Discourse Analysis of Japanese Language Tales *Saru to Kani*, *Ten no Hagoromo*, and *Inaba no Shirousagi*

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Abstract. This study discusses the cohesion marker contained in Japanese fairy tales. The purpose of this research is to identify the cohesiveness of the form of fairy tale discourse in the form of cohesive marker contained in the fairy tale "*Saru to Kani*, *Ten no Hagoromo*, and *Inaba no Shiro Usagi*". This research is qualitative descriptive research. The method used in data collection is the listening method with basic tapping techniques, followed by note-taking techniques. Data analysis was carried out using the equivalent method with the basic technique of Sorting Determining Elements (PUP). The results are presented using an informal descriptive method. Based on the results of the analysis, grammatical cohesion markers have been found in fairy tales, namely references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. In addition, lexical cohesion markers were also found, namely repetition, synonyms, antonyms, and collocations. The endophoric references in the anaphoric category are the most frequently found marker of grammatical cohesion, while ellipsis is the fewest. In the lexical cohesion marker, the most repetition is found, while the least is synonyms.

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1 Introduction

Discourse is the highest and most complete grammatical unit. Discourse in Japanese is called *danwa*, while discourse analysis is called *danwa bunseki*. A good discourse must be cohesive and coherent. This is reinforced by Chaer that the condition for good discourse is cohesive [1]. Chaer also added, if a discourse is cohesive it will create coherence [1]. Moeliono also said that the requirement for good and complete discourse is to have cohesive sentences in a cohesive form [2]. According to Mulyana, cohesion is a combination of forms that structurally form syntactic bonds [3]. Halliday and Hasan divide cohesion into two types namely grammatical and lexical cohesion [3]. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference markers, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. Lexical cohesion consists of repetition markers, synonyms, antonyms, and hyponyms. Meanwhile, according to Keraf, coherence is the harmony of reciprocal relationships between elements in sentences and the cohesiveness of relationships between sentences in discourse [2]. Coherence is divided into two types, namely marked coherence and non-signified coherence. Marked coherence is a semantic relationship between parts of discourse whose expression is marked by conjunctions. On the other hand, non-signified coherence is a semantic link whose disclosure is not marked by conjunction but can be understood from the relationship of its elements [4].

According to Nitta reference or *shiji* is a linguistic expression used to indicate the appearance of people, places and times [5]. According to the context, references are divided into two, namely endophoric references and exophoric references. Endophor references are references that refer to something contained in the text. If the referenced element is in front, it is called anaphora or *zenpoushouou*. Conversely, if the referenced element is behind it, it is called a kataphora or *kouhoushouou*. Exophoric references are references that refer to something outside the text. According to its form, references are divided into two, namely demonstrative pronoun references or *shiji daimeishi* and personal pronoun references or *ninshou daimeishi*. Substitution or *daiyou* is the substitution of a certain lingual unit (the lingual unit already mentioned) with another lingual unit. The ellipsis or *shouryaku* is the escape of certain elements that have been mentioned. Conjunctions or *setsuzoku hyougen* are linguistic elements that connect one element to another [5].

In addition to grammatical cohesion markers, there are also lexical cohesion markers. Repetition or *kurikaeshi* is the repetition of the same word with the same reference. Synonyms or *dougi kankei* are the use of language forms whose meaning is the same as other forms. Hyponym is a relationship that shows the inclusion of the meaning of certain lexical elements. Antonym or *hangi kankei* is a unit of words that has a meaning contrary to other words. Collocations are markers that show the same field.

There is previous research that is relevant to this research, namely research with the title "Cohesion and Coherence in Three Japanese Folktales with Spring Themes" [3]. This study aims to describe the cohesion and coherence contained in three Japanese folk tales. The theory used in this research is the theory of Halliday and Hasan in Sumarlam and Mulyana. This research and this research both use Japanese fairy tales as research objects. However, there are some differences between this research and this research. This research focuses more on the cohesion markers contained in Japanese fairy tales. In addition to using Halliday and Hasan's theory, this study also uses Nitta's theory to complement one of the markers contained in lexical cohesion, namely collocation markers.

This research is qualitative descriptive research. The method used in data collection is the listening method with basic tapping techniques, followed by note-taking techniques. First of all, the writer reads and understands the Japanese fairy tales which are used as research objects. Then, the writer records the words, phrases, or sentences that contain grammatical and lexical cohesion markers on the data cards and immediately classifies them. Data analysis was carried out using the equivalent method with the basic technique of sorting out determinants (PUP). The researcher will sort out the grammatical and lexical cohesion markers for analysis. Then, the markers of cohesion are analyzed according to the formulation of the problem to identify whether the discourse contained in the three Japanese tales is coherent or cohesive. The results of data analysis are presented using an informal descriptive method. According to Sudaryanto, the method of informal descriptive presentation is a formulation with words [6].

Based on this background, this study aims to identify the cohesion of fairy tale discourse forms in the form of cohesion markers contained in the fairy tale "*Saru to Kani, Ten no Hagoromo*, and *Inaba no Shirousagi*".

2 Result and Discussion

2.1 Grammatical Cohesion

In the tale "*Saru to Kani, Ten no Hagoromo*, and *Inaba no Shirousagi*" there are markers of grammatical cohesion namely references, substitutions, ellipsis and conjunctions.

2.1.1   Tale 1 (Saru to Kani)

In fairy tale 1, seventeen data were found with details of eight reference marker data, four ellipsis marker data, and five conjunction marker data. The most frequent markers of grammatical cohesion are references in the form of endophores in the anaphora category. In contrast, the ellipsis is the marker of grammatical cohesion with the fewest occurrences. In fairy tale 1 there is no substitution marker. The following is an example of the analysis.

Data 1

「よしよし、おいしそうな柿がたくさんできたね。カニさんちょっと待ってて。いま木に登って∅取ってきてあげるよ。」[7]

"Wow, you have planted a lot of persimmons that look delicious. Mr. Crab wait a moment. Now I will climb a tree and ∅ get some for you"

In data 1, there is a marker of grammatical cohesion, namely an ellipsis or omission marked with a zero replacement sign ∅. The missing word in this sentence is *kaki* (柿) which means "persimmon". There is no need to add a foot word before the phrase *totte kite ageru yo*, because even without adding the word the reader will know that the Monkey will fetch persimmons for Mr. Crab. The use of ellipsis in the sentence aims to avoid repeating the same word.

2.1.2   Tale 2 (Ten no Hagoromo)

In fairy tale 2, 35 data were found with details of 22 reference marker data, 2 substitution marker data, 2 ellipsis marker data, and 9 conjunction marker data. References in the form of endophores with the category of anaphora are the most frequently found markers of grammatical cohesion. In contrast, substitution and ellipsis are markers of grammatical cohesion with the fewest occurrences. Here is a sample analysis.

Data 2

「おまえさん、**これ**は天女の私の羽衣です。どうして隠していたりしていたのです？お前さんがとても私を大事にしてくれていた

のので私は本当に楽しかったしうれしかったけれど、羽衣を隠して いたからにはもう一緒に入られません。」[8]

"Husband, **this** is my shawl. Why did you hide it? I am very happy because you take care of me so well, but because you have hidden my shawl, I can't be with you anymore".

In data 2 there is an exophoric reference marker, namely the word *kore*. According to its shape, this reference marker is included in the demonstrative pronoun reference with the category *genba bunmyaku shiji* (現場文脈指示). This is because the word *kore* refers to an item that is seen by speakers and listeners. The word *kore* in the data refers to the shawl found by his wife.

2.1.3 Tale 3 (Inaba no Shirousagi)

In fairy tale 3, 33 data were found with details of 17 reference marker data, 6 substitution marker data, 3 ellipsis marker data, and 7 conjunction marker data. The endophoric reference with the anaphoric category is the most frequently found marker of grammatical cohesion, while the ellipsis is the marker with the fewest occurrences. All markers of grammatical cohesion are found in this fairy tale. Here is a sample analysis.

Data 3

「やーい、だまされたな。比べっこなんてうそだよ。お人好しの サメくん。ぼくはこっちに渡りたかっただけなのさ」

それを聞いたサメは怒ってウサギを捕まえると、ウサギの皮をは いでしまいました。[9]

"Hey, I'm just tricking you. Comparing like this is a lie. O good-natured shark, I just want to cross here". When the shark heard **that**, he got angry and caught the rabbit and removed the rabbit's skin.

Based on these data, there is an endophoric reference marker in the form of the demonstrative pronoun *sore* which means "that". This reference belongs to the category of anaphora or *zenpoushouou* (前方照応), which refers to the element in front. In that sentence, the word *sore* refers to the previous sentence, namely "*yaai, damasaretana. Kurabekkonante uso da yo. Ohitoyoshi no same kun. Boku wa kochi ni wataritakatta dake na no sa*". The word *sore* refers to the rabbit's statement saying that he had deceived the shark and only intended to cross.

2.2 Lexical Cohesion

In the fairy tale *Saru to Kani, Ten no Hagoromo*, and *Inaba no Shirousagi* there are also markers of lexical cohesion namely repetition, synonyms, hyponyms, antonyms, and collocations.

   2.2.1   Tale 1 (Saru to Kani)

In fairy tale 1, 14 lexical cohesion marker data were found with details of 10 repetition marker data, 1 synonym marker data, 1 antonym marker data, and 1 collocation marker data. The most frequent markers are repetitions. In contrast, synonyms and antonyms are markers of lexical cohesion with the fewest occurrences. In fairy tale 1 there is no hyponym marker found. The following is a sample of the lexical cohesion markers found in the tale of *Saru to Kani*.

Data 4

「あちちちち、**いたたたた**。」

さるはあわてて、水の入ったおけのところに行きました。すると今度は、はちが飛び出しさるの肩をさしました。

「**いたたたた**。これはたまらん」

さるは水がめのところに走ると、今度は、カニたちが下から出てきてさるの体によじ登り、　はさみで毛やはだや耳をつかみました。

「。**いたたたた**」[7]

"Oh, **it hurts**"

The monkey rushed and went to the bucket filled with water. Then, the bee jumped and touched the monkey's shoulder.

"**It hurts**. This is unbearable".

When the monkey ran to the water, the crab came out from under it and climbed onto the monkey's body and grabbed its hair, skin and ears with its pincers.

"**It hurts**"

    In this data, there is a marker of lexical cohesion, namely repetition. Repetition is seen in the word *itatata* which means "pain". Repetition serves to emphasize words or sentences that are considered important. In these data, the word *itatata* shows that the monkey is experiencing pain.

   2.2.2   Tale 2 (Ten no Hagoromo)

In fairy tale 2, 9 lexical cohesion marker data were found with details of 2 repetition marker data, 2 synonym marker data, 3 antonym marker data, and 2 collocation marker data. The most frequent markers are antonyms. In contrast, repetition, synonyms, and collocations are markers of lexical cohesion with the fewest occurrences. In fairy tale 2, there is also no hyponym marker. Here is a sample analysis.

Data 5

ある朝、男はいつもよりも早く目がさめたので、仕事をしに**浜辺**へ出かけていくと、
その日は、とても良い天気だったので、浜は朝誰もいないときなどは静かで**波**も穏やかで朝日がきらきらと**水面**に輝いて**白い砂**と**緑の松の木**がとても美しいところでした。[8]

One morning, the boy woke up earlier than usual. When he went to the **beach** to work, because the weather that day was very sunny, the beach was deserted because there was no one, the **waves** were calm, the morning sun shining on the **water's surface** and the **white sand** and **green pine trees**, it was a very beautiful sight.

In data 5 there are markers of lexical cohesion in the form of collocations, namely markers that show thesame field. In the data, five words have colloquialisms with the beach, namely *hamabe* which means "beach or seashore", *nami* which means "waves", *suimin* which means "water surface", *shiroi suna* which means "white sand", and *midori no matsu no ki* which means "green pine tree".

2.2.3 Tale 3 (Inaba no Shirousagi)

In fairy tale 3, 6 lexical cohesion marker data were found with details of 3 repetition marker data, 1 synonym marker data, and 2 collocation marker data. The most frequently found marker is repetition, while the least synonyms. In fairy tale 3 there are no hyponym and antonym markers. Here is a sample analysis.

Data 6

ウサギは毎日**浜辺**に出ては、海の向こうに見える大きな陸地に行きたいと思っていました。ある日の事、良い事を思いついた白ウサギは、海のサメに言いました。「サメくん、ぼくの仲間と君の仲間と、どちらが多いか比べっこをしよう。君たちは**向こう岸**まで海の上を並んでくれ。ぼくはその上を数えながら飛んで行くから」[9]

The rabbit every day wants to go to the **beach** and intends to reach the vast land across the sea. One day, the white rabbit came up with a great idea and said to the shark.

"Sharks, let's compare who has the most numbers, whether my group or your group. You march on the sea to the **shore**, and I will jump over you while counting".

In data 6 there is a marker of lexical cohesion, namely synonyms. Synonyms in this sentence are found in the words *hamabe* and *mukougishi* which both mean "seashore". The use of synonyms in the sentence aims to show the variation of the word used.

3 Conclusion

In the tales of *Saru to Kani, Ten no Hagoromo*, and *Inaba no Shirousagi* there are 115 data with details of 86 grammatical cohesion data and 29 lexical cohesion data. Endophoric references in the anaphoric category are the most frequently found data on grammatical cohesion, namely 47 data. On the other hand, the ellipsis is a marker of grammatical cohesion with the least occurrence of 10 data. The reason for the use of ellipsis is not too prominent in the three fairy tales because the fairy tales are intended for children. Where children can understand more about these fairy tales if the use of ellipsis or omissions is not raised too much. In lexical cohesion, it can be concluded that repetition is the marker with the most number, namely 15 data. While synonyms are markers with the least occurrence, namely 4 data. In the three tales, there was no marker of lexical cohesion, namely hyponym.

The discourse on the tales of *Saru to Kani, Ten no Hagoromo*, and *Inaba no Shirousagi* can be said to be unified or cohesive. This is because most of the markers of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion are found in the three tales. The large number of endophoric references to the anaphoric category further strengthens the level of cohesiveness of the three fairy tales because one sentence refers to the previous sentence. In addition, it is followed by conjunctions that appear 17 times adding the cohesiveness factor of the three fairy tales. As the use of conjunctions is to connect one element with another element. The number of repetitions that appear in the three fairy tales also indicates that the three fairy tales are unified or cohesive.

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