

# Persona Deixis Omission in Shinohara Toshiya's Anime *Irodzuku Sekai No Ashita Kara* Episode 1-6 Viewed from Pragmatics Studies

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**Abstract.** In a conversation, persona deixis often experiences omission. The omission of persona deixis by the speaker aims to make the speech delivered more effective. This research is a Japanese pragmatics research which aims to describe the omission that occurs in persona deixis in the anime *Irodzuku Sekai No Ashita Kara* episode 1-6. The theories used in this research are Koike's theory of persona deixis, Nariyama's theory of factors causing omission, and Makino and Tsutsui's theory of omission of persona deixis. The data was collected using the *simak* method with *sadap* technique and *catat* technique and analyzed using the *padan ekstralingual* method. Based on the analysis, in the anime first persona deixis experiences the most omission. It can also be seen that the characteristics of the omission of first persona deixis occurs mostly in statement sentences conveyed by the speakers, the omission of second persona deixis occurs mostly in question-and-answer sentences and command sentences, while the omission of third persona deixis mostly occur in sentences where the person who is the topic of conversation between the speaker and the other party is not involved in the ongoing conversation.

## 1 Introduction

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Language is an important component because it is the most effective way to communicate with others. In addition, language is also used as a means to express and express oneself. There are various factors that influence the use of language including the speaker or who speaks, the interlocutor, the situation when the conversation occurs, and purpose of the ongoing conversation. Every language has strategies that are used to minimize the effort in conveying an utterance. One of the commonly used strategies to minimize such efforts is to perform omission. Omissions are possible because language has a general principle of being able to omit information that is inherently predictable or recoverable [2]. There are several factors that cause the occurrence of omission, first the difference in the closeness of the relationship between speech act participants which affects the similarity of knowledge possessed between speech act participants and the content of the speech conveyed. Second, to whom the message is addressed, whether or not they are targeted at a particular addressee. The last factor is the difference between monologue and dialogue [6]. Omissions can occur in every utterance that occurs. One of them is in the speech in which there are expressions of persona deixis. Persona deixis is a pointing word that refers to personal pronouns and is divided into three types: first persona deixis, second persona deixis, and third persona deixis [3]. The omission that occurs in the persona deixis is the process of removing personal indicative words such as *watashi* 'me'; *anata* 'you'; *ano hito* 'that person' and so on. The omission in the sentence in which there is a persona deixis expression can occur if the referent that is the topic of conversation in the first sentence then in the second sentence the referent that is the topic can be omitted, in the question-and-answer sentence the referent that is the topic of discussion is already mentioned in the question sentence, then in the answer sentence the referent that is the topic of discussion can be omitted, and if the position of the referent is close to the speaker and the interlocutor, the referent can be omitted because the referent can be understood through the context or situation when the conversation takes place [5].

One of the previous studies that discuss about omission in persona deixis was a research entitled "*Pelesapan Deiksis Bahasa Jepang dalam Film Okuribito Karya Yojiro Takita*" which discussed the omission of persona deixis, space deixis, and time deixis. In their research, Fathony and Dr. Roni found five data of persona

deixisomission consisting of *boku* 'I/me', *anata* 'you', *kimi* 'you', *kare* 'he', and *kanojo* 'she' [1]. The other one was a research entitled “*Pelesapan Deiksis Persona Pada Percakapan Dalam Komik Chibi Maruko Chan Episode 1 Volume 3*” which discussed the omission that occurs in persona deixis studied in terms of its syntactic function [7]. In this research, the author will discuss the characteristics of the omission that occurs in the persona deixis contained in the anime *Irodzuku Sekai No Ashita Kara episodes 1-6* using the theory of omission of persona deixis by Makino and Tsutsui.

This research uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach that is used to describe the results of the analysis of the data that has been studied. The method used in data collection in this research is the *simak* method with a follow-up technique, the *catat* technique. The *simak* method is used to obtain information contained in conversations between characters in the anime *Irodzuku Sekai No Ashita Kara*, while the *catat* technique is used to record the omission of persona deixis data found [9]. The data that has been found is analyzed using the *padan ekstralingual* method which analyzes extralingual matters [4], such as analyzing the meaning of language with the context when the language is spoken. Then, the data that has been analyzed is presented using an informal method that presents the results of the analysis using ordinary words so that it allows a detailed presentation [9].

## **2 Result and Discussion**

Based on the data that has been collected, the author found 32 data of first persona deixis omission, 18 data of second persona deixis omission, and 21 data of third persona deixis omission.

### **2.1 Pelesapan Deiksis Persona Pertama**

Based on the data that has been analyzed, 32 data of first persona deixis omission were found consisting of 17 data omission of the word *watashi* 'I/me', 3 data omission of the word *atashi* 'me', 5 data omission of the word *ore* 'me', 3 data omission of the word *watashitachi* 'we/us', and 4 data omission of the word *oretachi* 'we/us'. In addition, based on the results of data analysis, it can be seen that the characteristic of the first persona deixis omission is that the omission occurs a lot in the statement sentences spoken by the speaker.

#### **Data 1**

Context:

The incident took place in the schoolyard. Shō and Kurumi were walking together when they bumped into Yuito. Shō asked Yuito what he was going to have for lunch, but Yuito ignored Shō's question because he was in a hurry and ran off.

Shō : *Tada Yuito hirmeshi dousuru?* (a)  
'Yuito, how about lunch?'

Yuito : *Gomen. Chotto (ore ha) you arukara.* (b)  
'Sorry. (I) have some business.'

Shō : *Oi! Yuito matte yo!* (c)  
'Oi! Yuitowait!'

(ISNAK Episode 06, 13:35-13:39)

In the conversation between Shō and Yuito above, there is an omission of first persona deixis marked with an underline. The word *ore* 'I' that is omitted in the conversation sentence (b) refers to the speaker himself, namely Yuito. Based on the context, the word *ore* can be omitted because in the conversation sentence (a), Shō already mentioned Yuito's name when he asked about lunch, so when the speaker answers the question, the word *ore* can be omitted so that the answer delivered is shorter but still clear. The word *ore* can also be omitted because the speaker and the other party both understand that the speech delivered by speaker is an answer to the question from the other party.

## 2.2 Pelesapan Deiksis Persona Kedua

Based on the data that has been analyzed, eighteen data of second persona deixis omission were found consisting of eleven data omission of the word *anata* 'you', six data omission of the word *kimi* 'you', one data omission of the word *omae* 'you'. In addition, based on the results of data analysis, it can be seen that the characteristic of the second persona deixis omission is that the omission occurs a lot in the question-and-answer sentences or command sentences.

### Data 2

Context:

The incident took place at a photo studio owned by the Asagi family. Shō and Asagi were choosing an easy camera for Hitomi to use. And then, Shō lent her one of the cameras from the Asagi family studio and then taught Hitomi how to use the camera.

Hitomi : *Arigatou, daiji ni tsukaimasu.*(a)  
'Thank you. I will use it carefully.'

Shō : *Kondo no satsuei-kai made ni sukoshi kamera ni naretoita houga ii to omotte. (Omae ha) tsukaikata wakaru?*(b)  
'I thought it would be a good idea to get a little familiar with the camera before the next photo session. (You) know how to use it?'

Hitomi : *I..ie..*(c)  
No...'

(ISNAK Episode 04, 08:33-08:44)

In the conversation between Hitomi and Shō above, there is an omission of second persona deixis marked with an underline. The word *kimi* 'you' that is omitted in the conversation sentence (b) refers to Hitomi as the other party. Based on the context, the referent of the word *kimi*, namely Hitomi, is involved in the ongoing conversation so that the word *kimi* can be omitted because the speaker (Shō) and the other party (Hitomi) both have understood that the speaker's question is intended for the other party who has just been lent a camera. The word *kimi* is omitted so that the speech is not convoluted.

### 2.3 Pelesapan Deiksis Persona Ketiga

Based on the data that has been analyzed, 21 data of third persona deixis omission were found consisting of 16 data omission of the word *kanojo* 'she', 4 data omission of the word *kare* 'he', 1 data omission of the word *kanojora* 'they (woman)'. In addition, based on the results of data analysis, it can be seen that the characteristics of third persona deixis omission are that the omission occurs in sentences where the person who is the topic of conversation is not involved in the ongoing conversation.

### Data 3

Context:

The incident took place at the restaurant where Chigusa and Yuito worked part-time. All members of the art and photography club were present at the restaurant for a meeting to discuss the club's future activities. Hitomi came with Kohaku. Kohaku, who was not a member of the art and photography club, also came because she wanted to see how the art and photography club was. Chigusa who didn't know Kohaku asked Kurumi about who Kohaku was.

Kurumi : *Kohaku doushita no?* (a)  
'What's wrong, Kohaku?'

Chigusa : *Dare?*(b)  
'Who?'

Kurumi : *2 nensei no maho tsukai no ko. (Kanojo ha) Hitomi no Shinseki nandakke.*  
'A second-year mage girl. (She's) Hitomi's relative.'  
(ISNAK Episode 04, 05:58-06:04)

In the conversation between Kurumi and Chigusa above, there is an omission of third persona deixis marked with an underline. The word *kanojo* 'she' that is omitted in the conversation sentence (c) refers to Kohaku who is the topic of conversation between the speaker and the other party (Chigusa). Based on the context, the speaker (Kurumi) can omit the word *kanojo* because the reference, namely Kohaku is close to the speaker and the other party, so that the answer conveyed by the speaker is simpler. Although the word *kanojo* is omitted, the other party can still understand the reference of the word through the context of the ongoing conversation.

### 3 Conclusion

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been done, it can be seen that in the anime *Irodzuku Sekai No Ashita Kara* episodes 1-6, the characters omit a lot of first persona deixis. The omission of first persona deixis is mostly done by the characters because in this anime the characters have many conversations with peers and friends who are

already close so that the omission can be done and the speech delivered is short and clear but the meaning can still be conveyed properly. It can also be seen that the characteristics of the omission of first persona deixis occurs mostly in statement sentences conveyed by the speakers, the characteristics of the omission of second persona deixis occurs mostly in question-and-answer sentences and command sentences, while the characteristics of third persona deixis omission mostly occur in sentences where the person who is the topic of conversation between the speaker and the other party is not involved in the ongoing conversation.

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