanese wom*) dari para pelanggan ataupun pengguna produk. Seperti diketahui, bahwa “wom” adalah sebuah istilah yang merujuk kepada promosi atau pemasaran yang terjadi secara alami melalui tindak tutur di masyarakat tentang produk, barang maupun jasa, atau merek tertentu. Berdasarkan fenomena tersebut di atas, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk-bentuk wacana bahasa Jepang yang membuktikan bahwa omotenashi muncul dalam *wom*; dan tujuan akhirnya adalah untuk mendeskripsikan konsep-konsep omotenashi yang membentuk *Japanese wom* secara positif di bidang pariwisata. Metode analisis wacana omotenashi dalam *Japanese wom* kali ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode fenomenologi interpretatif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa konsep-konsep omotenashi muncul dalam tindak tutur *Japanese wom*. Simpulan dari penelitian ini adalah adanya konsep-konsep omotenashi yang mengandung unsur-unsur budaya Jepang dalam wacana *Japanese wom*. Omotenashi lebih dari sekedar pelayanan terbaik kepada tamu, dan menjadi teladan prima bagi masyarakat khususnya industri pariwisata.

Kata kunci: *omotenashi, Japanese wom, pemasaran, industri pariwisata*

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2. DR. SHOBICHATUL AMINAH, M.SI

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Hiroshima Dark Tourism: Shaping Memory of War, Ignoring the Past

Dark tourism is an act of movement that involves traveling to places that are historically associated with death and tragedy. The attractions of dark tourism are the tragic memories that shape historical consciousness. Japan has problems with historical consciousness problems regarding its participation in wartime. There is no dominant wartime narrative in Japan, however there are many conflicting versions of the narrative about wartime memories. The most popular dark tourism site in Japan is Hiroshima, which is home to a museum and memorial that preserves the memory of the world's largest atomic attack, eyewitness testimony, and an annual memorial service.

This study elucidated how the artifacts exhibited on the website of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (HPMM) created a narration that placed Japan heavily as a victim than as a perpetrator in World War II. The discussion sought to challenge the victim narrative from the perspectives of the researchers from a nation that suffered from Japanese occupation. The result of this research demonstrated that there was an attempt to ignore the past in the historical consciousness of the Japanese society through theoretical framework of sites of memory by Pierre Nora. The HPMM not only highlighted the chaos and fears experienced by the Japanese during and after the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima that encourage the importance of peace, but also failed to recognize the atrocities that Japan had committed.

Keywords: *dark tourism; Hiroshima; memory of the war, sites of memory*

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Hiroshima Dark Tourism: Membentuk Memori Perang, Mengabaikan Masa Lalu

Dark tourism (pariwisata gelap) adalah pariwisata yang melibatkan perjalanan ke tempat-tempat yang secara historis dikaitkan dengan kematian dan tragedi. Daya tarik dark tourism adalah kenangan tragis yang membentuk kesadaran sejarah. Jepang memiliki masalah dengan kesadaran sejarah terkait keterlibatannya dalam Perang Dunia II. Tidak ada narasi masa perang yang dominan di Jepang, namun ada banyak versi narasi yang saling bertentangan tentang kenangan masa perang. Situs dark tourism paling populer di Jepang adalah Hiroshima, yang merupakan rumah bagi museum dan tugu peringatan yang menyimpan kenangan serangan atom terbesar di dunia, kesaksian saksi mata, dan upacara peringatan tahunan.

Penelitian ini menjelaskan bagaimana artefak yang dipamerkan di situs web Museum Peringatan Perdamaian Hiroshima (HPMM) menciptakan narasi yang menempatkan Jepang lebih sebagai korban daripada pelaku dalam Perang Dunia II. Diskusi ini berupaya untuk merespon narasi korban dari perspektif para peneliti dari negara yang menderita pendudukan Jepang. Melalui kerangka teori Sites of Memory dari Pierre Nora, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada upaya untuk mengabaikan masa lalu dalam kesadaran sejarah masyarakat Jepang. HPMM menyoroti kekacauan dan ketakutan yang dialami oleh Jepang selama dan setelah jatuhnya bom atom di Hiroshima yang mendorong Jepang menjadi negara pasifis yang mementingkan perdamaian, namun gagal mengakui keterlibatannya pada masa Perang Dunia II.

Kata kunci: *dark tourism; Hiroshima; memori perang, sites of memory*

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3. SRI HANDAYANI, ARIANTY VISIATY

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A study of intercultural conflict for Indonesian trainees in the hospitality sector in Japan

The demand for labour in Japan is increasing at a gradual but consistent rate, largely as a consequence of the declining number of individuals within the country's productive age bracket. Conversely, Indonesia is confronted with a significant challenge in the field of employment. The number of individuals within the productive age bracket is growing at a faster rate than the number of available job opportunities, resulting in elevated unemployment rates. In order to address this issue, the Indonesian government has introduced an overseas apprenticeship program, with Japan as one of the primary countries, which provides a significant number of Indonesians with work opportunities there. This situation gives rise to several intercultural encounters that are susceptible to conflict, given the existence of significant cultural differences between Indonesia and Japan. In order to identify solutions that can be implemented in language and cultural training programmers at educational institutions, it is essential to gain an understanding of the types of intercultural communication conflicts that arise in Japanese workplaces and the strategies that apprentices employ to manage these conflicts. This qualitative study is based on interviews with five respondents. The findings indicate that conflicts arise in relation to Japanese aisatsu (greeting) customs, punctuality to the workplace, prayer times for Muslim workers, jumping the queue, misuse of work tools, and noisy behaviors during work. The most common conflict resolution strategy is accommodation, although in some cases, compromise strategies are also

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employed. Apprentices propose suggestions to their supervisors, which are only partially accepted.

Keywords: *language and cultural training, intercultural communication, Indonesian trainees, different cultural norms, intercultural conflict*

Analisis Konflik Interkultural: Studi Kasus Konflik yang Dialami oleh Pemegang Orang Indonesia yang Bekerja di Sektor Perhotelan di Jepang

Kebutuhan akan tenaga kerja di Jepang semakin meningkat. Salah satu faktor penyebabnya adalah berkurangnya jumlah penduduk usia produktif di Jepang. Sementara itu, di Indonesia terjadi permasalahan ketenagakerjaan yaitu bertambahnya jumlah penduduk produktif yang tidak diimbangi dengan ketersediaan lapangan kerja sehingga mengakibatkan banyaknya jumlah pengangguran. Untuk mengatasi hal ini, pemerintah mengadakan program pemagangan ke luar negeri dengan salah satu negara tujuan yaitu Jepang sehingga banyak orang Indonesia yang bekerja di Jepang. Hal ini menimbulkan pertemuan antarbudaya yang rentan konflik karena Indonesia dan Jepang. Untuk menemukan solusi yang dapat diangkat pada pengajaran bahasa dan budaya di lembaga pelatihan atau LPK maka perlu diketahui konflik komunikasi antarbudaya apa saja yang terjadi di tempat para peserta magang bekerja di Jepang dan strategi mereka untuk menghadapi interkultural konflik tersebut. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan teknik penelitian wawancara kepada 5 responden. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut diketahui bahwa terjadi konflik mengenai kebiasaan aisatsu di Jepang, keterlambatan dalam bekerja, waktu ibadah untuk orang Islam, menyela ketika mengantri absen, penggunaan alat kerja yang tidak sesuai peraturan, dan kebiasaan berisik ketika bekerja. Strategi penyelesaian yang sering ditemukan adalah akomodatif,

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tetapi ada juga strategi kompromi, dimana peserta magang mengajukan usulan kepada atasan namun hanya diterima sebagian.

Kata kunci: *pengajaran bahasa dan budaya, komunikasi antarbudaya, peserta magang Indonesia, perbedaan budaya, interkultural konflik*

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4. DR. TETET SULASTRI, S.S., M.SI

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Symbolic Meanings of OVOP in Ochugen and Oseibo Gifts: A Semiotic Analysis of Japanese Advertisements

This research explores the symbolic meanings of the One Village One Product (OVOP) concept within the context of the ochugen and oseibo gift-giving traditions in Japan through a semiotic analysis of visual communication in Hankyu Department Store's digital catalogs. The ochugen and oseibo traditions, as part of the zoutou (gift-giving) culture, play a significant role in strengthening social bonds and expressing interpersonal appreciation in Japanese society. In the OVOP concept, the gifts presented highlight unique local products from various regions of Japan, emphasizing the cultural values and regional identity associated with each product. This study employs a qualitative approach and a theory of visual communication semiotics, focusing on visual signs, verbal signs, and cultural codes displayed in Hankyu department store's digital catalogs. Furthermore, to uncover the connotative meanings of each visual element, this research applies Roland Barthes' theory of connotative meaning. The analysis results show that the application of OVOP in digital catalogs serves to highlight the local identity and cultural narrative of each product, thereby creating a profound symbolic meaning within the zoutou tradition. The cultural codes and narratives used not only support the preservation of local culture but also promote the products as symbols of valuable social relationships. Ultimately, it can be concluded that ochugen and oseibo advertisements in Hankyu's digital catalog are not merely marketing media but also agents of cultural

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preservation, strengthening the OVOP-based gift-giving tradition in modern Japanese society.

Keywords: *OVOP, zoutou, ochugen and oseibo, semiotics, local identity.*

Makna Simbolik OVOP dalam Hadiah Ochugen dan Oseibo: Kajian Semiotik pada Iklan Jepang

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi makna simbolik dari konsep One Village One Product (OVOP) dalam konteks tradisi memberi hadiah ochugen dan oseibo di Jepang melalui analisis semiotik komunikasi visual pada katalog digital Hankyu Department Store. Tradisi ochugen dan oseibo, sebagai bagian dari budaya zoutou (memberi hadiah), memainkan peran penting dalam mempererat hubungan sosial serta menunjukkan apresiasi antarpersonal dalam masyarakat Jepang. Dalam konsep OVOP, hadiah yang diberikan mengangkat produk lokal khas dari berbagai wilayah di Jepang, menonjolkan nilai budaya serta identitas regional yang melekat pada setiap produknya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan teori semiotik komunikasi visual, yang berfokus pada tanda visual, tanda verbal, dan kode-kode budaya yang ditampilkan dalam katalog digital Hankyu departement store. Selanjutnya untuk mengungkap makna konotatif dari setiap elemen visual, penelitian ini mengaplikasikan teori makna konotasi Roland Barthes. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa penerapan OVOP dalam katalog digital berfungsi untuk menonjolkan identitas lokal dan narasi budaya dari setiap produk, sehingga menciptakan makna simbolik yang mendalam dalam tradisi zoutou. Kode budaya dan narasi yang digunakan tidak hanya mendukung kelestarian budaya lokal, tetapi juga mempromosikan produk tersebut sebagai simbol hubungan sosial yang bernilai. Pada akhirnya dapat disimpulkan bahwa iklan ochugen dan oseibo dalam katalog digital Hankyu bukan sekadar media pemasaran, melainkan juga agen pelestarian budaya, yang

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memperkuat tradisi memberi hadiah berbasis OVOP di masyarakat Jepang modern.

Kata kunci: *OVOP, zoutou, ochugen dan oseibo, semiotik, identitas lokal.*

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5. DR. SANDRA HERLINA, S.S., M.A, LIA IFTITAHUS SAKDIYAH, S.LI.

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Preservation of Yosakoi as Japanese Popular Culture in Indonesia

Yosakoi is a traditional Japanese dance that developed after World War II as a means to relieve post-war stress and trauma. This dance also serves as a medium to strengthen social interaction and communication between members of Japanese society. Over time, yosakoi not only developed in Japan, but also spread abroad, including Indonesia as Japanese popular culture. This study aims to analyze the role of yosakoi as a means of communication and social interaction between Japanese and Indonesian people, as well as its impact on the cultural relations between the two countries. The method used in this research is a literature study on yosakoi festivals organized in Indonesia that involve the participation of Japanese people living abroad. The results show that yosakoi in Indonesia is not only an expression of Japanese culture, but also serves as a social bridge between the Japanese community and Indonesian society. Usually held during summer festivals or community events, yosakoi festivals strengthen intercultural relationships and introduce Japanese values such as cooperation, harmony and respect for tradition. In addition, participation in yosakoi dance promotes mutual understanding, tolerance, and togetherness among participants from different cultural backgrounds. Thus, yosakoi is not only a part of Japanese cultural heritage, but also a means to enrich Indonesian cultural diversity and strengthen relations between countries. It is hoped that the results of this study can show clearer results about Japanese cultural values through traditional yosakoi dance activities to strengthen diplomatic relations.

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Keywords: *yosakoi, popular culture, Japan and Indonesia*

Pelestarian Yosakoi sebagai Budaya Populer Jepang di Indonesia

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi makna simbolik dari konsep One Village One Product (OVOP) dalam konteks tradisi memberi hadiah ochugen dan oseibo di Jepang melalui analisis semiotik komunikasi visual pada katalog digital Hankyu Department Store. Tradisi ochugen dan oseibo, sebagai bagian dari budaya zoutou (memberi hadiah), memainkan peran penting dalam mempererat hubungan sosial serta menunjukkan apresiasi antarpersonal dalam masyarakat Jepang. Dalam konsep OVOP, hadiah yang diberikan mengangkat produk lokal khas dari berbagai wilayah di Jepang, menonjolkan nilai budaya serta identitas regional yang melekat pada setiap produknya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan teori semiotik komunikasi visual, yang berfokus pada tanda visual, tanda verbal, dan kode-kode budaya yang ditampilkan dalam katalog digital Hankyu departement store. Selanjutnya untuk mengungkap makna konotatif dari setiap elemen visual, penelitian ini mengaplikasikan teori makna konotasi Roland Barthes. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa penerapan OVOP dalam katalog digital berfungsi untuk menonjolkan identitas lokal dan narasi budaya dari setiap produk, sehingga menciptakan makna simbolik yang mendalam dalam tradisi zoutou. Kode budaya dan narasi yang digunakan tidak hanya mendukung kelestarian budaya lokal, tetapi juga mempromosikan produk tersebut sebagai simbol hubungan sosial yang bernilai. Pada akhirnya dapat disimpulkan bahwa iklan ochugen dan oseibo dalam katalog digital Hankyu bukan sekadar media pemasaran, melainkan juga agen pelestarian budaya, yang memperkuat tradisi memberi hadiah berbasis OVOP di masyarakat Jepang modern.

Kata kunci: *OVOP, zoutou, ochugen dan oseibo, semiotik, identitas lokal.*

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Friday, November 29, 2024

Parallel Session 12

Socio-Cultural Issues 6

Room: Transfer Room 3 (2nd floor)

Moderator: Meizar Abdullah

Time	Duration	Presenter
15:30 - 15:45	15 minutes	Frichicilia Grace Stahlumb, S.S, M.Si Tourism as a Tool of Diplomacy: An Analysis of Changes in Japan and Indonesia's Diplomacy in the Tourism Sector Between 2000-2024 <i>(Pariwisata Sebagai Alat Diplomasi: Analisis Perubahan Diplomasi Jepang dan Indonesia dalam Sektor Pariwisata Antara Tahun 2000-2024)</i>
15:45 - 16:00	15 minutes	Rhesa Marcellino, Prillie Priscila, Fiqri Hasanain Makhluf, and Senny Luckyardi "Omotenashi" in Japanese Companies' Marketing Strategy and Its Implications for Indonesian Companies

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		<i>("Omotenashi" dalam Strategi Marketing Perusahaan Jepang dan Implikasinya pada Perusahaan Indonesia)</i>
16:00 - 16:15	15 minutes	Rusmiyati, S.Pd., M.Pd Language Proficiency of Internship Students (Kemampuan Bahasa Jepang Mahasiswa Internship (Studi Kasus Evaluasi Diri Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Unesa))
16:15 - 16:30	15 minutes	Finna Kharisma Marulitta and Hamdan Nafiatur Rosyida Digital Diplomacy: The Role of Indonesia Social Media Influencers in Introducing Japanese Culture (Diplomasi Digital : Peran Influencer Media Sosial Indonesia dalam Memperkenalkan Budaya Jepang)
16:30 - 16:45	15 minutes	Meizar Abdullah and Tama Rahal A. Phenomenon of Japanese Adolescent Suicide as One of the Causes of Depopulation (Fenomena Bunuh Diri Remaja Jepang sebagai Salah Satu Penyebab Depopulasi)

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1. FRICHICILIA GRACE STAHLUMB, S.S, M.SI

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Tourism as Tool of Diplomacy: An Analysis of Changes in Japan and Indonesia's Diplomacy in the Tourism Sector Between 2000-2024

This research examines the forms of tourism sector cooperation between Japan and Indonesia from 2000 to 2024, which leads to contemporary policy changes. The specification raised in this discourse is the efforts made by Japan and Indonesia to increase the number of tourists coming to both countries, especially during the post-COVID-19 pandemic in 2022, by producing policies that facilitate each other between the two countries.

The concept of soft power by Marshall M. Bouton & Gregory G. Holyk is used to observe the indications of influence held by Japan and Indonesia in establishing policies in the tourism sector, where the focus of the analysis is on the cultural soft power sector. This research also utilizes the concept of multi-track diplomacy from Louise Diamond & John mcdonald to analyze the changes in the diplomatic paths taken by Japan and Indonesia in developing their tourism sector cooperation over the past 24 years.

The results explain that the policies created by Japan and Indonesia to enhance their tourism sectors are the implications of changes in the direction of diplomacy between Japan and Indonesia in the tourism sector, caused by internal and external factors. These changes in diplomatic direction indirectly create changes in national branding between the two countries. Through this research, the author recommends that the current tourism cooperation between Japan and Indonesia be seen as an opportunity for Indonesia to develop its

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national branding and increase Indonesia's economic revenue sources so that this cooperation can be mutually beneficial for both countries.

Keywords: *Japan tourism, Indonesia tourism, diplomacy, soft power, national branding*

Pariwisata Sebagai Alat Diplomasi: Analisis Perubahan Diplomasi Jepang dan Indonesia dalam Sektor Pariwisata antara Tahun 2000-2024

Penelitian ini mengkaji bentuk kerjasama sektor pariwisata antara Jepang dan Indonesia dalam kurun waktu 2000-2024, dimana mengarah kepada perubahan kebijakan yang bersifat kontemporer. Spesifikasi yang diangkat dalam diskursus ini yaitu upaya yang dilakukan oleh Jepang dan Indonesia untuk meningkatkan jumlah turis yang datang ke kedua negara tersebut, terutama saat masa *post-pandemi* COVID-19 pada tahun 2022, dengan menghasilkan kebijakan yang saling memudahkan antar kedua negara.

Konsep *soft power* dari Marshall M. Bouton & Gregory G. Holyk digunakan untuk melihat indikasi pengaruh yang dimiliki Jepang dan Indonesia dalam menetapkan kebijakan di sektor pariwisata, dimana fokus analisisnya adalah sektor *cultural soft power*. Penelitian ini juga memanfaatkan konsep *multi-track diplomacy* dari Louise Diamond & John mcdonald's untuk menganalisis perubahan jalur diplomasi yang diambil Jepang dan Indonesia dalam mengembangkan kerjasama sektor pariwisatanya selama 24 tahun terakhir.

Hasil dari pembahasan ini menjelaskan bahwa kebijakan yang diciptakan Jepang dan Indonesia dalam meningkatkan sektor pariwisata mereka adalah

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hasil implikasi dari perubahan arah diplomasi antara Jepang dan Indonesia dalam bidang pariwisata yang disebabkan oleh faktor internal dan faktor eksternal. Perubahan arah diplomasi ini secara tidak langsung menciptakan perubahan *national branding* antar kedua negara. Melalui penelitian ini, penulis memberikan rekomendasi agar hubungan kerjasama pariwisata Jepang dan Indonesia saat ini dapat dijadikan peluang bagi Indonesia untuk mengembangkan *national branding* serta kesempatan untuk meningkatkan sumber pendapatan ekonomi Indonesia sehingga hubungan kerjasama ini dapat saling menguntungkan kedua negara.

Kata Kunci: *pariwisata Jepang, pariwisata Indonesia, diplomasi, soft power, national branding*

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2. RHESA MARCELLINO, PRILLIE PRISCILA, FIQRI HASANAIN MAKHLUF, AND SENNY LUCKYARDI

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“Omotenashi” in Japanese Companies’ Marketing Strategy and Its Implications for Indonesian Companies

This study aims to analyze the response to the implementation of the "Omotenashi" concept in the marketing strategy of companies in Japan. "Omotenashi" refers to a form of sincere selfless service typical of Japan that prioritizes customer comfort and its implications for Indonesian Companies. The research method used was a survey with a questionnaire distributed to 50 respondents who had interned at Japanese Companies, as well as in-depth interviews with several selected respondents to obtain a more comprehensive view. The results showed that the majority of respondents understood the concept of "Omotenashi" and saw it as a significant added value in building customer loyalty in Indonesian companies. This positive response was accompanied by an awareness of the challenges in implementing the concept in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Omotenashi, Japan, Marketing Strategy, Companies, Indonesia*

“Omotenashi” dalam Strategi Marketing Perusahaan Jepang dan Implikasinya pada Perusahaan Indonesia

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tanggapan penerapan konsep "Omotenashi" dalam strategi marketing perusahaan di Jepang. "Omotenashi" mengacu pada bentuk pelayanan tulus tanpa pamrih khas Jepang yang

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mementingkan kenyamanan pelanggan serta implikasinya terhadap Perusahaan Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei dengan kuesioner yang disebarakan kepada 50 responden yang pernah magang di Perusahaan Jepang, serta wawancara mendalam dengan beberapa responden terpilih untuk mendapatkan pandangan yang lebih komprehensif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden memahami konsep "Omotenashi" dan melihatnya sebagai nilai tambah yang signifikan dalam membangun loyalitas pelanggan pada perusahaan Indonesia. Tanggapan positif ini diiringi dengan kesadaran akan tantangan dalam menerapkan konsep tersebut di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *Omotenashi, Jepang, Marketing, Strategi, Perusahaan, Indonesia*

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3. RUSMIYATI, S.PD., M.PD; DJODJOK SOEPARDJO; SYAMSUL SODIQ; YOVINZA BETHVINE SOPAHEL UWAKAN; and JOKO PRASETYO

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Language Proficiency of Internship Students (A Case Study of Self-Evaluation by Students of the Japanese Language Education Program at Unesa)

This research is motivated by the existence of the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka program (MBKM), which encourages the student of Unesa Japanese Language education Program to gain learning experience and practice using their Japanese Language skill through the internship Program to Japan. With the provision of Japanese language skill that only obtained in 4 semester or 2 years, the Prodi tries to motivate and encourage student who are brave and interested internship with or without the requirement of passing JLPT level 3 or 4 to join the internship program to Japan. The purpose of this study is to describe the Japanese Language skill of internship students through self-evaluation when communicating in the workplace and the surrounding community in Japan. This research is description quantitative research, with the instrument used in the form of questionnaires and interview conducted on 30 internship students. The context of student self evaluation communication is taken from the Irodori Book. The result is showed there are conversational situations where students have been able to communicate well, quite well and considered less able. With the results of this evaluation of students Japanese language skill, it can be used as evaluation material and self reflection for teacher in improving student Japanese language skill, through innovation in the development of teaching materials,

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methods, media in the future.

Keyword: *Internship, Self Evaluation, Japanese*

Kemampuan Bahasa Jepang Mahasiswa Internship (Studi Kasus Evaluasi Diri Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Unesa)

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya Program Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) yang mendorong Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Unesa untuk memperoleh pengalaman belajar sekaligus praktek menggunakan kemampuan bahasa Jepang yang dimilikinya melalui Program Internship Ke Jepang. Dengan bekal kemampuan Bahasa Jepang yang hanya diperoleh 4 semester atau 2 tahun, Prodi berusaha memotivasi dan mendorong mahasiswa yang berani dan berminat internship dengan ataupun tanpa syarat lulus JLPT level 3 atau 4 untuk ikut Program Internship ke Jepang. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendiskripsikan bagaimana kemampuan bahasa Jepang mahasiswa internship melalui evaluasi diri (self Assesment) mahasiswa ketika berkomunikasi di tempat kerja dan masyarakat sekitar. Jenis penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan Instrumen yang digunakan berupa angket dan wawancara yang dilakukan pada mahasiswa internship sejumlah 30 orang mahasiswa. Konteks komunikasi evaluasi diri mahasiswa diambil dari buku *Irodori*. Hasil angket evaluasi diri mahasiswa dan wawancara menunjukkan bahwa terdapat situasi percakapan dimana mahasiswa telah mampu berkomunikasi dengan baik, cukup baik serta dirasa kurang dapat menguasainya. Dengan adanya hasil dari evaluasi diri kemampuan bahasa Jepang Mahasiswa ini, dapat menjadi bahan evaluasi serta refleksi diri dari para pengajar dalam meningkatkan kemampuan bahasa Jepang mahasiswa, melalui inovasi pengembangan materi ajar, metode, media dan sebagainya ke depannya.

Kata Kunci: *Internship, Evaluasi Diri, Bahasa Jepang*

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4. FINNA KHARISMA MARULITTA AND HAMDAN NAFIATUR ROSYIDA

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Digital Diplomacy: The Role of Indonesia Social Media Influencers in Introducing Japanese Culture

The rapid development of digital platforms has transformed the way diplomacy is conducted, creating new opportunities for broader public engagement. This paper aims to explore the role of Indonesian social media influencers in introducing and supporting the sustainability of Japanese culture through digital diplomacy. Grounded in the concepts of soft power and digital diplomacy, this study analyzes how Indonesian influencers on platforms such as Instagram, youtube, and tiktok serve as informal agents in promoting Japanese cultural values—including cuisine, language, and other popular traditions—to Indonesian audiences. The study examines how collaboration between Indonesian influencers and Japanese cultural institutions can expand understanding and appreciation of Japanese culture in Indonesia, while also creating opportunities to introduce Indonesian culture in Japan. Additionally, this paper discusses the challenges faced in digital cultural diplomacy, including issues of cultural stereotypes and political influence, as well as opportunities to deepen bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan. Through an in-depth analysis of existing literature, this article provides insights into how digital diplomacy can be a sustainable solution for maintaining cultural ties between Indonesia and Japan in the future. The article also presents strategies for both

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governmental and non-governmental actors to support harmonious cross-cultural collaboration

Keywords: *Digital Diplomacy, Soft Power, cultural sustainability, social media influencers, bilateral relations.*

Diplomasi Digital : Peran Influencer Media Sosial Indonesia dalam Memperkenalkan Budaya Jepang

Perkembangan platform digital yang pesat telah mengubah cara diplomasi dilakukan, menciptakan berbagai peluang baru untuk melakukan interaksi lebih luas ke publik. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi peran influencer media sosial Indonesia dalam memperkenalkan dan mendukung keberlanjutan budaya Jepang melalui diplomasi digital. Berlandaskan pada konsep soft power dan diplomasi digital, penelitian ini menganalisis bagaimana para influencer Indonesia melalui platform seperti Instagram, youtube, dan Tiktok berperan sebagai agen informal dalam mempromosikan nilai-nilai budaya Jepang, termasuk kuliner, Bahasa, dan tradisi populer lainnya, kepada audiens Indonesia. Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana kolaborasi antara influencer Indonesia dan lembaga budaya Jepang dapat memperluas pemahaman dan apresiasi terhadap kebudayaan Jepang di Indonesia, sekaligus menciptakan peluang untuk memperkenalkan budaya Indonesia di Jepang. Selain itu, tulisan ini juga membahas tantangan yang dihadapi dalam diplomasi budaya digital, termasuk masalah stereotip budaya dan pengaruh politik, serta peluang untuk memperdalam hubungan bilateral antara Indonesia dan Jepang. Dengan analisis mendalam terhadap literatur yang ada, artikel ini memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana diplomasi digital dapat menjadi Solusi berkelanjutan untuk

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mempertahankan hubungan budaya antara Indonesia dan Jepang di masa depan. Artikel ini juga menyajikan strategi bagi pemerintah dan aktor non-pemerintah dalam mendukung kolaborasi lintas budaya yang harmonis

Kata Kunci : *Diplomasi Digital, Soft Power, keberlanjutan budaya, Influencer media sosial, hubungan bilateral.*

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5. MEIZAR ABDULLAH AND TAMA RAHAL A.

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Phenomenon of Japanese Adolescent Suicide as One of the Causes of Depopulation

In 2020, there were approximately 21,000 suicides in Japan. This increase in suicide rates occurred as the Covid-19 virus entered Japan. This research will discuss how this suicide phenomenon occurs in Japan, especially among teenagers. The method that will be used in this research is descriptive analysis method using a qualitative approach which uses primary data from official news that directly reports on suicides that occur. This research uses Emile Durkheim's theory of suicide to be able to analyze the factors and reasons teenagers commit suicide. This research aims to find out the factors that cause the phenomenon of suicide among Japanese teenagers. The result of this research is that the factors of suicide among Japanese teenagers are factors related to the social relationship of a teenager to society. Loneliness, bullying, and depression are among the major causes of suicide among Japanese teenagers. With the increasing suicide rate in Japan, the Japanese government has done several things to reduce the rate such as creating a Minister of Loneliness to deal with the problem of suicide.

Keywords: *Suicide, Teenagers, Japan.*

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Fenomena Bunuh Diri Remaja Jepang sebagai Salah Satu Penyebab Depopulasi

Pada tahun 2020, terdapat sekitar 21.000 kasus bunuh diri di Jepang. Peningkatan angka bunuh diri ini terjadi seiring dengan masuknya virus Covid-19 ke Jepang. Penelitian ini akan membahas bagaimana fenomena bunuh diri ini terjadi di Jepang, khususnya di kalangan remaja. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode analisis deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif yang menggunakan data primer dari berita resmi yang secara langsung melaporkan kasus bunuh diri yang terjadi. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori bunuh diri Emile Durkheim untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor dan alasan-alasan yang menyebabkan remaja melakukan bunuh diri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan fenomena bunuh diri di kalangan remaja Jepang. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor penyebab bunuh diri di kalangan remaja Jepang berkaitan dengan hubungan sosial seorang remaja dengan masyarakat. Kesepian, perundungan, dan depresi merupakan penyebab utama bunuh diri di kalangan remaja Jepang. Dengan meningkatnya angka bunuh diri di Jepang, pemerintah Jepang telah melakukan beberapa langkah untuk mengurangi angka tersebut, seperti membentuk Menteri Kesepian untuk menangani masalah bunuh diri

Kata kunci: *bunuh diri, Jepang, remaja.*



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