The Translation of Men's and Women's Words in Sentence-Final Particles-A Case Study on Meitantei Conan Comic Vol. 42-

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Abstract. Japanese is one of the languages where the differences in women's and men's languages are apparent. The differences in the language of men and women in Japanese can be found in using the Sentence-final Particles. Sentence-final Particles is part of phatic categories. In this study, Sentence-final Particles were translated into Indonesian. The research data source is Gosho Aoyama's meitantei Conan Comic, published by Shogakukan and Indonesian translation published by Elex Media Komputindo. The data was obtained by carefully reading the Japanese version of Vol. 42; then, the Sentence-final Particles in dialogue was marked. After the conversation ending with Sentence-final Particles marked, analyzed the function and meaning of Sentence-final Particles, then compared with the Indonesian version of the dialogue. The translation theory used is a translation strategy presented by Newmark (1988). The results showed that only 9.3% of Sentence-final Particles used by men in Japanese translated into Indonesian, 90.7% did not translate. Meanwhile, Sentence-final Particles used by women is only 8.8% translated into Indonesian, 91.2% did not translate. Found also Sentence-final Particles, which translated into other classes of words, namely demonstrative or language punctuation '?'. In addition, several different Sentence-final Particles in Japanese can translate into one word in Indonesian. So, the language characteristics of men and women in Japanese to be lost (neutral). The invisible characteristics of the language of men and women in the translation of Japanese Sentence-final Particles to phatic categories in Indonesian also prove that phatic categories are not language marker that becomes typical of the language of men or women.

Keywords: Comic; Meitantei Conan; Men's and Women's Words; Sentence-final Particles; Translation

1 Introduction

According to Newmark (1988:5), translation is 'Rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text'. Based on this definition, a translator transfers the meaning of a text from one language to another according to the meaning intended by the author. It means that the text's written meaning, the implication meaning contained in the

text must also translate. The text is various; texts in formal languages, texts in informal languages, male speakers speak texts, and female speakers speak texts.

In language and gender research, it has commonly claimed that women's languages are not the same as men's (Holmes 2008: 157). Women generally speak more politely, indirectly, and cooperatively and use more standard linguistic forms and prescriptively correct grammar than men. Meyerhoff (2006:214) also stated that women are more likely to use standard and more varied language than men. The language of women can distinguish from the language of men. The language that clearly distinguishes the female language (joseigo) and the male language (danseigo) is Japanese.

'[joseigo] A style of speech peculiar (tokuyuu) to women in the uses of particular vocabularies, styles, and pronunciation. In the Heian period (from the eighth to twelfth centuries), it was found to avoid Chinese words (kango). In contrast, after the Muromachi period (from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries), it became salient in nyoobookotoba (speech created by women working in the imperial palace) and yuujogo (speech used by the women in licensed quarters). In contemporary speech, it is also observed in the use of the [polite] prefix o, the sentence-final particles such as yo and wa, and in the areas of vocabulary and pronunciation. Fujin-go (lady's speech).' (Koojien the 6th edition, 2008)

Based on the definition of joseigo above, it can explain that a women's language style can be characterized by particular vocabulary or intonation. If a speech is found using the word 'atashi' or 'watakushi', the speaker who uses the speech is most likely a woman. Meanwhile, men generally use the word 'ore', 'boku' to refer to themselves. Nowadays, women also often use the prefix 'o' as in the word 'okome'.

Another Japanese variable distinguishing between women's and men's languages is Sentence-final Particles (Shuujoshi). Inoue (2003) stated that the Sentence-final Particles (Shuujoshi), recognized as one of the most salient linguistic elements associated with "women's language". Sentence-final Particles are formal linguistic units most systematically linked to and normalized by the prevailing Japanese gender ideology.

Sakuma (2008:102) says that the Sentence-final Particles appears at the end of a sentence to express the speaker's attitude towards the listener and plays a significant role in Japanese to establish a natural conversation. Iori (2008:272) presented a similar definition of Sentence-final Particles with the addition that this Sentence-final Particles shows the speaker's feelings. Thus, the presence of Sentence-final Particles in sentences causes the conversation to become natural because the speaker can express what he feels and thinks according to the function of the language expressing feelings. Sentence-final Particles is a part of the phatic categories that can be at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence. Kridalaksana (1990:114) stated that this phatic categories' function to start, maintain, confirm, or end the conversation between the speaker and the listener.

Conversations as a form of language use could be found in comics. The characters in a comic communicate with each other so that a story or narrative is formed supported by images. It suitable to definition of comic presented by McCloud (1993) juxtaposed pictorial and other images in deliberate sequence, intended to convey information and/or produce an aesthetic response in the viewer. The characters in the comics vary; there are male characters, female characters, adult characters, teenage characters, and children's characters. The characters chatted with each other. In conversational sentences, they often use the Sentence-final Particles. Female characters often use Sentence-final Particles such as wa, ne, yo,kashira, while male characters often use zo, ze, sa, na.

Some research on translating comics into Indonesian has been conducted, including Wijaya and Salim (2019). They examined and discussed the differences between two Indonesian

translations of the Doraemon manga series commissioned and published by Elex Media Komputindo in the early 1990s and the early 2010s. They investigate whether there is any translation ideology shift over a two decades-period and whether the ideology adopted in the two translations implies any socio-cultural or sociohistorical information.

They found that in some cases, the two translations employed different strategies to translate CSIs, with the older translations (OT) tending to adopt domestication ideology to some extent, and the newer translations (NT) almost consistently adopt foreignization ideology. While the shift to foreignization in the NT may reflect the shift of attitude and perspective of Indonesians towards Japanese culture post-World War II era, the domestication adopted by the OT can give a small glimpse of Indonesian socio-cultural conditions in the early 1990s.

Meanwhile, Pattinasarany (2012) examined the translation of phatic categories from German to Indonesian. This research is motivated by the difficulties faced by students in translating this phatic category because the use and function did not teach in detail to students. As a result, students often make mistakes in using or translating phatic categories of German into Indonesian. Pattinasarany revealed that knowledge of these phatic categories is significant for foreign language learners, not only in using it directly in conversation but also in translating conversation sentence so that conversations more natural compared to a conversation without it.

Based on previous research above, there has been researching on the translation of comic from foreign languages to Indonesian. Research on the translation of Sentence-final Particles, which is part of the phatic categories, already exists. However, there has been no research on translating the Japanese Sentence-final Particles into Indonesian that women or men use in comics. The frequency of the appearance of Sentence-final Particles in conversation is persistent, making it difficult to have a conversation without the Sentence-final Particles.

Therefore, this study will hold how Sentence-final Particles used by women and men in comics translated from Japanese to Indonesian? Japanese sentence-final particle may not be able to be translated into Indonesian because there is no sentence-final particle feature in Indonesian. However, Indonesian phatic categories can be used as sentence-final particle equivalents because their meaning and function are similar to sentence-final particles in Japanese.

2 Methodology

This study used is a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods are used to see how often men or women use Sentence-final Particles in dialogues in comics. Meanwhile, a qualitative approach enables the researcher to examine the sequential nature of talk-in-interaction holistically, is more suited to an examination of the phenomenon under investigation, the use of the Sentence-final Particles which occur exclusively in interaction: to understand the particles, it is necessary to understand the linguistic context, and mainly how preceding utterances help to determine the use of particles and the ways the particles occur influence following utterances in talk-in-interaction. Then analysis continues how those Sentence-final Particles translate to Indonesian.

The source of this research data is Meitantei Conan manga Vol. 42. The reason is in Vol. 42 characters that appear vary in terms of gender (female-male), age (adult-teenager, children), origin (Tokyo, Osaka and foreign). The data was obtained by reading the Japanese version of Vol. 42 carefully; then, the dialogue containing Sentence-final Particles was marked. The data is a conversation at the end of the sentence, Sentence-final Particles commonly used by men,

namely, ze, zo, sa, and na and conversations in Sentence-final Particles wa, kashira, yo and ne commonly used by women. After the conversation ending with Sentence-final Particles, commonly used by women and men, is marked, analyzed the function and meaning of Sentence-final Particles, then compared with the Indonesian version of the dialogue to find out how Sentence-final Particles translated.

3 Result and Discussion

Sentence-final Particles ze, zo, sa, na, wa, kashira, yo and ne in Meitantei Conan Comic vol. 42 can see in the table 1 below. The Sentence-final Particles is not only a stand-alone one; joining other Sentence-final Particles is also included in the data analyzed with the focus of Sentence-final Particle's translations used by men and women.

Table 1. Sentence-final Particles Occurred Number in Comic

No	Sentence-Final Particles	Occurred Number	Men		Women	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	*sa*	6	5	83,33	1	16,67
2	*ne*	107	40	37,38	67	62,62
3	*no*	33	9	27,27	24	72,73
4	*yo*	148	89	60,1	59	39,9
5	*nano*	7	2	28,57	5	71,43
6	*yone*	10	2	20	8	80
7	*na*	72	70	97,22	2	2,78
8	*ze*	8	8	100	0	0
9	*zo*	7	7	100	0	0
10	*nayo*	1	1	100	0	0
11	*yona*	1	1	100	0	0
12	*kashira*	4	0	0	4	100
13	*none*	6	0	0	6	100
14	*noyo*	22	0	0	22	100
15	*wa*	23	0	0	23	100
16	*wane*	7	0	0	7	100
17	*wayo*	5	0	0	5	100
18	*wayone*	1	0	0	1	100
	Total	468	234		234	

The table 1 above shows that Sentence-final Particles sa, ne, no, yo, nayo and yone is used by men and women, total 468. Sentence-final Particles na, ze, zo, nayo and yona are used by men with 100% except Sentence-final Particles na, whose usage percentage is 97.22%, while Sentence-final Particles kashira, none, noyo, wa, wane, wayo and wayone are used by women only.

3.1 Sentence-final Particles Translation of Men Character Dialogue
Sentence-final Particles used by men includes Sentence-final Particles na, ze, zo, nayo and yona, whose Indonesian translations seen in the table 2 below.

Table 2. The Translation of Sentence-final Particles Used by Men

No	Sentence-Final Particles	Indonesian				Total
		Translated	Number	Untranslated	Number	
1	*Na*	Ya (4), 'Kan	5	Ø	65	70

2	*Ze*		0	Ø	8	8
3	*Zo*	'Kan	1	Ø	6	7
4	*Nayo*		0	Ø	1	1
5	*Yona*	'Kan	1		0	1
	Percentage		7 (8,04%)		80 (91,96%)	87

The table 2 above shows that only 8.04% of Sentence-final Particles used by men translated into Indonesian, and the remaining 91.96% is not. One exciting thing about Sentence-final Particles that men use from Japanese to Indonesian is that Sentence-final Particles is different in Japanese; namely, na, zo, yona can translate into the same word in Indonesian. The following is the Sentence-final Particles translation data that men used in Japanese to Indonesian.

新一	悪い**な**　蘭…… （MC42, 58）
	Warui **na** Ran……
SHINICHI	MAAF, **YA**, RAN… 　　　（DC42, 56）
'Shinichi	Sorry, okay, Ran...'

(2) 　新一　　　　　悪かった**な**…… （MC42, 73）
　　　　　　　　　　Warukatta **na**……
　　SHINICHI　　MAAF, **YA** … 　　　　（DC42, 71）
　　'Shinichi　　Sorry, okay...'

(3) 　元太　　　　　50円玉でも500円玉でもないみたいだ**な**… （MC42, 190）
　　　　　　　　　　50 endama demo 500 dama demo nai mitai da **na**...
　　GENTA　　　　SEPERTINYA BUKAN RECEHAN 50 YEN ATAU 500 YEN, **YA**…

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（MC42, 188）
　　'Genta　　　　It doesn't seem like a 50 yen or 500 yen coin, right...'

(4) 　毛利　　　　　ハハーン…さてはあんた、わざと自分のカードを矢に刺し容
　疑者
　　　　　　　　　　から外れるようとしてた**なぁ**？ （MC42, 118）
　　　　　　　　　　Hahaan... sate wa anta, waza to jibun no kaado o ya ni sashi yougisha kara hazureru you to shite ta **naa**?
　　MOURI　　　　HAHA… KAMU MENUSUK KARTUMU SENDIRI DENGAN PANAH, TAPI BERUSAHA MENGHINDAR DARI TUDUHAN, **YA**?
　　(DC42, 116）
　　'Mouri　　　　You stabbed your card with an arrow but tried to avoid accusations, didn't you?'

(5) 　毛利　　　　　今、何月だと思ってんだ？ハロウィンは10月31日だ**ぞ**⁉
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(MC 42, 75)

		Ima, nan gatsu da to omotte n da? Harowin wa 10 gatsu 31 nichi da **zo**!?
	MOURI	KAMU PIKIR SEKARANG BULAN APA? HALLOWEEN **'KAN** TANGGAL 31 OKTOBER !?（DC42, 73)
	'Mouri	What month do you think it's in now? Halloween is October 31st!?'

(6)	毛利	まさか、本当にやったりはしねーだろー**な**？（MC42, 90)
		Masaka, hontouni yattari wa shine darou **na**?
	MOURI	TIDAK ADA PEMBUNUHAN SUNGGUHAN,**'KAN**? （DC42, 88)
	'Mouri	No way, you do it, don't you?'

(7)	ミイラ男	このメイクをしてくれたのも福浦さんだ**よなぁ**？（MC42, 119)
		Kono meiku o shite kureta no mo fukuurasan da **yonaa**?
	MUMMY	PAK FUKUURA JUGA YANG MERIAS KITA DENGAN MAKE UP INI, **'KAN**?　（DC42, 117)
	'Mummy	It was Mr Fukuura who did this makeup, right?'

Sentence-final Particles na in (1), (2), (3), (6) and naa in (4), (7) are variations of Sentence-final Particles ne attached to a sentence that is a statement. Sentence-final Particles na/naa used to seek approval from the listener. Sentence-final Particles zo in (5) used to remind listeners. Sentence-final Particles yo in (7) sticking to the sentence which is a statement. Sentence-final Particles combined yona in (7) requested approval from the listener for the statement submitted.

As for the translation, Sentence-final Particles na in (1), (2), (3), (4) is 'ya'. 'Ya' is in the Indonesian language belongs to the phatic categories that ask for approval from the listener when used at the end of a sentence. In (6), Sentence-final Particles na translates to 'kan'. 'Kan' is a short form of a phatic categories 'bukan' that confirms the proof. Meanwhile, yona in (7) also translates into 'kan', which emphasizes statements that the speaker and listener equally know.

3.2 Sentence-final Particles Translation of Women Character Dialogue
Sentence-final Particles used by women include Sentence-final Particles kashira, none, noyo, wa, wane, wayo and wayone, translated into Indonesian, as shown in the table 3 below.

Table 3. The Translation of Sentence-final Particles Used by Women

No	Sentence-Final Particles	Indonesian				Total
		Translated	Number	Untranslated	Number	
1	*Kashira*	Itu	1	Ø	3	4
2	*None*	Ya (3),?	4	Ø	2	6
3	*Noyo*	'Kan	1	Ø	21	22
4	*Wa*		0	Ø	23	23
5	*Wane*	Deh	1	Ø	6	7
6	*Wayo*		0	Ø	5	5
7	*Wayone*		0	Ø	1	1
	Percentage		7 (10,29%)		61 (89,71%)	68

Table 3 shows that only 10.29% of Sentence-final Particles used by women translated into Indonesian; the remaining 89.71% is not. The Sentence-final Particles translation used by women found that the translation of Sentence-final Particles *kashira* becomes 'itu', a demonstrative word. On the table also found punctuation '?', which is one translation of none. The following are data on how Sentence-final Particles used by women translated into Indonesian.

(8)   ベルモット   何かしら？   (MC42, 149）
                          Nani **kashira**?
       VERMOUTH   APA **ITU**?   (DC 42, 147）
       'Vermouth   What do you think?'

(9)   灰原   探したのね…   (MC42, 95）
                          Sagashita **none**…
       HAIBARA   KAMU MENCARINYA, **YA**…   (DC42, 93）
       'Haibara   You looked for...'

(10)   園子   あの「アォーン」っていう狼の遠吠えで起こしたのね!!(MC
42, 133)
                          Ano 'aoon' tte iu ookami no tooboe de okoshita **none**!!
       SONOKO   ADA SUARA AUNGAN PANJANG ITU, **YA**!!   (DC 42, 131)
       'Sonoko   There's that long roar, right!!'

(11)   佐藤   じゃあ、光彦君達が駆けつけたから、犯人は逃げて行ったの
ね?
       (MC42, 189)
                          Jaa, mitsuhikokun tachi ga kaketsuketa kara, hannin wa nigete itta
none?
       SATO   JADI… SI PELAKU LARI KARENA MITSUHIKO DAN
                          KAWAN-KAWAN DATANG, **YA**…
                                (DC42, 187)
       'Sato   Then Mitsuhiko and friends rushed in, so the killer ran away, didn't
he?'

(12)   ベルモット   なるほど？父の跡を健気に継いで私を追っていたのね…
                                                                              (MC
                                                                              42, 145)
                          Naruhodo? Chichi no ato o kenageni tsuide watashi o otte ita **none**…
       VERMOUTH   ITU   MENJELASKAN   SEMUANYA,   JADI,   KAU
                          MENERUSKAN JEJAK AYAHMU UNTUK MENGEJARKU**?**
                                (DC42, 143)
       'Vermouth   I see? So, you're following in your father's footsteps to come after
me?'

(13)   園子   あの店長、訪販カメラを取り付けたのよ?
       (MC42, 45)
                          Ano tenchou, bouhan kamera o toritsuketa **noyo**?

SONOKO	MANAGER ITU BILANG, DIA PASANG KAMERA PENGAWAS, **'KAN**?
	(DC42, 43)
'Sonoko	The manager said he put on surveillance cameras, right?'

(14) ジョディ　　　　　わ、悪かった**わね**……　　　　　(MC42, 170)
　　　　　　　　　　　Wa, warukatta **wane**…
　　　　　JODY　　　 MA, MAAF, **DEH**…　　　　　　　　 (DC42, 168)
　　　　　'Jody　　　 So, sorry…'

Sentence-final Particles kashira in (8) is a Sentence-final Particles used by women because it contains a friendly and feminine impression at the end of the sentence when asking the listener. Sentence-final Particles no, which is compound by Sentence-final Particles ne in (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13), is used by women asking (questioning) for explanations to others. The conversation, which ends with Sentence-final Particles no, shows the familiarity between the speaker and the listener. Sentence-final Particles ne in (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13) indicate that the speaker asked for approval from the listener.

Finally, in (14), there is a Sentence-final Particles wa which is generally restricted to be used by women in standard Japanese statement sentences whose function emphasized slightly. Sentence-final Particles kashira in (8) translates to 'itu', a demonstrative word that indicates something. Sentence-final Particles in (9), (10), and (11) translates into phatic categories 'ya', which serves to seek approval from the listener.

Meanwhile, the Sentence-final Particles none in (12) is not translated into a specific word but rather language punctuation '?' which indicates that the sentence is a questioning sentence. Then, the Sentence-final Particles noyo in (13) translated into phatic categories 'kan', which is the short form of the word 'bukan', confirming the proof. Finally, the Sentence-final Particles wane in (14) translates into the phatic categories 'deh' which states approval of something.

The analysis data above showed that only a tiny percentage of Sentence-final Particles translated from Japanese to Indonesian. When translated into Phatic Categories in Indonesian, the function starts, maintains, confirms, or end the conversation between the speaker and the listener. Then, the Sentence-final Particles, which in Japanese becomes a typical language used by men or women, in Indonesian loses that function.

At the same time, it shows that phatic categories are not a language marker spoken by men or women in Indonesian. One question leaves why the Sentence-final Particles is not translated into Indonesian, whereas Indonesian phatic categories are many numbers. Whereas translating Japanese sentence-final particles into appropriate phatic categories will cause the dialogue of comic characters will be more communicative, expressive and easy to understand.

4 Conclusion

In Japanese, Sentence-final Particles marked whether the language used by men and women. The sentence-final particles used by men or women in Japanese comics translated into Indonesian, and some did not. The Sentence-final Particles in Japanese becomes phatic categories when translated into Indonesian, which no longer exhibits the men or women language characteristics as in Japanese. It shows that phatic categories are not markers of men or women language in Indonesian. Untranslated Sentence-final Particles percentage are large

enough that more research is needed to find out why so many of the final particles of the Japanese sentence did not translate into Indonesian.

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