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Yogyakarta, 6 Desember 2023

SURAT TUGAS

Kepala Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Ambarukmo Yogyakarta, menugaskan kepada:

No.	Nama Dosen	NIDN	Unit Kerja
1	Annisaa Nurul Atiqah, S.S., M.Pd.	0525049001	D-3 Perhotelan
2	Suci Sumbawati, S.S., M.A.	0516108901	S-1 Pariwisata

Untuk menjadi **Pemakalah** dalam Kegiatan *The International Symposium & Seminar ASJI Human Security Issues: Revisiting The Concept of Human Security from the Perspectives of Japan and Indonesia* dengan Artikel Berjudul “Pengaruh Pop Culture Terhadap Peningkatan Kunjungan Wisatawan Ke Jepang” yang akan diselenggarakan pada:

Hari/ Tanggal : Kamis – Jum’at, 7 – 8 Desember 2023
Waktu : 08.00 WIB – Selesai
Tempat : UNS INN
Surakarta, Jawa Tengah

Demikian surat tugas ini diberikan agar dapat dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Kepala LPPM

Kiki Rizki Makiya, S.Psi., M.A., Ph.D.

NIDN. 0506108501



Asosiasi Studi Jepang di Indonesia
The Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies
インドネシア日本研究学会

Letter of Abstract Acceptance

7 November 2023

Dear Annisaa Nurul Atiqah, S.S., M.Pd. and Suci Sumbawati,

We are pleased to inform you that your abstract titled:

Pengaruh Pop Culture Terhadap Peningkatan Kunjungan Wisatawan Ke Jepang

has been accepted by the Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies (ASJI) to be presented at the International Symposium & Seminar ASJI Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security from the Perspectives of Japan and Indonesia.

The event will be held on 7-8 December 2023 at UNS Inn, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia.

We look forward to seeing you at the event.

Sincerely yours,

Julian Aldrin Pasha, MA., Ph.D

ASJI Chairman

Program Book



ASJI Annual

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM & SEMINAR ON JAPANESE STUDIES IN INDONESIA

“Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security from the Perspectives of Japan and Indonesia”

7-8 December
2023

UNS INN
Jl. IR. Sutami 36 A Ketingan,
Surakarta, Jawa Tengah.

Organized by:

ASJI

in cooperation with:

**Pusat Studi Jepang Universitas Sebelas Maret
Universitas Sebelas Maret**

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ASJI Annual

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM & SEMINAR ON JAPANESE STUDIES IN INDONESIA

“Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security
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DECEMBER 7-8, 2023

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INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM & SEMINAR ASJI Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security from the Perspectives of Japan and Indonesia

(First day schedule, 7 December 2023)

Time	Schedule
08:00 - 08:30	Registration
08:30 - 08:35	Opening by MC
Welcoming remarks	
08:35 - 08:40	Julian Aldrin Pasha, M.A., Ph.D. (Chairman of ASJI)
08:45 - 08:50	Mr. Yuichi Takahashi (Director General of the Japan Foundation, Jakarta)
08:50 - 08:55	Prof. Irwan Trinugroho, S.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Vice Rector of Universitas Sebelas Maret)
08:55 - 09:00	Siti Atikoh Suprianti, S.TP., M.T., M.P.P. (Honorary Board Member of ASJI Central Java)
09:05 - 09:20	Traditional dance performance by UNS students
09:20 - 09:30	Photo Session
Keynote sessions (moderator: Julian Aldrin Pasha, M.A., Ph.D.)	

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09:30 - 10:30	Prof. Kenki Adachi, Ph.D. (Ritsumeikan University) "Human Security in an Era of Great Power Competition"
10:30 - 11:30	Andi Widjajanto, S.Sos., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Universitas Indonesia) (TBA)
11:30 - 13:00	Lunch break
Plenary session (discussant: Bachtiar Alam, Ph.D.)	
13:00-13:10	Opening and introduction of the speakers by MC
13:10-13:40	Prof. Maria Ela L. Atienza, Ph.D. (University of the Philippines Diliman) "Revisiting the Concept of Human Security for Southeast Asia: Enduring and New Issues and The Relevance of the Human Security Approach"
13:40-14:10	Prof. Emiko Ochiai, Ph.D. (Kyoto Sangyo University) "Making Care Visible and Rewarding: Human Sustainability in the Age of Pandemic and Shrinking Populations"
14:10-14:40	Prof. Dr. Zarina Binti Othan (National University of Malaysia) "Revisiting Human Security Issues and Approaches in ASEAN Member States: The Influence of Japan"
14:40:15:45	Q&A session
15:45	Closing by the MC

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(Second day schedule, 8 December 2023)

Time	Schedule
07:30-08:00	Registration
08:00-08:05	Opening by MC
Opening Lecture Session & Parallel Session 1	
08:05-08:45	Prof. Dr. I Ketut Surajaya, MA (Head of Japanese Area Study SKSG - Universitas Indonesia)
09:00 - 11:00	Parallel Session 1 (1 - 6)
11:00 - 13:00	Prayer time & Lunch
Parallel Session 2	
13:00 - 15:00	Parallel Session 2 (7 - 12)
15:00 - 15:15	Coffee Break & Prayer Time
15:15 - 15:30	Closing



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"Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security
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Day One, Thursday, December 7th, 2023

**Keynote Sessions & Plenary Sessions
(Abstracts and bios)**



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“Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security
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KENKI ADACHI (RITSUMEIKAN UNIVERSITY)

Human Security in an Era of Great Power Competition

The Japanese government has actively sought to promote the concept of human security internationally. Japan's efforts to push human security to the forefront of its foreign policy declined for a time, but the country has recently begun to actively promote human security in its foreign policy again. Why? Despite these efforts, the concept of human security still does not seem to be fully accepted in Southeast Asia. What are the ramifications of that? With no end in sight to the Russo-Ukrainian war and inter-power competition intensifying, could the concept of human security offer some utility? In this speech, I will contend that the concept of human security is becoming even more useful amid the issues we face today. On this basis, I would like to provide some points to consider in terms of what Japan and Southeast Asian countries should do from the perspective of human security.

Professor Adachi's bio

Kenki Adachi is a professor at the College of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University. He is also the Director of the Institute of International Relations and Area Studies of the same university. Professor Adachi has authored and edited numerous books, including *Institutional Interplay and Global Governance: A Case Study of Conventional Weapons Governance* (in Japanese), (Tokyo: Yushindo, 2009), *Norms in International Society: When States Refrain from Using Certain Weapons* (in Japanese), (Tokyo: Yushindo, 2015), *De-Westernization and Re-construction of Security Governance* (in Japanese), (Tokyo: Minerva Press, 2018). His most recent book, *Changing Arms Control Norms in International Society* (London: Routledge, 2021), won International Studies Association Global International Relation Section Book Award in 2023.



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MARIA ELA L. ATIENZA (UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES DILIMAN)

Revisiting the Concept of Human Security for Southeast Asia: Enduring and New Issues and The Relevance of the Human Security Approach

The concept of human security is not necessarily new. However, it has evolved and continue to be debated until now by scholars and practitioners in terms of conceptualization, coverage and approach. Japan has contributed much in defining the concept and has made it a cornerstone of development diplomacy. Recently, the Japan International Cooperation Agency has published new directions for human security, including in Southeast Asia. Despite the debates surrounding human security, there are relevant human security threats that are concretely present in Southeast Asia.

This paper seeks to discuss the continuing evolution of human security as a concept and as an approach as well as its continuing relevance in Southeast Asia despite the unpopularity of the term. Then, it will discuss some of the more urgent human security issues in Southeast Asia. Finally, the paper discusses the possibility of employing the human security approach in the region, focusing on the “human” aspect, i.e. the strengthening the role of the people, communities, and localities in defining and promoting their security. The possible role of Southeast Asian countries, ASEAN, Japan and other partners in promoting human security will also be discussed.

=====

Professor Atienza’s bio

Maria Ela L. Atienza, PhD is Professor and former Chair of the Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman. She is Co-Convenor of the Program on Social and Political Change of the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies and Editor of the Philippine Political Science Journal, the Scopus and internationally-refereed journal of the Philippine Political Science Association published by Brill. She also served as Director of the UP Third World Studies Center (2010-2013) and President of the Philippine Political Science Association (2007-2009). Professor Atienza is Scientist III based on the UP Scientific Productivity System (2020-22). Professor Atienza’s research interests and publications cover local governance and devolution, human security, and health policy and politics. She was co-investigator in a three-year project on poverty alleviation in areas affected by super typhoon Haiyan and co-authored the book *Urban Poverty in the Wake of Environmental Disaster* (Routledge, 2019) with Pauline Eadie and May Tan-Mullins. Her latest work is a co-edited book with Teresa Encarnacion Tadem, entitled *A Better Metro Manila? Towards Responsible Local Governance, Decentralization and Equitable Development* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2023).

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM & SEMINAR
ON JAPANESE STUDIES IN INDONESIA"Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security
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EMIKO OCHIAI (KYOTO SANGYO UNIVERSITY)

Making Care Visible and Rewarding: Human Sustainability in
the Age of Pandemic and Shrinking Populations

The COVID-19 pandemic has magnified the problems of a modern society where the value of care, the activities to support life, is made invisible. The two surveys my research team conducted on unpaid care work within the family under the COVID-19 pandemic revealed various aspects of care including "care penalty" on caregivers who took care of COVID patients at home. It is an irony that caregivers, particularly the ones with unstable jobs, were more likely to experience negative impacts on their jobs than patients themselves. Both recuperation and care are productive works enabling workers to return to society. However, some patients and caregivers experience negative impacts on their income and employment according to their type of occupation. The cost of human reproduction is "externalized" to the family from the social system and is made invisible in a modern society. In order to establish a sustainable society in this age of chronic recuperation and care, the value of care has to be recognized and the society has to share the cost of care.

Professor Ochiai's bio

OCHIAI Emiko (落合恵美子) is Professor of Sociology at Kyoto Sangyo University and Emeritus Professor at Kyoto University. Her areas of interest are gender, family and welfare state. Her most recent books are *Sociology of the Intimate and Public Spheres: Beyond the 20th-Century Care Regime* (Yuhikaku, 2023, in Japanese 『親密圏と公共圏の社会学』), *Japanizing Japanese Families: Regional Diversity and the Emergence of a National Family Model through the Eyes of Historical Demography*, (co-editorship with Hirai Shoko, Brill, 2023, in English), *Asian Families and Intimacies* (4 vols., co-editorship with Patricia Uberoi, Sage, 2021, in English).



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ZARINA OTHMAN (UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA)

Revisiting Human Security Issues and Approaches in ASEAN Member States:

The Influence of Japan

The concept of human security, though officially introduced by the UNDP in 1994, has roots that can be traced back to at least the mid-19th century. However, it only began to gain attention in the field of International Relations only towards the end of the Cold War. The cessation of the Cold War signalled the end of ideological rivalry between two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, marking a significant shift in global dynamics. The concept of human security underscores the importance of human survival and the role of economic development in enhancing people’s life, a key factor in ensuring security and creating a more peaceful world. In Asia, Japan has been championing the adoption of the concept of human security by actively applying this concept in ways that enhance human life. Sadako Ogata, a Japanese Diplomat and a former Commissioner for UNHCR, was among those emphasising the importance of focusing on people and their future survival, an approach that aligns with the principles of human security. Japan’s approach essentially emphasises development and the freedom from wants. Many ASEAN members, notably Thailand and Indonesia, have adopted similar approaches. When the region was hit by the economic crisis, Thailand took a leadership position and established its Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, underscoring its commitment to incorporate social welfare and human security in its government structure. Meanwhile, Indonesia chose a different path focusing its effort on poverty reduction and conflict resolution in addressing its nation’s key human security issues. Yet, when the Covid-19 pandemic struck the region recently, the extent to which ASEAN member countries, such as Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia, implemented a human security approach was less clear. Moreover, the impact of the pandemic was profound, leading to significant movements of migrant workers, many of whom relocated to neighbouring countries, including Malaysia. Thus, several pertinent questions arise, including how Japan has influenced Indonesia in its approach to human security? Additionally, how similar or different is Indonesia’s approach from Malaysia in their implementation of human security? Hence, the purpose of this paper is to discuss Japan’s influence on the approaches of human security in Southeast Asia, with a particular focus on Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. It aims to elucidate the similarities and differences in relation to ‘freedoms from fears’ and ‘freedom from wants’ for these countries. Through the discussion in this paper, it is hoped that the insights will bring greater understanding and contribute to the enhancement of human survival and well-being in the region.



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Professor Othman's bio

Binti Othman is a full Professor of International Relations and International Security Studies from the Program of Strategic Studies and International Relations, Centre for History, Politics and International Affairs, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM-National University of Malaysia). Currently, she is a designated Research Fellow of Research Institute for Indonesia, Thailand, & Singapore (ITS), at the University Utara Malaysia (UUM-Northern University of Malaysia), a Visiting Professor of the Faculty of Law and International Relations, University Sultan Zainal Abidin, (FUHA, UniSZA), Terengganu at the East Coast of Malaysia, the founder and the First President of the Malaysian International Studies Association of Malaysia (MyISA) and the First Chief Editor of SINERGI: Journal of Strategic Studies and International Affairs. She was appointed as a Visiting Professor at Thammasat University, Thailand (2007), Tamkang University, Taiwan (2006) and Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran (UPNV), Jogjakarta, Indonesia (2015). Since completing her PhD, from the University of Denver (Colorado, USA), her primary research interests have always been on Human Security Issues, Peace and Regional Security as well as International Relations in East Asia. She did extensive field work on human security internationally, published many books and articles. Her PhD students comes from many countries including from Indonesia. Her academic interests, has led Professor Zarina Othman and her team to establish “Bangi Approach of Human Security” or famously known as BAGHUS and has been part of the book on Peace and Human Security in Archipelagic Southeast Asia (2015). Professor Zarina Othman, latest publications include “Rohingyas’ Rights to Work in Malaysia” (2023), “Human Trafficking Issues in Malaysia” (2023), The Human (In) Security of Syrian Refugees in Malaysia (2023). Her field work in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, led Professor Zarina to publish Rohingya Survivors: Regional Security Implications of Gender Based Violence (2019).



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Day Two, Friday December 8th, 2023

Opening Lecture & Parallel Sessions

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I KETUT SURAJAYA (UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA)

Peta Jalan Studi Jepang di Indonesia

Tulisan pendek ini merupakan hasil perenungan, refleksi pengalaman empirik dan gagasan serta perspektif masa depan bagi Studi Jepang Indonesia. Sebagai hasil perenungan dan refleksi pengalaman, sudah sewajarnya merefleksi cikal bakal Studi Jepang, apa yang telah dilakukan, bagaimana prosesnya dan apa hasil kegiatan Program Studi Jepang sejak setengah abad silam. Dalam konteks perkembangan global Studi Jepang yang cukup pesat, terlaksana pendidikan bahasa Jepang yang sudah semakin meningkat mutunya. Kegiatan penelitian para dosen baik pada bidangnya atau interdisipliner masih cukup lambat. Di tataran pendidikan dan penelitian perlu dikembangkan berbagai metode kebaruan yang senantiasa berada pada *state of the art*. Penelitian ini berdasarkan refleksi pengalaman dikolaborasikan dengan penelitian lama yang sewajarnya dilihat dalam konteks perkembangan ilmu, khususnya Studi Jepang di berbagai negara.

Professor I Ketut Surajaya's bio

Prof. Dr. I Ketut Surajaya, M.A, is Professor of Japanese Studies School of Strategic and Global Studies Universitas Indonesia who joint in 2021 after retired from Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesiua In1976 he graduated from Japanese Section Faculty of Humanities UI. His thesis Meiji Jidai no Jiyuu Minken Undou (Democracy Movement in Meiji Period)

In 1976 he finished Master course at Hitotsubashi Universities and Master Degree in Japanese Social Thought on Taisho Democracy “The theory of Minpon-shugi and Social Movement in Taisho Era”

In 1982 he finished Doctor Course Program at Hitotsubashi University and doctor degree from Universitas Indonesia. His dissertation “Yoshino Sakuzoo to Taishou Demokurashii (Yoshino Sakuzoo Thought and Taishou Democracy) At that time Ketut was the first scholar hold doctor degree in Indonesia on Japanese History.

In 1995 Ketut nominated as Professor at Universitas Indonesia. He is the first professor in Indonesia in Japanese Studies. He publishes many books and articles in National and International Journal. He assigned as Head of Japanese Area Studies Department School of Strategic and Global Studies Universitas Indonesia from May 30, 2023.

Nominated as President of ASJI (Asosiasi Studi Jepang di Indonesia) in The First Congress of Japanese Studies in Jakarta November 30, 1990 – 1994, Second nominated, 1994-1998, Third nominated, 1998-2003. And Board of Adviser until today.

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“Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security
from the Perspectives of Japan and Indonesia”

DECEMBER 7-8, 2023

Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023

Parallel Session 1

Japan's Human Security Issues (1)

Room : Indraprastha Ballroom

Moderator : Himawan Pratama, Ph.D.

Time	Duration	Presenter
09:00 - 09:20	20 minutes	Abdullah Helmy Concept of Human Security in Student Life: Japan and Indonesia
09:20 - 09:40	20 minutes	Muhammad Umar Dimensional and Temporal: Revisiting Human Security in Case of Fukushima Daiichi Treated Contaminated Water Discharge
09:40 - 10:00	20 minutes	Beby Fitri Xaviera Gunawan, Anggiarini Arianto, Shabrina Rahmalia Implikasi Isu Privasi Digital Terhadap Human Security Studi Kasus Cyber Bullying di Media Sosial di Jepang
10:00 - 10:20	20 minutes	Frichicilia Grace Stahlumb and Kurniawaty Iskandar Conceptualising Crime Prevention Amidst the Rising Crime Rate In Japan: Building Indonesian Citizens Sense Of Security While In Japan
10:20 - 10:40	20 minutes	Aninditya Gita Kireina Persada The Legal Action of Indonesian Governments Against Human Trafficking In Japan
10:40 - 11:00	20 minutes	Susy Aisyah Nataliwati The Key of Urban Waste Management Performance: Separated or Not? Review on Human Security’s Environmental Aspect in Indonesia and Japan

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1. ASSOC. PROF. ABDULLAH HELMY, PHD

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Concept of Human Security in Student Life: Japan and Indonesia

Human security is defined as the preservation and protection of the life and dignity of individual human beings within the campus community. The search results suggest that human security is a topic of interest in East Asia, with several research projects and publications exploring the concept. The introduction to one book provides both a history and a definition of human security, while another article examines the dynamics of contesting security in Southeast Asia. The concept of human security can be applied to campus life in various ways, including physical security, mental health, social relationships, academic success, and diversity and inclusion. Japan and Indonesia have different perspectives on the concept of human security. Japan has been a strong advocate of human security and has been putting the concept into practice across the world. From the Japanese government’s point of view, human security encompasses not just the security from the threat of aggression in wars but also the fundamental needs of citizens. On the other hand, Indonesia has gained certain traction among policymakers and civil society, but there is still hesitancy among policymakers to fully embrace the concept. While many regulations have been enacted to ensure freedom from want, freedom from fear, and freedom to live in dignity, none of the regulations actually include the word “Human Security”. However, the basic principles of the concept of human security are contained in the national constitution.

Keywords: *human security, Southeast Asia, student life*

2. MUHAMMAD UMAR, S.HUM.

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Dimensional and Temporal: Revisiting Human Security in Case of Fukushima Daiichi Treated Contaminated Water Discharge

Threats to human security are not limited in terms of conflict, war, human rights violations, etc. But disasters, either natural or human-made, can also be considered threats to human security regarding their effects and how these events threaten society’s “freedom from fear” (Hanlon & Christie, 2016). Furthermore, the discourse can be expanded and elaborated on how the disasters affect society in the aftermath. One of the most traumatizing disasters for Japanese society is the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster which happened in 2011. Again, this tragedy-related topic has been trending since Japanese authorities announced that treated contaminated water from the plant will be discharged into the sea surrounding it in mid-2023.

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Released water is considered safe to discharge after being treated by the Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS) with strict consideration parameters based on the Japanese Government, IAEA, WHO, and other related stakeholders' regulations (IAEA, 2023). Even though considered safe to discharge, some people are against this decision. This contra response does not change the fact that it is "safe", but on the other hand, this response gives some evidence that the decision to discharge the treated water provides "fear" to society. This paper will discuss the human security discourse in the case of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster, especially after treated contaminated water is released from the plant.

Keywords: *human security, freedom from fear, Fukushima Daiichi water release, disaster*

Dimensional dan Temporal: Tinjauan *Human Security* dalam Kasus Pembuangan Air Terkontaminasi di Fukushima Daiichi

Gangguan terhadap *human security* tidak terbatas pada term konflik, perang, pelanggaran HAM, dll. Tetapi bencana, baik yang disebabkan alam atau manusia, dapat dianggap sebagai gangguan terhadap *human security* terkait dengan dampak dan bagaimana bencana dapat mengganggu "*freedom from fear*" dari masyarakat (Hanlon & Christie, 2016). Lebih jauh, diskursus ini dapat diperluas dan dielaborasi mengenai bagaimana bencana tersebut mempengaruhi masyarakat setelahnya. Salah satu bencana yang menghadirkan trauma pada masyarakat Jepang adalah Bencana Nuklir Fukushima Daiichi yang terjadi pada 2011. Lagi, topik terkait bencana ini kembali menjadi pembicaraan setelah Jepang mengumumkan akan membuang air terkontaminasi yang telah diolah ke perairan sekitar PLTN di pertengahan 2023.

Air tersebut dianggap aman untuk dibuang setelah diolah oleh *Advanced Liquid Processing System* (ALPS) dengan parameter konsiderasi yang ketat atas dasar peraturan Pemerintah Jepang, IAEA, WHO, dan pemangku kepentingan terkait lainnya (IAEA, 2023). Meskipun dianggap aman untuk dibuang, sebagian dari masyarakat menentang keputusan ini. Tanggapan kontra dari masyarakat tidak mengubah fakta bahwa keputusan ini "aman", namun di sisi lain, tanggapan ini memberikan bukti bahwa keputusan untuk membuang air tersebut telah menghadirkan "rasa takut" kepada masyarakat.

Tulisan ini akan mencoba membahas diskursus *human security* tersebut dalam kasus Bencana Nuklir Fukushima Daiichi, khususnya setelah air terkontaminasi yang telah diolah dibuang dari PLTN.

Kata kunci: *human security, freedom from fear, pembuangan air Fukushima Daiichi, bencana*

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3. BEBY FITRI XAVIERA GUNAWAN, ANGGIARINI ARIANTO, AND SHABRINA RAHMALIA

Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing JIA
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Implikasi Isu Privasi Digital Terhadap *Human Security* : Studi Kasus *Cyber Bullying* Di Media Sosial Di Jepang

This research aims to analyze the impact of digital privacy issues on human security, with a focus on the case of cyberbullying on social media in Japan. Cases like Hana Kimura (1997-2020), whose tragic suicide resulted from extreme cyberbullying on social media, provide a crucial starting point for delving deeper into these issues. Emphasizing this case underscores the research's significance and motivation. Based on digital privacy and online security theories, this research employs qualitative analysis methods using literature review and content analysis as data collection tools. Preliminary findings reveal that digital privacy issues, especially the use of personal data and sensitive information on social media, increase the risk of individuals becoming victims of cyberbullying. In the Japanese context, a better understanding of digital privacy and stronger protection of individual security become crucial in facing these threats, while also highlighting the necessity for more effective regulations in an increasingly interconnected digital era.

Keywords: *privacy, digital, cyberbullying, social media, Japan*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak isu privasi digital terhadap keamanan manusia dengan fokus pada studi kasus *cyberbullying* di media sosial di Jepang. Kasus seperti Hana Kimura (1997-2020), yang tragisnya mengakibatkan bunuh diri akibat *cyberbullying* ekstrem di media sosial, memberikan titik tolak yang sangat penting untuk mengeksplorasi isu-isu ini lebih dalam. Penekanan pada kasus tersebut sebagai signifikansi penelitian yang memotivasi penelitian ini. Berlandaskan teori privasi digital dan keamanan online, penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis kualitatif dengan studi pustaka dan analisis konten sebagai alat pengumpulan data. Hasil temuan sementara mengungkapkan bahwa isu privasi digital, terutama dalam penggunaan data pribadi dan informasi sensitif di media sosial, meningkatkan risiko individu menjadi korban serangan *cyberbullying*. Dalam konteks Jepang, pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang privasi digital dan perlindungan yang lebih kuat terhadap keamanan individu menjadi penting untuk menghadapi ancaman tersebut, sementara juga menyoroti perlunya regulasi yang lebih efektif dalam era digital yang semakin terhubung.

Kata kunci: *privasi, digital, cyberbullying, media sosial, Jepang*

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4. FRICHICILIA GRACE STAHLUMB AND KURNIAWATY ISKANDAR

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Conceptualising Crime Prevention Amidst The Rising Crime Rate In Japan: Building Indonesian Citizens Sense Of Security While In Japan

This research examines how the increasing crime rate in the last five years in Japan affects the sense of security of people from other countries when visiting or living in Japan. The specifications raised in this issue are how to build a sense of security in Indonesian citizens who are visiting or living in Japan, especially in August 2023, a murder case experienced by an Indonesian by a Japanese citizen, which was quite horrendous in the Indonesian mass media.

The concept of strain theory by Robert Agnew is used to look at the factors that cause the increasing crime rate in Japan, which can affect the sense of security of individuals when in Japan. This research also uses a statist perspective on the concept of human security by David Anderson to see how Japan guarantees the right to security to foreign nationals as an important component in building Japan's relations with other countries, using a case study of a murder experienced by an Indonesian citizen while in Japan in August 2023.

The results of this discussion explain that there is a need for a crime prevention concept to build a sense of security for foreigners while in Japan, including Indonesians who are in Japan. Synergy is needed between the Japanese and Indonesian parties to make policies or decisive actions so that crime in Japan can be suppressed, and there is a need for laws or decisions between Indonesia and Japan so that when Indonesian citizens visit or settle in Japan, there is no sense of concern that arises.

Keywords: *Concept of crime in Japan, individual sense of security, strain theory, crime prevention, synergy between Japan and Indonesia*

Konseptualisasi Crime Prevention Di Tengah Meningkatnya Angka Kriminalitas Di Jepang: Membangun Rasa Aman Warga Negara Indonesia Ketika Berada Di Jepang

Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana tingkat kriminalitas yang meningkat dalam lima tahun terakhir di Jepang mempengaruhi rasa aman orang-orang dari negara lain ketika berkunjung atau menetap di Jepang. Spesifikasi yang diangkat dalam permasalahan ini yaitu bagaimana membangun rasa aman pada warga negara Indonesia yang sedang berkunjung atau menetap di Jepang, terlebih pada Agustus 2023 yang lalu mencuat kasus pembunuhan yang dialami orang Indonesia oleh warga negara Jepang yang saat itu cukup menghebohkan media massa Indonesia.

Konsep strain theory oleh Robert Agnew digunakan untuk melihat faktor-faktor penyebab meningkatnya angka kriminalitas di Jepang, dimana hal ini dapat mempengaruhi rasa aman individu

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ketika berada di Jepang. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan perspektif statist dalam konsep human security oleh David Anderson untuk melihat bagaimana Jepang memberikan jaminan hak rasa aman kepada warga negara asing sebagai komponen penting dalam membangun hubungan Jepang dengan negara lain, dengan menggunakan studi kasus pembunuhan yang dialami warga negara Indonesia saat berada di Jepang pada Agustus 2023 lalu.

Hasil dari pembahasan ini menjelaskan bahwa perlu adanya konsep pencegahan kejahatan untuk membangun rasa aman orang asing ketika berada di Jepang, tak terkecuali orang Indonesia yang berada di Jepang. Diperlukan sinergi antara pihak Jepang dengan pihak Indonesia untuk membuat kebijakan atau tindakan tegas agar tindak kriminalitas di Jepang dapat ditekan serta perlunya undang-undang atau keputusan antara Indonesia dan Jepang agar ketika warga negara Indonesia berkunjung atau menetap di Jepang, tidak ada rasa kekhawatiran yang muncul.

Kata kunci: *Konsep tindak kriminal di Jepang, rasa aman individu, strain theory, pencegahan kejahatan, sinergi Jepang dan Indonesia*

5. ANINDITYA GITA KIREINA PERSADA, S.H., M.H.

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The Legal Action Of Indonesian Governments Against Human Trafficking In Japan

Due to slow population growth in Japan, this has resulted in a shortage of workers for the industrial sector. To find a solution to this problem, Japan created diplomatic relations with Indonesia to provide foreign workers as agreed in 1994. As the program grew rapidly, a familiar problem emerged with sending foreign workers, namely the criminal act of human trafficking. Human trafficking is a global problem involving bilateral relations between both countries. Since 2017, bilateral regulations and agreements have been updated to provide protection and legal action for Indonesian migrant workers. These regulations cover work standards, wages, living conditions and workers' rights as well as education to protect against exploitation. The Indonesian government, through the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Japan, provides strict supervision and law enforcement for victims of human trafficking that occurs in Japan. National governments have an obligation to protect and help resolve legal problems that occur in Japan so as to create strong legal protection for Indonesian migrant workers.

Keywords: *Legal action, Indonesian Government, Human Trafficking, Legal Protection, Indonesian Migrant Worker*

Tindakan Hukum Pemerintah Indonesia Terhadap Perdagangan Manusia Di Jepang

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Akibat kelambatan pertumbuhan populasi di Jepang, menyebabkan kurangnya tenaga kerja bagi sektor industri. Untuk mencari solusi dari persoalan tersebut, maka Jepang menciptakan hubungan diplomasi dengan Indonesia untuk pemenuhan tenaga kerja asing yang disepakati pada tahun 1994. Semakin berkembang pesatnya program tersebut, muncul permasalahan yang akrab dengan pengiriman tenaga kerja asing yaitu tindak pidana perdagangan manusia. Perdagangan manusia adalah masalah global yang melibatkan hubungan bilateral kedua negara. Sejak tahun 2017, peraturan dan perjanjian bilateral telah diperbarui untuk memberikan perlindungan dan tindakan hukum terhadap pekerja migran Indonesia. Peraturan tersebut mencakup standar kerja, upah, kondisi tempat tinggal dan hak-hak pekerja serta adanya pendidikan untuk melindungi diri eksploitasi. Pemerintah Indonesia melalui Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia di Jepang, memberikan pengawasan dan penegakan hukum secara ketat terhadap korban perdagangan manusia yang terjadi di Jepang. Pemerintah negara-negara memiliki kewajiban untuk melindungi dan membantu menyelesaikan permasalahan hukum yang terjadi di wilayah pemerintahan Jepang sehingga tercipta perlindungan hukum yang kuat bagi pekerja migran Indonesia.

Kata kunci: *Tindakan hukum, Pemerintah Indonesia, Perdagangan Orang, Perlindungan hukum, Pekerja Migran Indonesia.*

6. SUSY AISYAH NATALIWATI

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The Key of Urban Waste Management Performance: Separated or Not? Review on Human Security’s Environmental Aspect In Indonesia And Japan

United Nation outlined seven interconnected elements of human security: economic, political, environmental, food, health, personal and community; with the four characteristic that are: universal, people-centred, interdependent and early prevention. Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network at Columbia University issued the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) that had three aspects of it: climate change, environmental health and ecosystem vitality. One sub-aspect of the environmental health is waste management that its problem can become threats to both human and environmental health. This waste management issue had three indicators: controlled solid waste, recycling rates, and ocean plastic pollution, which influenced the scale of threats to human security.

This paper will focus on urban waste management in Japan and Indonesia. The EPI 2022 that ranked 180 countries, with the highest score is 79.10 on scale of 100; shows that Japan positioned in rank 47th with score 52.80; and Indonesia sit on rank 96th with score of 29.50. The questions that raised from the EPI result are as follow: What are the real factors in managing urban waste and what kind

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of threat to the human security if the society failed to implement the sustainable key practices? What kind of practice that implemented in Japan and Indonesia that resulted in each environmental performance indexes? The writer described that the ‘waste separation from the source’ become the one of many key factors that resulted in the difference of environmental performance of urban waste management in both countries.

Key words: *human security, Environmental Performance Index (EPI), environmental health, urban waste management, separation from the source.*

Kunci Kinerja Manajemen Sampah Perkotaan: Pilah atau Tidak? Tinjauan Aspek Lingkungan dalam Keamanan Manusia di Indonesia dan Jepang

Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa telah menyusun tujuh elemen Keamanan Manusia yang saling berkaitan, yakni: ekonomi, politik, lingkungan, pangan, kesehatan, personal dan komunitas; dengan empat karakternya yaitu: universal, berorientasi kepada manusia, saling ketergantungan dan pencegahan dini. Pusat Hukum & Kebijakan Lingkungan Yale dan Pusat Jaringan Informasi Internasional Sains Bumi di Universitas Columbia telah mengeluarkan the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) yang memiliki tiga aspek yakni: perubahan iklim, kesehatan lingkungan dan vitalitas ekosistem. Salah satu sub-aspek dari kesehatan lingkungan adalah manajemen sampah yang apabila bermasalah dapat menjadi ancaman bagi kesehatan manusia dan lingkungan itu sendiri. Kinerja manajemen sampah ini dilihat dari tiga indikator: sampah padat yang terkontrol, tingkat daur ulang dan polusi plastik di lautan; ketiganya merupakan hal-hal yang berpengaruh terhadap skala ancaman bagi keamanan manusia.

Makalah ini fokus untuk membahas tentang manajemen sampah perkotaan di Indonesia dan Jepang. Hasil EPI tahun 2022 yang telah memeringkat 180 negara; dengan capaian skor tertinggi adalah 79,10 dalam skala 100; menunjukkan bahwa Jepang berada di posisi ke 47 dengan skor 52,80 dan Indonesia menduduki posisi ke 96 dengan skor 29,50. Pertanyaan yang muncul dari hasil EPI tersebut adalah: apakah yang menjadi faktor-faktor nyata dalam mengelola sampah perkotaan dan ancaman apa yang timbul terhadap keamanan manusia apabila masyarakat gagal untuk menerapkan praktek-praktek kunci demi keberlanjutan lingkungan? Sistem dan praktek apakah yang telah diterapkan di Indonesia dan Jepang yang kemudian menghasilkan masing-masing penilaian EPI? Penulis menguraikan bahwa ‘pemilahan sampah dari sumbernya’ menjadi satu dari banyak faktor kunci yang berimbang pada perbedaan dalam kinerja lingkungan manajemen sampah perkotaan di kedua negara.

Kata Kunci: *keamanan manusia, Environmental Performance Index (EPI), kesehatan lingkungan, manajemen sampah perkotaan, pemilahan dari sumber.*

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 2

Japanese Social & Cultural Issues (1)

Room : Indrakila Room

Moderator : Soekotjo Hardiwinoto

Time	Duration	Presenter
09:00 - 09:20	20 minutes	Fadjar Ibnu Thufail More-than-Human Entanglements in Japan
09:20 - 09:40	20 minutes	Hendrike Priventa Political Representation in Japanese and Indonesian Folklore: Comparison of Esugata Nyoubo and Teluk Awur Folktales in Sociology of Literature Studies
09:40 - 10:00	20 minutes	Hamzon Situmorang, Ferdinand C Situmorang, and Amin Sihombing The Local Wisdom In Rice Planting Festival In Fukushima Japan
10:00 - 10:20	20 minutes	Ucu Fadhilah and Risma Ayu Saputri Representation Of “Okyaku San Wa Kamisama Desu” In Omakase Ryori In Three Sushi Restaurants In Japan
10:20 - 10:40	20 minutes	Lisda Nurjaleka, Silvia Nurhayati, and Yuyun Rosliyah Identifying Intercultural Awareness of L2 Learners Who Attend Internship Program in Japan
10:40 - 11:00	20 minutes	Asra Virgianita, Dary Mulyaman, Gibraltar Andibya Muhammad, and Dewi Aulia Maharani Citayam Fashion Week Dalam Bingkai Media Massa: Analisis Diskursus
11:00 – 11:20	20 minutes	Lispridona Diner The Influence Of Indonesian Culture On The Mastery Of Speaking Skills Japanese Language Students

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1. DR. FADJAR IBNU THUFAIL, MA

Research Center for Area Studies
National Research and Innovation Agency

More-than-Human Entanglements in Japan

A capitalistic relation has characterized the relation of Japanese society to animals. Pet shops proliferate in the cities, images of cute animals hung in public places or transporations, and products for pets are sold at famous stores. Caring for animals is initiated, performed, and nurtured as capitalistic reproduction, which is part of the reproduction of the kawaii culture. However, human entanglement with animals is more complex, especially if other situations are taken into account. For example, people believe that oarfish can detect upcoming tsunami. However, the human - animal entanglement during the disaster and postdisaster time in Japan emerges from the complex relations of care involving the issues of contamination, human procreation, the status of animals (wild/domesticated), legal ownership, shelter capacity, and the closeness of the animals to humans. In this presentation, I would follow the mobility of dogs and cats (the most commodified critters in Japan) from the sites affected by Fukushima disaster to the shelters. Along the way, I will explore multiple more-than-human relations of care.

2. HENDRIKE PRIVENTA

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Political Representation in Japanese and Indonesian Folklore: Comparison of Esugata Nyoubu and Teluk Awur Folktales in Sociology of Literature Studies

Folklore is part of a cultural element that is rich in unique local values and wisdom. With developments in time and technology, folklore research studies in literature are no longer limited to cultural symbols and messages but seek to discuss social problems in society. Politics in folklore provides a new perspective in determining the direction and values of people's lives. Through a comparison of Japanese and Indonesian folklore, the political patterns of the two nations can be studied. The folklore of Esugata Nyobo and Teluk Awur has similarities and differences that represent political life. So the aim of this research is to compare forms of political subjectivity in folklore Esugata Nyobo and Awur Bay. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with a literary sociology approach. The results of this research show four things related to the comparison of political subjectivity, namely, 1) Disguising Youth Figures and Sheikh Abdul Aziz as a Form of Political Strategy; 2) Wife

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and Den Ayu Roro Kuning as Women in Politics; 3) Kentrung and Gion Matsuri in Arts and Politics; and 4) Coasts and Mountains as Areas of Political Power.

Keywords: *Japanese Folklore, Indonesian Folklore, Political Representation, Comparative Literature, Sociology of Literature*

Representasi Politik dalam Folklor Jepang dan Indonesia: Perbandingan Cerita Rakyat Esugata Nyobo dan Teluk Awur dalam Kajian Sosiologi Sastra

Folklor merupakan bagian dari unsur kebudayaan yang kaya akan nilai dan kearifan lokal yang khas. Adanya perkembangan zaman dan teknologi, kajian penelitian folklor dalam sastra tidak lagi terbatas pada simbol budaya dan amanat namun berusaha untuk membahas permasalahan-permasalahan sosial masyarakat. Politik dalam cerita rakyat memberikan perspektif baru dalam menentukan arah dan nilai hidup masyarakat. Melalui perbandingan cerita rakyat Jepang dan Indonesia, pola-pola politik dari dua bangsa dapat dikaji. Cerita rakyat Esugata Nyobo dan Teluk Awur memiliki persamaan dan perbedaan yang merepresentasikan kehidupan berpolitik. Maka tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah membandingkan bentuk-bentuk subjektivitas politik dalam cerita rakyat Esugata Nyobo dan Teluk Awur. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan sosiologi sastra. Hasil penelitian ini memperlihatkan empat hal yang berkaitan dengan perbandingan subjektivitas politik yaitu, 1) Penyamaran Tokoh Pemuda dan Syekh Abdul Aziz sebagai Bentuk Strategi Politik; 2) Tokoh Istri dan Den Ayu Roro Kuning sebagai Perempuan dalam Politik; 3) Kentrung dan Gion Matsuri dalam Kesenian dan Politik; dan 4) Pesisir dan Gunung sebagai Wilayah Kekuasaan Politik.

Kata Kunci: *Folklor Jepang, Folklor Indonesia, Representasi Politik, Sastra Bandingan, Sosiologi Sastra*

3. HAMZON SITUMORANG, FERDINAND C SITUMORANG, AND AMIN SIHOMBING

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The Local Wisdom In Rice Planting Festival In Fukushima Japan

Rice Planting Festival (御田植祭り/Otaue Festival at Isasumijinja and Otajinja in Fukushima Prefecture) is a famous festival since the Kamakura period, and was designated as a national intangible cultural property on March 28, 2019. Otaue Festival/the Rice Planting Festival is an event to celebrate rice planting on July 11th, 12th, and 13th. It was originally an event to

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pray for a good harvest in the Fukushima region that year, but recently it has also been held for purposes other than a good harvest. It's becoming more common. The event not only teaches the younger generation about the importance of rice, a staple food, but also allows elementary and junior high school students to practice rice planting. This reserach studies the local wisdom in rice-planting events, the sustainability of the events in young generations, and the function of rice-planting festivals for tourism development. It uses phenomenological theory and qualitative descriptive methods. It also analyzes the performance and meaning of texts and cotexts in accodance with its context. The data are extracted from the records of the rice planting festival.

Keywords : *Celebration, Local wisdom, Sustainability, Tourism*

Kearifan Lokal Dalam Perayaan Menanam Padi Di Fukushima Jepang

Perayaan menanam padi (御田植祭り / otauematsuri) di Fukushima Jepang adalah sebuah perayaan yang sudah terkenal di Jepang, dan pada tanggal 28 Maret 2019 sudah ditetapkan oleh pemerintah Jepang sebagai kekayaan budaya tak benda dan setiap tahun di rayakan pada musim panas. Perayaan ini adalah pesta rakyat yang disponsori oleh Kuil Shinto isasumi jinja dan Keitoku jinja Fukushima bekerja sama dengan pemerintah daerah, dengan sederetan acara yang diselenggarakan selama 3 hari berturut-turut. Pada awalnya tujuan acara ini adalah untuk mendoakan supaya hasil panen di daerah Fukushima wilayahTohoku pada tahun tersebut berhasil bagus. Tetapi belakangan ini tujuannya selain supaya hasil panen bagus juga menjadi sarana pengajaran kepada generasi muda untuk mengetahui betapa pentingnya padi sebagai makanan utama, dan sekaligus mempraktekkan bagaimana cara menanam padi yang sering diikuti oleh siswa sekolah dasar dan siswa sekolah menengah pertama. Untuk perayaan pada tahun 2023 ini sudah dilaksanakan Pada tanggal 11-13 Juli 2023 yang lalu, acara tersebut dilakukan selama 3 hari. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan penelitian kepustakaan dengan menggunakan sumber kepustakaan dan data dari rekaman perayaan di youtube. Kemudian berencana mengikuti acaranya/ penelitian terlibat pada bulan Juli tahun 2024. Di dalam penelitian ini yang dianalisis adalah performansi acara otauematsuri dan kearifan-kearifan lokal yang ada disampaikan di/oleh perayaan tersebut. Dengan metode deskriptive qualitative. Dengan menggunakan teori tradisilisan dan teori fenomenologi.

Kata kunci : *Perayaan, Kearifan lokal, Keberlanjutan, Keprawisataan*

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4. UCU FADHILAH AND RISMA AYU SAPUTRI

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Representation Of “Okyaku San Wa Kamisama Desu” In Omakase Ryori In Three Sushi Restaurants In Japan

The culinary culture of each country is different, starting from the taste, ingredients used, how to make it, to how to serve it. Japan has a culinary culture that is well known in the world, but there is one unique culinary dish called omakase ryori, namely to enjoy it, customers have to pay a certain price and order it in advance because there are not many restaurants in Japan that can serve this dish. This research aims to reveal how the concept of "Okyakusan wa Kamisama Desu" 'Customers are Gods' is represented in omakase ryori in three restaurants in Japan. This research applies descriptive qualitative research methods, while the research instrument used is YouTube video documentation of three sushi restaurants in Japan referring to the representation theory put forward by Stuart Hall (1997). Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that customers "omakase" their orders from the restaurant, whereas the restaurant really pampers and treats customers like 'Gods'. The restaurant's treatment is represented in (1) the chef faces customers directly when cooking so that customers can see directly the ingredients used, the chef's skill in processing them into delicious dishes, then serving them (2) the chef shows interesting cooking "attractions" by combining various high technique, skill and creativity, such as sautéing, steaming, grilling, boiling in a fast time (3) very detailed, careful and attractive presentation of food through a combination of cutlery, shapes and colors that are pleasing to the eye (4) customers can giving praise and comments after enjoying the food as a form of appreciation for the chef's skill and creativity. Customers also get a valuable and unforgettable experience.

Keywords: *Representation, “Okyakusan wa Kamisama Desu”, culinary culture, omakase ryori, sushi restaurant*

Representasi “Okyaku San Wa Kamisama Desu” Dalam Omakase Ryori Di Tiga Restoran Sushi Di Jepang

Budaya kuliner setiap negara berbeda-beda mulai dari rasa, bahan yang digunakan, cara membuat, sampai cara menyajikannya. Jepang memiliki budaya kuliner yang cukup dikenal di dunia, namun ada satu kuliner yang unik yang disebut omakase ryori, yakni untuk menikmatinya pelanggan harus membayar dengan harga tertentu dan memesannya terlebih dahulu karena tidak banyak restoran di Jepang yang dapat menyajikan masakan ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap bagaimana konsep “Okyakusan wa Kamisama Desu” ‘Pelanggan adalah Dewa’ yang terepresentasi dalam omakase ryori di tiga restoran di Jepang.

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Penelitian ini menerapkan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, sedangkan instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah dokumentasi video youtube tiga restoran sushi di Jepang dengan mengacu kepada teori representasi yang dikemukakan oleh Stuart Hall (1997). Berdasarkan hasil analisis diketahui bahwa pelanggan “omakase” pesannya kepada restora, sebaliknya pihak restoran pun benar-benar memanjakan dan memperlakukan pelanggan layaknya ‘Dewa’. Perlakuan restoran tersebut terepresentasi dalam (1) koki berhadapan langsung dengan pelanggan ketika memasak sehingga pelanggan dapat menyaksikan secara langsung bahan yang digunakan, keahlian koki dalam mengolahnya menjadi masakan yang lezat, kemudian menyajikannya (2) koki mempertunjukkan “atraksi” memasak yang menarik dengan memadukan berbagai teknik, skill, dan kreativitas tinggi yang dimilikinya, seperti menumis, mengukus, memanggang, merebus dalam waktu cepat (3) penyajian makanan yang sangat detail, teliti, dan menarik melalui perpaduan alat makan, bentuk, warna yang memanjakan mata (4) pelanggan dapat memberi pujian dan komentarnya setelah menikmati makanan sebagai bentuk penghargaan atas keahlian dan kreativitas koki. Pelanggan pun mendapat pengalaman berharga dan tak terlupakan.

Kata Kunci : *Representasi, Okyakusama wa Kamisama desu, budaya kuliner, Omakase Ryouri, restoran sushi di Jepang*

5. LISDA NURJALEKA, M.PD., M.A., SILVIA NURHAYATI, AND YUYUN ROSLIYAH

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Identifying Intercultural Awareness of L2 Learners Who Attend Internship Program in Japan

Intercultural communication competency is a necessary competency for L2 learners. Intercultural communication competence is necessary because we live in a global community where more and more people interact between cultures and countries as part of their personal and professional lives. Therefore, one way to deepen mutual understanding through cross-cultural communication is intercultural understanding.

This research aims (1) to identify the intercultural awareness of Japanese language learning students taking part in an internship program in Japan. (2) to explore places of intercultural contact for students participating in the internship program. This research uses a mixed method by combining quantitative data through questionnaires and qualitative findings through photo interviews. Respondents from the questionnaire data collected 43 questionnaire results via gform to students from various universities in Indonesia. Meanwhile, qualitative data was collected from 11 students. We conducted a follow-up to explore the places of

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intercultural contact respondents with Japanese native speakers and their culture. The research results show that identification of motivation, awareness of attitudes, abilities and knowledge of Japanese culture, social and language are categorized as quite high. The respondents experienced first-hand experience through an internship program to live and work in the country and culture they studied at university. Some levels of knowledge and understanding are quite low, including regarding Japanese history social, and political affairs.

This study implies that intercultural understanding competencies enable intercultural communicators to understand and respect individuals they perceive to have different cultural affiliations to respond appropriately, effectively, and respectfully when interacting and communicating with individuals across languages and cultures.

Identifikasi “Intercultural Awareness” Mahasiswa yang mengikuti Program Internship di Jepang

Kompetensi komunikasi antar budaya merupakan kompetensi yang diperlukan bagi para pembelajar bahasa asing khususnya bahasa Jepang. Kompetensi komunikasi antar budaya diperlukan karena kita tinggal di komunitas global di mana makin banyak orang yang berinteraksi antar budaya dan negara sebagai bagian dari kehidupan personal dan professional mereka. Oleh karena itu untuk memperdalam saling memahami melalui komunikasi lintas budaya salah satunya adalah pemahaman antar budaya.

Tujuan dari Penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengidentifikasi intercultural awareness mahasiswa pembelajar Bahasa Jepang yang mengikuti program internship di Jepang. (2) untuk mengeksplorasi tempat kontak antarbudaya mahasiswa peserta program internship. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode mixed method dengan menggabungkan data kuantitatif melalui kuesioner dan temuan-temuan kualitatif melalui photo interview. Responden dari data kuesioner terkumpul 43 hasil angket melalui gform kepada mahasiswa dari berbagai perguruan tinggi di Indonesia. Sedangkan data kualitatif terkumpul 11 mahasiswa yang kami sebagai tim peneliti melakukan follow-up untuk mengkesplorasi tempat kontak antarbudaya para responden. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa identifikasi motivasi, kesadaran sikap, kemampuan dan pengetahuan mengenai budaya, social dan Bahasa Jepang dikategorisasi cukup tinggi. Para responden merasakan pengalaman langsung melalui program internship untuk tinggal dan bekerja di negara dan budaya yang mereka pelajari selama di universitas. Beberapa kesadaran pengetahuan dan pemahaman yang cukup rendah diantaranya mengenai sejarah, social dan politik Jepang.

Implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah, kompetensi pemahaman antar budaya memungkinkan komunikator antar budaya untuk memahami dan menghormati individu yang mereka anggap memiliki afiliasi budaya yang berbeda; untuk menanggapi dengan tepat, efektif dan hormat ketika berinteraksi dan berkomunikasi dengan individu lintas bahasa dan budaya.

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6. ASRA VIRGIANITA, PH.D., DARY MULYAMAN, GIBRALTAR ANDIBYA MUHAMMAD, AND DEWI AULIA MAHARANI

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Citayam Fashion Week Dalam Bingkai Media Massa: Analisis Diskursus

This article aims to map the mass media's framing of the CFW phenomenon, from its inception in mid-2022 to August 2023. This article uses a discourse analysis method, using news coverage data related to CFW. Since its appearance, the CFW phenomenon has attracted attention from various circles, which are the general public, business people, social media influencers, and the government. This phenomenon began with young people who came from the buffer areas of Jakarta to the Sudirman district as the city center to gather and then wear identical clothes and tended to be 'eccentric'. The mass media in this case plays a vital role in constructing and framing CFW. This framing was also disseminated by the mass media so that in the end it brought more and more people every day. The crowding of CFW also made many parties participate in commodifying CFW. In this regard, many people consider CFW to be synonymous with the Harajuku phenomenon, especially in terms of the fashion displayed and the role of the media in constructing and spreading discourse about Harajuku. In addition, the emphasis on the element of 'creativity' in fashion used in CFW can be considered as a potential form of the government's creative economy policy, but it is not. The study found that some of CFW's framing in mass media is dominated by three main discourses, namely (1) freedom of expression, (2) creative economy potential, and (3) class conflict and politicization.

Keywords: *CFW, discourse analysis, freedom of expression, Creative Economy, class conflict and politicization*

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk memetakan pembingkai media massa atas fenomena CFW, dari awal kemunculannya pada pertengahan tahun 2022 hingga Agustus 2023. Artikel ini menggunakan metode analisis diskursus, dengan menggunakan data liputan berita terkait CFW. Sejak kemunculannya, fenomena CFW telah menarik perhatian dari berbagai kalangan, baik masyarakat umum, pelaku bisnis, influencer sosial media, hingga pemerintah. Fenomena ini diawali oleh para anak muda yang datang dari daerah-daerah penyangga Jakarta ke distrik Sudirman sebagai pusat kota untuk berkumpul dan kemudian menggunakan pakaian yang identik dan cenderung 'nyentrik'. Media massa dalam hal ini berperan sangat penting dalam mengonstruksi dan membingkai CFW. Pembingkai ini pun disebarluaskan oleh media massa sehingga pada akhirnya mendatangkan makin banyak orang setiap harinya. Ramainya CFW juga membuat banyak pihak yang turut mengkomodifikasikan CFW. Berkenaan dengan

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hal itu, banyak pihak yang menilai bahwa CFW ini identik dengan fenomena Harajuku, terutama dari segi fashion yang ditampilkan serta peran media dalam mengkonstruksikan dan menyebarkan diskursus perihal Harajuku. Selain itu, penekanan pada unsur ‘kreativitas’ dalam fashion yang digunakan pada CFW dapat dikonsiderasi sebagai salah satu bentuk potensi dalam kebijakan ekonomi kreatif pemerintah, tetapi kenyataannya tidak. Studi ini menemukan beberapa pembingkai CFW di media massa didominasi oleh tiga diskursus dominan utama, yakni (1) wadah kebebasan berekspresi, (2) potensi ekonomi kreatif, dan (3) konflik kelas dan politisasi.

7. LISPRIDONA DINER

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The Influence Of Indonesian Culture On The Mastery Of Speaking Skills Japanese Language Students

Japanese language learners in Indonesia increase every year. Increasing interest in Japanese has become a concern in learning at universities. The target language learning process can be influenced by the learner's culture. Likewise, in learning Japanese, especially students' speaking skills, are often influenced by their culture of origin (Indonesia). Therefore, this research aims to find out how much influence the learner's culture has on mastery of speaking skills and what cultures influence mastery of Japanese speaking skills.

Data collection methods use questionnaires, tests and observations. The questionnaire was conducted to obtain data on the influence of Indonesian culture on mastery of speaking skills. The test method was carried out to determine data on mastery of Japanese speaking skills and observation to obtain data on Indonesian culture which can influence mastery of Japanese speaking skills.

Based on the results and discussion, it shows that Indonesian culture has a positive and significant influence on mastery of Japanese speaking skills by 41.9 percent. Indonesian culture that influences vocabulary mastery includes the culture when introducing yourself. When introducing yourself, attitude indicators, situations and what needs to be asked are things that can influence mastery of speaking skills.

Pengaruh Budaya Indonesia Terhadap Penguasaan Keterampilan Berbicaramahasiswa Bahasa Jepang

Pemelajar bahasa Jepang di Indonesia mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya. Peningkatan peminat terhadap bahasa Jepang menjadi perhatian dalam pembelajaran di Perguruan Tinggi.

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Proses pembelajaran bahasa sasaran dapat dipengaruhi budaya pemelajar. Demikian juga dalam pembelajaran bahasa Jepang khususnya keterampilan berbicara mahasiswa sering dipengaruhi budaya asal (Indonesia) Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh budaya pemelajar terhadap penguasaan keterampilan berbicara dan budaya apa saja yang mempengaruhi penguasaan keterampilan berbicara bahasa Jepang.

Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, tes dan observasi. Kuesioner dilakukan untuk memperoleh data pengaruh budaya Indonesia terhadap penguasaan keterampilan berbicara. Metode tes dilakukan untuk mengetahui data penguasaan keterampilan berbicara bahasa Jepang dan observasi untuk memperoleh data budaya Indonesia yang seperti apa yang dapat mempengaruhi penguasaan keterampilan berbicara bahasa Jepang.

Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan menunjukkan budaya Indonesia berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap penguasaan keterampilan berbicara bahasa Jepang sebesar 41,9 persen. Budaya Indonesia yang mempengaruhi penguasaan kosa kata diantaranya adalah budaya saat memperkenalkan diri. Saat memperkenalkan diri indikator sikap, situasi dan apa saja yang perlu ditanyakan merupakan hal yang dapat mempengaruhi penguasaan keterampilan berbicara.

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Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023

Parallel Session 3

Japanese Literature Studies

Room : Madukara Room

Moderator : Putri Andam Dewi

Time	Duration	Presenter
09:00 - 09:20	20 minutes	Meta Sekar Puji Astuti Exploring Indigenous Indonesian Contributions to Japanese Cultural Heritage: The Nagasaki Kaido Sugar Road
09:20 - 09:40	20 minutes	Cheisia Almaas Amelia and Sri Oemiati Gambaran Introversi Dan Ekstraversi Tokoh Haruki Shiga Dalam Film Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai-Kajian Psikoanalisis Carl Gustav Jung
09:40 - 10:00	20 minutes	Kriesna Danar Jati and Sri Oemiati Personality of The Character Shiga Haruki In The Anime Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai By Sumino Yoru – Psychoanalysis Study Of Sigmund Freud
10:00 - 10:20	20 minutes	Wawat Rahwati Narrative of the Kirishitan Community in Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kioku no Monogatari: Reflections on the History of the Prohibition of Christianity in the Edo Period
10:20 - 10:40	20 minutes	Nina Alia Ariefa Women's Agency and the Shadow of Patriarchal Domination: Reflections on Kinokawa by Ariyoshi Sawako
10:40 - 11:00	20 minutes	Dendy Ariatna and Tri Mulyani Wahyuningsih The Two Sides of an Idol's Life Represented by the Character of Hoshino Ai in the film 「押しの子 "Oshi no Ko" with the Approach of Erving Goffman's Dramaturgy Theory

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1. META SEKAR PUJI ASTUTI, MA., PH. D

Exploring Indigenous Indonesian Contributions to Japanese Cultural Heritage: The Nagasaki Kaido Sugar Road

Eksplorasi Eksistensi Sosok Pribumi Indonesia di Salah Satu Warisan Budaya Jepang : Jalur Gula Jepang Nagasaki Kaido (砂糖文化広めた長崎～シュガーロード ～)

Makalah ini mengeksplorasi eksistensi Sosok Pribumi Indonesia dalam salah satu warisan budaya Jepang, Jalur Gula Jepang Nagasaki Kaido (砂糖文化広めた長崎～シュガーロード～), yang secara resmi diakui sebagai warisan budaya Jepang oleh Pemerintah Jepang, Agency of Cultural Affairs, pada Agustus 2021. Jalur perdagangan ini menghubungkan Nagasaki ke Kokura dan menjadi rute penting pada era Tokugawa (1603-1868), melintasi Nagasaki, Saga, hingga Fukuoka, dan berakhir di Kokura, dengan gula didistribusikan ke seluruh Jepang.

Di era Tokugawa, Nagasaki adalah pusat perdagangan yang penting, menjadi titik penting pusat perdagangan antara Jepang dan VOC. Di era sakoku, gula, yang terutama bersumber dari Jawa, menjadi komoditas utama dalam perdagangan tersebut. Pusat perdagangan ini dioperasikan di Oranda Shokan (Kantor Perwakilan Perdagangan Belanda) di pulau buatan Dejima di ujung kota Nagasaki.

Tradisi gula dan makanan manis Jepang dari abad ke-15, diperkenalkan oleh Portugis, yang pada saat itu memainkan peran sangat penting karena sedang menguasai dan memonopoli industri gula global. Portugis yang kemudian diusir oleh pemerintah Shogun menyebabkan pergeseran kendali atas perdagangan gula ke pihak Cina dan Belanda, satu-satunya negara Eropa yang secara langsung terlibat perdagangan dengan Jepang. Abad ke-17 hingga ke-19 adalah masa puncak industri gula Jepang di Hindia Belanda, khususnya di Jawa.

Telah banyak penelitian menggarisbawahi pengaruh substansial Belanda dalam industri impor gula Jepang selama era ini. Tetapi yang jarang dilihat adalah peran Nusantara yang merupakan pusat pergerakan industri gula dunia saat itu. Bahkan, sosok pribumi Indonesia, khususnya budak dan pelayan, yang dalam bahasa Jepang seringkali disebut kuronbo (bocah laki-laki berkulit hitam) tercatat eksistensinya dan secara aktif melakukan dalam berbagai peran dalam proses perdagangan dan distribusi gula di Jepang.

Dokumentasi yang berbentuk arsip banyak bisa ditemukan di Belanda, terutama catatan pegawai VOC yang bertugas di Dejima. Namun, dokumen secara visual yang termasuk karya seni tinggi, termasuk lukisan-lukisan dari pelukis resmi Dejima (kara-e mekiki) seperti Yushi Ishizaki dan Kawahara Keiga bisa banyak diketemukan di Jepang. Dokumen visual di masa Tokugawa ini dengan jelas menggambarkan kontribusi besar sosok pribumi Indonesia.

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Makalah ini menggambarkan Nagasaki Kaido sebagai landasan budaya yang terkait dengan dinamika transformatif perdagangan gula dunia, yang melibatkan Jepang, Belanda, dan Jawa. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan pengaruh penting keterlibatan Belanda dan Nusantara, khususnya sosok pribumi yang terlibat di dalamnya. Harapannya, penelitian ini memberikan pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang sejarah Jepang dalam konteks perdagangan global dan pertukaran budaya, terutama di era Tokugawa. Penelitian ini sebagian didanai oleh Sumitomo Foundation.

Keywords: *Gula, Nagasaki Kaido, Sugar Road, Dejima, Kuronbo, Pribumi*

2. CHEISIA ALMAAS AMELIA AND SRI OEMIATI

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The Depiction Of Introversion And Extraversion Of The Character Haruki Shiga In The Film Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai - Carl Gustav Jung's Psychoanalysis Study

This research analyses the depiction of introversion and extraversion of the character Haruki Shiga in the film "Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai". The film Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai tells about the story of Sakura, who suffers from pancreatic disease. He then meets Shiga, who likes reading books. Haruki Shiga's attitude, which was initially a loner, but after Sakura's death, Shiga started to try to interact with his friends. It made the author is interested in analyzing Haruki Shiga's personality using Carl Gustav Jung's psychoanalytic approach. The aim of this research is to describe the personality of the main character named Haruki Shiga. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, namely describing the data that has been collected. This data was dialogues and scenes of the film Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai. The results show that Shiga's personality tends towards introversion of thoughts and feelings then it changes to extraversion of feelings.

Keywords: *Introversion, Haruki Shiga, Carl Gustav Jung*

Gambaran Introversi Dan Ekstraversi Tokoh Haruki Shiga Dalam Film Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai-Kajian Psikoanalisis Carl Gustav Jung

Penelitian ini tentang gambaran introversi dan ekstraversi tokoh Haruki Shiga dalam film Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai. Film Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai menceritakan tentang Sakura yang mengidap penyakit pankreas lalu bertemu Shiga yang suka membaca buku. Sikap Haruki Shiga yang awalnya penyendiri, lalu setelah kematian Sakura, Shiga mulai untuk mencoba berinteraksi dengan teman temannya membuat penulis tertarik untuk menganalisis kepribadian Haruki Shiga dengan

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pendekatan psikoanalisis Carl Gustav Jung. Tujuan penelitian ini mendeskripsikan kepribadian tokoh utama yang bernama Haruki Shiga. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif, yaitu mendeskripsikan dari data data yang telah dikumpulkan. Data tersebut diperoleh dari kutipan dialog dan scene film Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kepribadian Shiga condong ke introversi fikiran dan pengindraan lalu berubah menjadi ekstraversi perasaan.

Kata kunci: *Introversi, Haruki Shiga, Carl Gustav Jung*

3. KRIESNA DANAR JATI AND SRI OEMIATI

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Personality Of The Character Shiga Haruki In The Anime Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai By Sumino Yoru – Psychoanalysis Study Of Sigmund Freud

The purpose of this research is to reveal the personality of the main character of Anime Kimi no Suizou wo Tabetai. The method used is descriptive method to facilitate obtaining data to support research. The theories used in this research are structural theory and personality psychology theory according to Sigmund Freud. The research results show that the main character Shiga Haruki is an introvert, quiet and also don't care about everything.

Keywords: *Sigmund Freud, psychoanalysis, Shiga Haruki*

Kepribadian Tokoh Shiga Haruki Dalam Anime Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai Karya Sumino Yoru – Kajian Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud

Bahasan dalam penelitian yaitu menggunakan data Anime Kimi No Suizou Wo Tabetai yang merupakan karya dari novel Yoru Sumino. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu mengungkapkan kepribadian tokoh utama Anime Kimi no Suizou wo Tabetai. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif untuk memudahkan memperoleh data yang dapat menunjang penelitian. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu teori struktural dan teori psikologi kepribadian menurut Sigmund Freud. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama Shiga Haruki merupakan seorang introvert, pendiam dan juga tidak peduli pada segala hal.

Kata kunci: *Sigmund Freud, psikoanalisis, Shiga Haruki*

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4. DR.WAWAT RAHWATI, S.S., M.HUM

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Narrative of the *Kirishitan* Community in *Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kioku no Monogatari* : Reflections on the History of the Prohibition of Christianity in the Edo Period

Tsushima Yuko is a female author who pays attention to oppressed groups by giving voice on their behalf through her novels. One of them is Tsushima Yuko's novel titled *Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kiokuno Monogatari*, which was published in 2016. This article aims to show a historical narrative regarding the struggles of the *Kirishitan* (Christian) group in the novel *Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kioku no Monogatari* by Tsushima Yuko. This novel tells the story of various problems faced by marginalized social groups, and one of them is the *Kirishitan* community, a religious group whose existence at that time was prohibited by the Edo government (1603–1868). In this research, a historical perspective is used and focuses on the narrator's analysis and focalization as the author's narrative strategy, which can reveal the condition of the *Kirishitan* community in conducting negotiations as a form of their resistance to the treatment of the Edo government.

Keyword: *Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kioku no Monogatari, Kirishitan, Edo period, Tsushima Yuko.*

Narasi Kelompok *Kirishitan* dalam *Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kioku no Monogatari* : Refleksi Sejarah Pelarangan Agama Kristen pada Zaman Edo

Tsushima Yuko merupakan pengarang perempuan yang memberi perhatian terhadap kelompok yang tertindas dengan menyuarakan suara mereka melalui novel-novelnya. Salah satu di antaranya adalah novel *Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kiokuno Monogatari* yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2016. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk memperlihatkan narasi sejarah mengenai pergulatan kelompok *Kirishitan* (Kristen) dalam novel *Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kioku no Monogatari* karya Tsushima Yuko. Novel ini menceritakan berbagai persoalan yang dihadapi oleh kelompok masyarakat yang terpinggirkan dan salah satunya adalah kelompok *Kirishitan* sebagai kelompok beragama yang keberadaannya pada saat itu dilarang oleh pemerintah Edo (1603-1868). Dalam penelitian ini digunakan perspektif sejarah dan menfokuskan pada penelaahan narator dan focalisasi sebagai strategi narasi pengarang yang dapat mengungkap kondisi kelompok *Kirishitan* dalam melakukan negosiasi sebagai bentuk perlawanan mereka terhadap perlakuan pemerintah Edo.

Keyword: *Jakka Dofuni Umi no Kioku no Monogatari, Kirishitan, zaman Edo, Tsus*

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

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Women's Agency and the Shadow of Patriarchal Domination: Reflections on *Kinokawa* by Ariyoshi Sawako

Kinokawa (The River of Ki) is Sawako Ariyoshi's first work about three generations of Japanese women living in different eras. Ariyoshi's efforts in writing this novel are evident through the plot which tells the stories of women who lived their lives during this period. Ariyoshi describes in detail the aspects of humanity affected by the rapid changes of the times. Like the seemingly calm Ki River that hides swirling currents underneath, this novel reveals the story of women who strive to cope with the dynamic changes of the times. In analysis, this study uses a feminist literary criticism approach, focusing on the stories of three female characters, Hana, Fumio and Hanako. In addition to showing the gap that occurs between generations and is influenced by epochal changes toward Japan's new age, this study also reveals the dominant representation of women's agency. Through this novel, Ariyoshi exposes the demands that others and themselves place on Japanese women, and reveals their strength. With a strong yet calm voice, Ariyoshi develops vivid female characters that make their mark in a world dominated by men.

Keywords: *Kinokawa, Feminist Literary Criticism, Ariyoshi Sawako, Women's Agency, Patriarchal Domination.*

Agensi Perempuan dan Bayang-Bayang Dominasi Patriarki: Refleksi terhadap Novel *Kinokawa* Karya Ariyoshi Sawako

Novel *Kinokawa* merupakan karya pertama Sawako Ariyoshi yang menggambarkan tiga generasi perempuan Jepang yang hidup melalui era berbeda. Besarnya usaha yang Ariyoshi curahkan dalam menuliskan novel ini terlihat jelas melalui alur cerita yang mengisahkan para perempuan yang menjalani hidup dalam bentangan masa tersebut. Ariyoshi menggambarkan dimensi orang-orang yang terombang-ambing oleh derasnya perubahan zaman secara mendetail. Bagaikan sungai Ki yang tampak mengalir dengan tenang namun menyembunyikan arus yang berputar-putar di bawahnya, novel ini mengungkap kisah para perempuan yang berjuang menghadapi perubahan zaman yang dinamis. Dalam analisisnya, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kritik sastra feminis yang berfokus kisah tiga tokoh perempuan yaitu Hana, Fumio dan Hanako. Selain menunjukkan gap yang terjadi antar generasi yang dipengaruhi oleh adanya perubahan zaman menuju era Jepang baru, penelitian ini mengungkap penggambaran agensi perempuan yang dominan. Melalui novelnya ini, Ariyoshi memaparkan tuntutan yang dibuat terhadap perempuan Jepang baik oleh orang lain maupun oleh diri mereka sendiri, dan mengungkapkan kekuatan mereka. Dengan suara yang kuat namun

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tenang, Ariyoshi mengembangkan tokoh-tokoh perempuan yang hidup dan menonjol di dunia yang didominasi oleh laki-laki.

Kata kunci: *Kinokawa, Kritik Sastra Feminis, Ariyoshi Sawako, Agensi Perempuan, Dominasi Patriarki.*

6. DENDY ARIATNA AND TRI MULYANI WAHYUNINGSIH S.S., M.HUM.

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The Two Sides of an Idol's Life Represented by the Character of Hoshino Ai in the film 「押しの子 "Oshi no Ko" with the Approach of Erving Goffman's Dramaturgy Theory

The idol entertainment industry in Japan is a cultural phenomenon that attracts global attention, but behind the glittering image, there are two sides to life, some of which are not visible to the public. This study aims to explore the hidden aspects of the idol entertainment industry by using a descriptive qualitative approach. The analysis focused on the character of Hoshino Ai in the movie "Oshi no Ko" by utilizing Erving Goffman's dramaturgical theory to understand how idols and fans play their social roles in public and behind the scenes. The results revealed that there are two sides to idols' lives, which are the front stage which is the public image and the backstage which reveals a more complex private side.

Keywords: *Entertainment Industry, Idols, Two sides of life, "Oshi no Ko", Dramaturgy Theory*

Dua Sisi Kehidupan Seorang Idola yang Direpresentasikan oleh Karakter Hoshino Ai dalam film 「押しの子」 "Oshi no Ko" dengan Pendekatan Teori Dramaturgi Erving Goffman

Industri hiburan idola di Jepang merupakan fenomena budaya yang menarik perhatian dunia, namun dibalik citra gemerlapnya, terdapat dua sisi kehidupan yang sebagian tidak terlihat oleh publik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi aspek-aspek tersembunyi dari industri hiburan idola dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Analisis difokuskan pada karakter Hoshino Ai dalam film "Oshi no Ko" dengan menggunakan teori dramaturgi Erving Goffman untuk memahami bagaimana idola dan penggemar memainkan peran sosial mereka di depan umum dan di belakang layar. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua sisi kehidupan idola, yaitu panggung depan yang merupakan citra publik dan panggung belakang yang menunjukkan sisi privat yang lebih kompleks.

Kata kunci : *Industri Hiburan, Idola, Dua sisi kehidupan, "Oshi no Ko", Teori Dramaturgi*

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 4

Japanese Social and Cultural Issues (2)

Room : Giripurna Room

Moderator : Ike Iswary Lawanda

Time	Duration	Presenter
09:00 - 09:20	20 minutes	Kusumaningdyah N.H, Kartika Tiffania F. F., Muhamad Dwi Septiyanto, and Syamsul Hadi Evaluation of Machizukuri Process in The Development of Embung Setumpeng Toursim Area, Gentungan Village, Mojogedang District of Karanganyar Regency
09:20 - 09:40	20 minutes	Annisaa Nurul Atiqah and Suci Sumbawati Pengaruh Pop Culture Terhadap Peningkatan Kunjungan Wisatawan Ke Jepang
09:40 - 10:00	20 minutes	Choirul Umam Mujaddi Formation Competence Work Vocational School Students Through Teaching Factory for Internship Program Preparation to Japan
10:00 - 10:20	20 minutes	Asra Virgianita, Gibraltar Andibya Muhammad, Dary Mulyaman, and Dewi Aulia Maharani Citayam Fashion Week dalam Pandangan Generasi Millennial dan Z: Potensi Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif ala Harajuku
10:20 - 10:40	20 minutes	Parastuti Intercultural Competence of Internship Participants To Achieve Survival Ability
10:40 - 11:00	20 minutes	Lely Demiyati Analysis of Safety and Security Perceptions of Japanese Department Faculty Language and Literature National University Students participating in an Internship Program in Japan

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1. KUSUMANINGDYAH N.H, KARTIKA TIFFANIA F. F., MUHAMAD DWI SEPTIYANTO, AND SYAMSUL HADI

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Evaluation of Machizukuri Process in The Development of Embung Setumpeng Toursim Area, Gentungan Village, Mojogedang District of Karanganyar Regency

Successful sustainable regional development requires not only the efforts of formal institutions, such as the government but also active community efforts. Therefore, the involvement of the local community is a crucial aspect. This was in line with the Japanese method referred to as Machizukuri. Based on the definition by Evan (2002), Machizukuri is defined as community/neighborhood planning, which implies substantive citizen involvement in autonomous regional planning. Since 2018, the development of the Embung Setumpeng tourism area in Ampel, Gentungan Village, Mojogedang District, Karanganyar Regency has been conducted with many parties. This area development was closely related to the Machizukuri process practiced in Japan, consisting of a bottom-up voluntary process for a common welfare society.

To determine the Michizukuri active participant of the villagers, an evaluation was made through joint planning activities in developing the Embung Setumpeng master plan involving the Sebelas Maret University institution in the Matching Fund 2023 activity. The development of the master plan was the beginning of efforts to accomplish the integration of the tourism sector (Pokdarwis Embung Setumpeng), agriculture (Tani Mulyo I), and farm (Tani Mulyo V). The synergistic performance between departments has produced various results, including a grand design master plan, solar power generation, micro-hydro electricity generation, automatic water filtration, recycling of livestock manure into biogas, and the introduction of modern machinery to support organic rice production. The initial step was to conduct field observations and a transect walk, and the second step included interviews with related stakeholders. The third step was conducted a Forum Group Discussion (FGD). This research is expected to find several factors that influence the successful Machizukuri process in developing the Embung Setumpeng tourism area.

Keywords: *Machizukuri, Co-design, Village Tourism Masterplan, Rural Area*

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Evaluasi Machizukuri Pada Pengembangan Kawasan Wisata Embung Setumpeng, Desa Desa Gentungan, Kecamatan Mojogedang, Karanganyar

Keberhasilan dalam pembangunan kawasan berkelanjutan, tidak hanya dibutuhkan upaya institusi formal, seperti pemerintah, tetapi juga upaya masyarakat secara aktif. Oleh karena keterlibatan masyarakat setempat sangat penting. Hal ini sejalan dengan metode Jepang Machizukuri. Machizukuri, diterjemahkan dengan tepat oleh Evans (2002) sebagai komunitas/ perencanaan lingkungan, menyiratkan warga yang substantif keterlibatannya dalam perencanaan kewilayahan secara otonom. Sejak tahun 2018 pengembangan kawasan wisata Embung Setumpeng Dusun Ampel, Desa Gentungan, Kecamatan Mojogedang Kabupaten Karanganyar telah dilakukan dengan banyak pihak. Proses pengembangan kawasan ini tidak terlepas dari proses Machizukuri yang banyak dilakukan di Jepang, dikarenakan dilakukan secara sukarela dari *bottom-up* untuk tujuan kesejahteraan bersama.

Untuk mengetahui peran aktif machizukuri warga desa, evaluasi dilakukan melalui kegiatan perencanaan bersama dalam pengembangan masterplan Embung Setumpeng yang melibatkan institusi Universitas Sebelas Maret dalam kegiatan Matching Fund 2023. Upaya pengembangan integrasi sektor wisata (Pokdarwis Embung Setumpeng), sektor pertanian (Tani Mulyo I) dan peternakan Tani Mulyo V). Oleh karenanya program ini melibatkan 6 program studi yang berasal dari Program studi Teknik Mesin, Arsitektur, Agroteknologi, Ilmu Teknologi Pangan, Peternakan dan Biologi. Sinergisitas kinerja program studi yang terlibat menghasilkan berbagai karya antara lain *grand design master plan*, pembangkit listrik tenaga surya, pembangkit listrik mikrohidro, filtrasi air otomatis, *recycle* kotoran ternak menjadi biogas dan introduksi mesin modern untuk penunjang produksi padi organik. Tahap awal melakukan observasi lapangan dan *transect walk*, Tahap kedua dilakukan wawancara terhadap stake holder terkait, Tahap ketiga dilakukan Forum Group Discussion (FGD). Penelitian ini diharapkan mencari faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan proses Machizukuri dalam pengembangan kawasan wisata Embung Si Tumpeng.

Keywords: *Machizukuri, Co-design, Masterplan Wisata Desa, Perdesaan*

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2. ANNISAA NURUL ATIQA AND SUCI SUMBAWATI

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Pengaruh Pop Culture Terhadap Peningkatan Kunjungan Wisatawan Ke Jepang

Japan is a unique country. This uniqueness is reflected in the society being able to balance maintaining its traditional culture and even continuing to improve its popular culture. Popular culture, known as pop culture, is growing rapidly through various media, cosplay, games, songs/music, manga, drama, anime and even culinary. Pop-culture tourism is a type of tourism that is classified as a type of special interest tourism. According to the WTO, special interest tourism is special tourism in which a group of people or individuals with certain interests visit tourist attractions related to a specific subject. It is known that tourism is an industry that continues to grow and is closely linked to culture and culinary delights in each destination area. Based on this background, the focus of this study examines in more depth the influence of pop culture on increasing tourist visits to Japan. This study uses a literature review using qualitative descriptive methods to provide a more in-depth picture of the focus of the study. The results of the study were then analyzed to better understand the influence of pop culture on increasing tourist visits to Japan.

Keywords: *Influence, Pop Culture, Increased visits, Tourists, Japan*

Jepang merupakan negara unik. Keunikan tersebut tergambar dalam masyarakatnya yang bisa seimbang mempertahankan budaya tradisionalnya bahkan bisa terus meningkatkan budaya populernya. Budaya populer yang disebut dengan pop culture semakin berkembang pesat melalui berbagai media cosplay, games, lagu/music, manga, drama, anime bahkan hingga kuliner. Pop-culture tourism merupakan jenis wisata yang tergolong dalam jenis wisata minat khusus. Menurut WTO, wisata minat khusus atau special interest tourism adalah wisata khusus yang diikuti sekelompok orang atau individu dengan minat tertentu untuk mengunjungi objek wisata yang berhubungan dengan suatu subjek spesifik. Diketahui bahwa pariwisata merupakan industri yang terus berkembang dan lekat dengan budaya hingga kuliner di setiap daerah tujuannya. Berdasarkan latar belakang tersebut maka fokus studi ini mengkaji lebih mendalam pengaruh pop culture terhadap peningkatan kunjungan wisatawan ke Jepang. Studi ini menggunakan kajian literature dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk memberikan gambaran dengan lebih mendalam mengenai fokus kajian. Hasil kajian kemudian dianalisis untuk lebih mengetahui pengaruh pop culture terhadap peningkatan kunjungan wisatawan ke Jepang.

Kata Kunci: *Pengaruh, Pop Culture, Peningkatan kunjungan, Wisatawan, Jepang*

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3. CHOIRUL UMAM MUJADDI, S.PD., M.PD.

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Formation Competence Work Vocational School Students Through Teaching Factory for Internship Program Preparation to Japan

Internship Program to Japan aim for increase competence technical (hard skills) and competency soft skills in matter ethos work, discipline, responsibility and entrepreneurial spirit of the participants especially in accordance with profession / position pursued. So far aligned with objective education vocational that is to equip students with abilities science, technology and skills professional vocational as needed society and the industrial world. One strategy to realize goals This is by getting students used to carrying out productive practical learning through Teaching Factory activities at school. This research aims to determine the level of work competency of vocational school students For Internship Program Preparation to Japan.

This type of research is descriptive with a quantitative approach. Deep sample study this is the number 311 State Vocational School students in the city of Surabaya who are taking part in the Teaching Factory. Data collection uses performance sheets work. Variable data was analyzed using analysis descriptive.

The research results show job competence student relatively good with an average of 3.98 on a maximum scale of 5.00, which means that the work competency of vocational school students who take part in the Production/Service Unit program falls into the good category consisting of from 78.14% soft skills in the good category, and 59.49% The students' hard skills are in the good category. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the frequency of students who have soft skills is greater than hard skills.

Keywords: *Teaching Factory, practical learning, work competency*

Pembentukan Kompetensi Kerja Siswa SMK Melalui Teaching Factory untuk Persiapan Program Magang ke Jepang

Program Magang ke Jepang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kompetensi teknis (hard skill) dan kompetensi soft skill dalam hal etos kerja, kedisiplinan, tanggungjawab dan jiwa entrepreneurship para peserta terutama sesuai dengan kejuruan/jabatan yang diikuti. Segingga selaras dengan tujuan pendidikan kejuruan yaitu untuk membekali peserta didik dengan kemampuan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi dan kecakapan profesional kejuruan sesuai dengan kebutuhan masyarakat dan dunia industri. Salah satu strategi untuk merealisasikan tujuan tersebut yaitu dengan membiasakan siswa melaksanakan pembelajaran praktik produktif melalui kegiatan Teaching Factory di sekolah.

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kompetensi kerja siswa SMK untuk Persiapan Program Magang ke Jepang.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sejumlah 311 siswa SMK Negeri se Kota Surabaya yang sedang mengikuti Teaching Factory. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar unjuk kerja. Data variabel dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kompetensi kerja siswa tergolong baik dengan rerata sebesar 3,98 dari skala maksimal 5, yang berarti kompetensi kerja siswa SMK yang mengikuti program Unit Produksi/Jasa masuk pada katerori baik yang terdiri dari 78,14% soft skills dalam kategori baik, dan 59,49% hard skill siswa berada dalam kategori baik. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa, frekuensi siswa yang memiliki soft skills lebih besar dari hard skill.

Kata kunci: *Teaching Factory, pembelajaran praktik, kompetensi kerja*

4. ASRA VIRGIANITA, GIBRALTAR ANDIBYA MUHAMMAD, DARY MULYAMAN, AND DEWI AULIA MAHARANI

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Citayam Fashion Week Dalam Bingkai Media Massa: Analisis Diskursus

This article aims to map the mass media's framing of the CFW phenomenon, from its inception in mid-2022 to August 2023. This article uses a discourse analysis method, using news coverage data related to CFW. Since its appearance, the CFW phenomenon has attracted attention from various circles, which are the general public, business people, social media influencers, and the government. This phenomenon began with young people who came from the buffer areas of Jakarta to the Sudirman district as the city center to gather and then wear identical clothes and tended to be 'eccentric'. The mass media in this case plays a vital role in constructing and framing CFW. This framing was also disseminated by the mass media so that in the end it brought more and more people every day. The crowding of CFW also made many parties participate in commodifying CFW. In this regard, many people consider CFW to be synonymous with the Harajuku phenomenon, especially in terms of the fashion displayed and the role of the media in constructing and spreading discourse about Harajuku. In addition, the emphasis on the element of 'creativity' in fashion used in CFW can be considered as a potential form of the government's creative economy policy, but it is not. The study found that some of CFW's framing in mass media is dominated by three main discourses, namely (1) freedom of expression, (2) creative economy potential, and (3) class conflict and politicization.

Keywords: *CFW, discourse analysis, freedom of expression, Creative Economy, class conflict and politicization*

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Citayam Fashion Week Dalam Bingkai Media Massa: Analisis Diskursus

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk memetakan pembingkai media massa atas fenomena CFW, dari awal kemunculannya pada pertengahan tahun 2022 hingga Agustus 2023. Artikel ini menggunakan metode analisis diskursus, dengan menggunakan data liputan berita terkait CFW. Sejak kemunculannya, fenomena CFW telah menarik perhatian dari berbagai kalangan, baik masyarakat umum, pelaku bisnis, influencer sosial media, hingga pemerintah. Fenomena ini diawali oleh para anak muda yang datang dari daerah-daerah penyangga Jakarta ke distrik Sudirman sebagai pusat kota untuk berkumpul dan kemudian menggunakan pakaian yang identik dan cenderung ‘nyentrik’. Media massa dalam hal ini berperan sangat penting dalam mengonstruksi dan membingkai CFW. Pembingkai ini pun disebarluaskan oleh media massa sehingga pada akhirnya mendatangkan makin banyak orang setiap harinya. Ramainya CFW juga membuat banyak pihak yang turut mengkomodifikasikan CFW. Berkenaan dengan hal itu, banyak pihak yang menilai bahwa CFW ini identik dengan fenomena Harajuku, terutama dari segi fashion yang ditampilkan serta peran media dalam mengkonstruksikan dan menyebarkan diskursus perihal Harajuku. Selain itu, penekanan pada unsur ‘kreativitas’ dalam fashion yang digunakan pada CFW dapat dikonsiderasi sebagai salah satu bentuk potensi dalam kebijakan ekonomi kreatif pemerintah, tetapi kenyataannya tidak. Studi ini menemukan beberapa pembingkai CFW di media massa didominasi oleh tiga diskursus dominan utama, yakni (1) wadah kebebasan berekspresi, (2) potensi ekonomi kreatif, dan (3) konflik kelas dan politisasi.

5. PARASTUTI, M.PD., M.ED.

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Intercultural Competence of Internship Participants to Achieve Survival Ability

Japan begins to reopen to welcome foreigners. In October 2022, the Japanese Ministry of Labor, Health and Welfare stated that the number of foreign workers in Japan reached 1.8 million. The foreign workers are dominated by foreign workers from China, followed by workers from ASEAN countries such as Vietnam, the Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia. This number is certainly expected to increase every year, considering that Japan really needs foreign workers, as a result of social phenomena. The birth rate in Japan has decreased.

Providing knowledge to students who are prospective for an internship program in Japan is not enough just in the form of language knowledge. Provision in the form of knowledge of Japanese culture and habits is also very necessary. Apart from that, provision in the form of motivation and enthusiasm is also needed by students who are prospective internship participants so they can survive and work well in Japan.

This research discusses how the intercultural knowledge competency of students who are prospective internship participants is related to soft skills so that they can achieve survival abilities

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or the ability to survive in the world of work in Japan. These soft skills include communication competence and collaboration competence. Data is taken by filling in by students who are prospective internship participants. These questions, via Google Form, relate to intercultural competence and survival skills during the internship period and living in Japan.

Keywords: *Intercultural Competency, Soft Skills, Internship, Survival Ability.*

Kompetensi Intercultural Calon Peserta Internship Untuk Ketercapaian Survival Ability

Jepang mulai membuka pintunya kembali untuk menyambut orang-orang asing. Pada Oktober 2022, Kementerian Tenaga kerja, Kesehatan dan Kesejahteraan Jepang menyatakan bahwa jumlah pekerja asing di Jepang mencapai 1,8 Juta jiwa. Pekerja asing tersebut didominasi oleh perkerja asing dari Tiongkok, disusul oleh pekerja-pekerja dari negara asean seperti Vietnam, Filipina, Myanmar dan Indonesia. Jumlah ini tentu diperkirakan akan meningkat setiap tahunnya, mengingat Negara Jepang sangat membutuhkan pekerja asing, imbas fenomena sosial. Angka kelahiran di Jepang mengalami penurunan.

Pembekalan ilmu terhadap mahasiswa calon program internship ke Jepang tidak cukup hanya berupa ilmu kebahasaan saja. Pembekalan berupa pengetahuan budaya dan kebiasaan masyarakat Jepang juga sangat diperlukan. Selain itu, pembekalan berupa motivasi dan semangat juga dibutuhkan oleh mahasiswa calon peserta internship agar dapat bertahan hidup dan bekerja dengan baik di Negara Jepang.

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai bagaimana kompetensi pengetahuan antar budaya pada mahasiswa calon peserta internship terhadap softskill sehingga tercapai survival ability atau kemampuan bertahan hidup dalam dunia kerja di Jepang. Softskill tersebut meliputi kompetensi berkomunikasi dan kompetensi berkolaborasi. Data diambil dengan cara pengisian oleh mahasiswa calon peserta internship. Butir-butir pertanyaan tersebut melalui Google Form, berhubungan dengan, kompetensi intercultural, dan kemampuan survival ability saat masa internship dan hidup di Jepang

Keywords : *Kompetensi Antar Budaya, Jepang, Softskill, Internship, Survival Ability.*

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6. LELY DEMIYATI

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Analysis of Safety and Security Perceptions of Japanese Department Faculty Language and Literature National University Students participating in an Internship Program in Japan

This research aims to understand the security and safety of students when doing internships in Japan, seen from the experiences and perceptions of National University Japanese Department students who have or are currently taking part in an internship program in Japan, identifying obstacles and analyzing solutions that are obstacles related to the safety of students who will join an internship program in Japan. This research expected will become a reference and benchmark for interns and increase students' interest who will participating in internship programs in Japan. This research used questionnaire and interview techniques with 10 respondent students of the National University Japanese Department who had or were currently taking part in an internship program in Japan. The list of questions is multiple choice and open questions. The data obtained were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods. The results of this research are needed to increase interest and the number of students who will do internships in Japan and eliminate concerns regarding security when doing internships in Japan.

Keywords: *Security, Internship in Japan, Student Internship*

Analisis Persepsi Keselamatan dan Keamanan Mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Jepang Universitas Nasional yang mengikuti Program Magang di Jepang

Penelitian ini bertujuan memahami bagaimana keamanan dan keselamatan para mahasiswa ketika magang di Jepang dilihat dari pengalaman dan persepsi mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Jepang Universitas Nasional yang telah atau sedang mengikuti program magang di Jepang, mengidentifikasi hambatan dan menganalisis solusi yang menjadi hambatan terkait keamanan para mahasiswa yang akan mengikuti program magang di Jepang. Penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi referensi dan acuan bagi para pemangag dan meningkatkan minat para mahasiswa untuk mengikuti program magang ke Jepang. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik kuesioner dan wawancara dengan responden adalah 10 orang mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Jepang Universitas Nasional yang pernah atau sedang mengikuti program magang di Jepang. Daftar pertanyaan merupakan pilihan ganda dan pertanyaan terbuka. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini diperlukan dapat meningkatkan minat dan jumlah mahasiswa yang akan magang di Jepang serta menghilangkan kekhawatiran terkait keamanan ketika magang di Jepang.

Kata kunci : *Keamanan, Magang di Jepang, Mahasiswa Magang*

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 5

Japanese Social and Cultural Issues (3)

Room : Mangkunegara Room (1st Fl)

Moderator : Elisa Herawati

Time	Duration	Presenter
09:00 - 09:20	20 minutes	Agus P. Saptono Indonesian Economic Diplomacy Strategy during and Post Covid – 19 Pandemic (Indonesia – Japan Economic Diplomacy)
09:20 - 09:40	20 minutes	Putri Alpyani and Eman Suherman Perilaku Konsumen Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Produk Halal: Studi Kasus Muslim Indonesia di Kota Osaka
09:40 - 10:00	20 minutes	Yulius Thedy Retracing Japanese Philosophy’s Role in Japanese Studies Through the Problem Of Methodological Nationalism
10:00 - 10:20	20 minutes	Dwi Puspitosari, Ai Sumirah Setiawati, and Silvia Nurhayati Provision for Internship Students in Efforts to Overcome Culture Shock in Japanese Work Ethics and Culture: Case Study of Japanese Internship Students at Semarang State University
10:20 - 10:40	20 minutes	Veena Valentin and Pipiet Furisari Representation Of Yosakoi Matsuri 「よさこい祭」 Culture Introduction in “Hanayamata” Anime
10:40 - 11:00	20 minutes	Dhiyaa Nazmi Alamsyah, Anindya Koeswanto, Kusumaningdyah N.H, and Pandu Purwandaru Perancangan Co-Design Wisata Desa Dukuh Karangmojo, Delanggu, Klaten Berbasis Ekowisata
11:00 - 11:20	20 minutes	Teti Indriati Kastuti and Sugiarto Sugiarto Local Hospitality Experiences In Japan

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1. AGUS P SAPTONO, SE., M. SI

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Indonesian Economic Diplomacy Strategy During And Post Covid – 19 Pandemic (Indonesia – Japan Economic Diplomacy)

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought new colors to the lives of society, nation and state. The existence of the global COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact in various fields including human security and diplomacy. The summary of this short paper seeks to explore the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on information technology and technology (ICT) in the form of digital diplomacy. The exploration was carried out by highlighting Indonesia's economic diplomacy strategy in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and post-pandemic with the case of implementing Indonesia's economic diplomacy with Japan using digital and hybrid diplomacy during the COVID-19 pandemic and post-pandemic. The main concept in of this proposal is digital diplomacy. This concept describes the use of ICT as a mean of diplomacy, in this case economic diplomacy for state and non-state actors as well as changes at in the policy and institutional level. What is interesting is that traditional diplomacy is diplomacy in the form of face-to-face (physical encounter). With the global pandemic, diplomats must innovate by utilizing advanced technology (ICT) so that the implementation of diplomacy continues.

This paper finds various digital diplomacy activities performed by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Indonesian Representatives abroad, in this case the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo and the Indonesian Consulate General in Osaka and ITPC Osaka, Japan during the global COVID-19 pandemic and post-COVID-19 pandemic. These activities include: 1) coordination between the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo and the Indonesian Consulate General in Osaka and ITPC Osaka, Japan for the implementation of economic diplomacy using digital and hybrid diplomacy; 2) participation in virtual and hybrid business and B2B meetings with stakeholders from the business world in Japan and Indonesia to discuss various trade, investment and tourism opportunities; and 3) participation in virtual and hybrid meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other relevant ministries, BUMN and the business world (KADIN) to discuss the follow-up of the economic diplomacy opportunities (TTI) in question.

The author is of the view that the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic in the ICT sector is reflected in the digital and hybrid diplomacy in the implementation of Indonesia's economic diplomacy, in this case the implementation of Indonesia's economic diplomacy with Japan. The global COVID-19 pandemic has changed the means and tools used by Indonesian diplomats to gather information, approach/lobby, negotiate, follow up and oversee economic diplomacy issues. Online/virtual (during the Covid-19 pandemic 2020 – 2021) and hybrid online and offline meetings (post Covid-19 pandemic in 2022) are optimized, so that the implementation of Indonesia's economic diplomacy continues to run optimally.

The question that arises is whether hybrid diplomacy will continue to be used in the future in the implementation of Indonesian diplomacy?

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2. PUTRI ALPYANI AND EMAN SUHERMAN

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“Perilaku Konsumen Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Produk Halal : Studi Kasus Muslim Indonesia di Kota Osaka”

The aim of this research is to describe the behavior and factors that influence Muslim consumers from Indonesia in purchasing halal products in Japan, especially in the city of Osaka.

Data analysis in this research used Philip Kotler's consumer behavior theory model with data collection methods using questionnaires and interviews. The majority of informants are students who have continued their studies in the city of Osaka for more than 2 years.

The results of this research show that the majority of Indonesian Muslim consumers' behavior in purchasing halal products in Osaka City, namely (1) shopping, cooking and preparing food supplies, (2) still using halal products even though they are expensive, (3) buying products in stores, supermarkets and restaurants that sell halal products, (4) pay attention to and check halal labels, (5) and buy or order halal food at restaurants when eating outside the home. The factors that influence their decisions are, (1) religious factors, (2) social factors, (3) cultural factors, (4) personal factors, (5) and psychological factors.

Keywords: Indonesian Muslims, halal products, consumer behavior, Osaka city

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan mengenai perilaku dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi konsumen muslim yang berasal dari Indonesia dalam membeli produk halal di Jepang khususnya di kota Osaka.

Analisis data pada penelitian ini digunakan teori perilaku konsumen model Philip Kotler dengan metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan wawancara. Mayoritas informan merupakan mahasiswa yang melanjutkan studi di kota Osaka selama lebih dari 2 tahun.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas perilaku konsumen muslim Indonesia dalam membeli produk halal di kota osaka, yaitu (1) berbelanja, memasak, dan menyiapkan persediaan makanan, (2) tetap menggunakan produk halal meskipun mahal, (3) membeli produk di toko, supermarket, dan restoran yang menjual produk halal, (4) memperhatikan dan memeriksa label halal, (5) dan membeli atau memesan makanan halal di restoran ketika makan di luar rumah. Adapun faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keputusan mereka yaitu, (1) faktor agama, (2) faktor sosial, (3) faktor budaya, (4) faktor pribadi, (5) dan faktor psikologi.

Kata kunci: muslim Indonesia, produk halal, perilaku konsumen, kota Osaka

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3. YULIUS THEDY

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Retracing Japanese Philosophy’s Role in Japanese Studies through the Problem of Methodological Nationalism

It is quite undeniable that Japanese Philosophy remains somewhat foreign within the realm of Japanese Studies itself. This problem emanates from two perspectives. Firstly, the identity of Japanese philosophy as a distinct field of study is still viewed sceptically in the face of the study of Japanese Intellectual History and even within the study of Philosophy itself. On the other hand, despite various fluctuations within contemporary Japanese Studies, it seems to be more established as a part of science that has become detached from philosophy. This paper endeavors to retrace the potential contributions of Japanese philosophy to Japanese Studies at large, with a specific focus on the issue of methodological nationalism. The methodological nationalism concern, as argued by Rots (2023), primarily highlights the orientation or trajectory of Japanese Studies that legitimizes Japan as a singular, unique, and inherently self-evident, without duly considering the significance of regional and transnational interconnections. In addressing this issue, Japanese philosophy is meant to play two pivotal roles. Firstly, Japanese philosophy needs to function as a critical awareness capable of evaluating the term 'Japan' employed in every instance of Japanese Studies activity. Secondly, in addition to the imperative need for comparative and interdisciplinary studies in Japanese Studies to acknowledge regional and transnational interconnections, Japanese philosophy can also contribute a self-reflective ability to underscore the conceptual interconnectedness within Japanese Studies for science in a broader context.

Keywords: *Japanese Philosophy, Japanese Studies, Methodological Nationalism, Critical Awareness, Self-Reflective Ability*

Upaya Penelusuran Kembali Peran Filsafat Jepang dalam Studi Jepang Melalui Persoalan Nasionalisme Metodologis

Sulit untuk dipungkiri bahwa Filsafat Jepang masih dianggap sebagai benda asing di dalam Studi Jepang itu sendiri. Permasalahan ini timbul dari dua sisi. Di sisi pertama, identitas filsafat Jepang sebagai suatu studi itu sendiri masih dipandang secara skeptis di hadapan studi Sejarah Pemikiran Jepang dan bahkan studi Filsafat itu sendiri. Di sisi lain, kendati ada berbagai gejolak dalam arus Studi Jepang terkini, studi ini tampak lebih mapan sebagai bagian dari ilmu pengetahuan yang sudah terlepas dari filsafat. Tulisan ini merupakan upaya penelusuran kembali peran yang dapat disumbang oleh Filsafat Jepang di dalam Studi Jepang secara lebih luas dengan berfokus pada



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persoalan nasionalisme metodologis. Persoalan nasionalisme metodologis yang diargumentasikan oleh Rots (2023) utamanya menunjukkan orientasi atau arah Studi Jepang yang melegitimasi Jepang sebagai suatu identitas yang singular, unik, dan benar pada dirinya (self-evident) tanpa mempertimbangkan signifikansi keterhubungan regional dan transnasional. Dalam upaya penelusuran tersebut, Filsafat Jepang dimaksudkan dalam dua peran utama untuk menjawab tantangan persoalan nasionalisme metodologis dalam Studi Jepang. Pertama, Filsafat Jepang perlu menjadi suatu kesadaran kritis yang mampu mengevaluasi term ‘Jepang’ yang digunakan dalam setiap ihwal aktivitas Studi Jepang. Kedua, selain perlunya studi komparatif dan interdisipliner dalam studi Jepang untuk memberikan signifikansi keterhubungan regional dan transnasional, Filsafat Jepang juga dapat menyumbang suatu kemampuan refleksi diri untuk menunjukkan signifikansi keterhubungan konseptual di dalam studi Jepang bagi ilmu pengetahuan secara lebih luas.

Kata kunci: *Filsafat Jepang, Studi Jepang, Nasionalisme Metodologis, Kesadaran Kritis, Kemampuan Refleksi Diri*

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4. DWI PUSPITOSARI, AI SUMIRAH SETIAWATI, AND SILVIA NURHAYATI

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Provision for Internship Students in Efforts to Overcome Culture Shock in Japanese Work Ethics and Culture: Case Study of Japanese Internship Students at Semarang State University

The internship program is a valuable opportunity for students to gain real-world work experience before graduation. One country that is often the destination for internship programs is Japan. However, it cannot be avoided that culture shock is standard for students undergoing internships in foreign countries such as Japan. This article will discuss the culture shock experienced by internship students in Japan, especially regarding the work culture in Japan, as well as the necessary provisions to prepare physically and mentally to strengthen personal security. The research method was carried out qualitatively. The approach taken in this research is descriptive, with the aim of researchers being able to present events in more depth. The informants in this research were 15 students from the Japanese Language Education Study Program at Semarang State University, consisting of students who had completed the internship program and students currently undergoing an internship in Japan. Data collection techniques will use online questionnaires (Google form), in-depth Zoom application interviews with students still experiencing internships, and documentation studies using archives in journals, photos, and activity reports during the training.

The discussion will start with which stages of Culture Shock are experienced by students (Honeymoon Stage, Frustration Stage, Adjustment Stage, Acceptance Stage) as well as the types of Culture Shock participated in Japanese work ethics and culture, the impact of Culture Shock on the performance of internship students and What are the ways/strategies for students to overcome them? These results will be the basis for a review of the university as the provider of internship human resources to evaluate the provision that must be carried out for students to strengthen their physical and mental safety.

Keywords: *Providing Internship Students, Culture Shock, Japanese Work Ethics and Culture*

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Pembekalan Terhadap Mahasiswa Internship Dalam Upaya Mengatasi Culture Shock pada Etika dan Budaya Kerja Jepang: Studi Kasus Mahasiswa Internship Jepang Universitas Negeri Semarang

Program internship merupakan kesempatan yang sangat berharga bagi mahasiswa untuk mendapatkan pengalaman kerja di dunia nyata sebelum lulus perkuliahan. Salah satu negara yang sering menjadi tujuan program internship adalah Jepang. Namun, tidak dapat dihindari bahwa culture shock adalah hal yang umum bagi mahasiswa yang menjalani internship di negara asing seperti Jepang. Artikel ini akan membahas tentang culture shock yang dialami oleh mahasiswa internship di Jepang terutama pada kebudayaan kerja di Jepang, serta pembekalan yang dirasa penting untuk mempersiapkan fisik dan mental sebagai bentuk penguatan keamanan diri. Metode penelitian dilakukan dengan kualitatif. Pendekatan yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah secara deskriptif dengan tujuan peneliti dapat menyajikan peristiwa secara lebih mendalam. Informan dalam penelitian ini sejumlah 15 mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Universitas Negeri Semarang yang terdiri dari mahasiswa yang telah menyelesaikan program internship dan mahasiswa yang tengah menjalani internship di Jepang. Teknik dalam pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan angket online (google form), wawancara mendalam menggunakan aplikasi zoom terhadap mahasiswa yang masih menjalani internship, serta studi dokumentasi dengan memanfaatkan arsip berupa jurnal, foto dan laporan kegiatan selama pelaksanaan internship.

Pembahasan akan dimulai dari tahapan Culture Shock mana yang dialami oleh para mahasiswa (Honeymoon Stage, Frustration Stage, Adjustment Stage, Acceptance Stage) serta jenis Culture Shock yang dialami pada etika dan budaya kerja Jepang, dampak yang timbul dari Culture Shock terhadap kinerja mahasiswa internship serta bagaimana cara/ strategi para mahasiswa dalam mengatasinya. Hal ini akan menjadi dasar tinjauan ulang bagi universitas selaku penyedia sumber daya manusia internship untuk mengevaluasi pembekalan yang harus dilakukan terhadap mahasiswa dalam upaya penguatan keamanan diri baik secara fisik maupun mental.

Kata Kunci: Pembekalan Mahasiswa Internship, Culture Shock, Etika dan Budaya Kerja Jepang

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5. VEENA VALENTIN AND PIPIET FURISARI

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Representation of Yosakoi Matsuri 「よさこい祭り」 Culture Introduction in “Hanayamata” Anime

Japan is a country with a thousand cultures that can be introduced to the world, one of the famous cultures from Japan is a festival that has been held almost every month in different cities. Yosakoi Matsuri or Yosakoi Festival is one of the festivals that is considered not widely known to the public. In the anime Hanayamata, this Festival is represented in the form of a cultural introduction that is presented lightly but still meaningful from each episode. This research uses a qualitative research method technique with a Content Analysis approach which aims to introduce Japanese culture through media that is fun and easy for the audience to understand from Hanayamata Anime. The results showed that the introduction of Yosakoi Culture contained in the Hanayamata Anime was represented through several scenes that contained dialog that explained the meaning of Yosakoi, the tools used, to the stages in making Yosakoi dances to be worthy of being displayed at a Festival. Japanese Culture, Festival, Yosakoi, Hanayamat

Keyword : *Representation, Japanese Culture, Festival, Yosakoi, Hanayamata*

Representasi Pengenalan Budaya Yosakoi Matsuri 「よさこい祭り」 pada Anime “Hanayamata”

Jepang merupakan negeri dengan seribu budaya yang dapat dikenalkan pada dunia, salah satu budaya terkenal dari Jepang ialah festival yang telah diadakan hampir setiap bulan di kota yang berbeda. Yosakoi Matsuri atau Festival Yosakoi menjadi salah satu festival yang dinilai belum banyak diketahui khalayak ramai. Dalam anime Hanayamata, Festival ini direpresentasikan dalam bentuk pengenalan budaya yang disajikan secara ringan namun tetap bermakna dari setiap episodnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan Content Analysis (Analisis isi) yang bertujuan untuk mengenalkan budaya Jepang melalui media yang menyenangkan dan mudah di pahami oleh penonton dari Anime Hanayamata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengenalan Budaya Yosakoi yang terdapat dalam Anime Hanayamata direpresentasikan melalui beberapa scene yang terdapat dialog yang telah menjelaskan pengertian dari Yosakoi, alat - alat yang digunakan, hingga pada tahapan dalam membuat tarian Yosakoi untuk layak ditampilkan dalam sebuah Festival.

Kata kunci : *Representasi, Budaya Jepang, Festival, Yosakoi, Hanayamata*

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6. **DHIYAA NAZMI ALAMSYAH, ANINDYA KOESWANTO, KUSUMANINGDYAH N.H, AND PANDU PURWANDARU**

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Perancangan Co-Design Wisata Desa Dukuh Karangmojo, Delanggu, Klaten Berbasis Ekowisata

Delanggu Sub-district, Klaten was synonymous with Rojolele Rice in the past. But now the situation is not the same. To restore the community to be moved to replant Rojolele Rice, since 2020 activities related to Rojo Lele Rice knowledge have been initiated by a cross-community in Dukuh Karangmojo, Sebrang Village. This advocacy process becomes a thematic of human security. How community security can build an inclusive society in overcoming problems together related to exploring the knowledge of Rojolele Rice in Delanggu. This research aims to identify the process of cross-stakeholders in Sebrang Village re-energising Rojo Lele Rice knowledge advocacy since 2020 with various activities. Building community safety in Sebrang Village, including co-designing the edu park masterplan for Karangmojo Village. Co-designing with users is the focus of this activity. Co-designing is not a new thing at all, as it has been widely done in Japan. The roles of researchers, designers, and users are evolving in design research as it moves from a user-centred approach to co-design. The first stage involved mapping an inventory of both physical and non-physical village potential. The second stage was to conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) with cross-communities. The results of the FGDs were then synthesised into joint planning recommendations for the Delanggu Ecotourism masterplan.

Keyword: *Co-Design, Community Resilience, Eco-Tourism, Delanggu Village*

Kecamatan Delanggu, Klaten identik sebagai kantong penghasil Beras Rojolele pada masanya. Namun, saat ini keadaannya tidak sama. Untuk mengembalikan masyarakat dapat tergerak menanam kembali Padi Rojolele, sejak tahun 2020, telah diinisiasi kegiatan terkait pengetahuan Padi Rojolele oleh lintas komunitas di Dukuh Karangmojo, Desa Sebrang. Proses advokasi ini menjadi tematik keamanan manusia, bagaimana keamanan komunitas bisa membangun masyarakat yang inklusi dalam mengatasi masalah bersama-sama terkait menggali pengetahuan Padi Rojolele di Delanggu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi proses lintas stakeholders di Desa Sebrang kembali menggiatkan advokasi pengetahuan Padi Rojo Lele sejak tahun 2020 dengan beragam aktivitas. Membangun keamanan komunitas di Desa Sebrang, termasuk di dalamnya melakukan kegiatan perancangan bersama (co-design) masterplan edupark Dukuh Karangmojo. Merancang bersama dengan pengguna (users) menjadi titik berat di kegiatan ini. Perancangan bersama bukanlah hal yang baru sama sekali, karena hal ini telah banyak dilakukan di Jepang. Peran peneliti, desainer, dan

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pengguna (users) berkembang dalam penelitian desain karena bergerak dari pendekatan yang berpusat pada pengguna ke desain bersama-sama. Tahap pertama yang dilakukan berupa pemetaan inventori potensi desa baik fisik maupun non-fisik. Tahap kedua melakukan focus group discussion (FGD) bersama lintas komunitas. Hasil FGD kemudian disintesis menjadi rekomendasi perencanaan bersama masterplan Ekowisata Delanggu

Kata Kunci : *Ketahanan Komunitas, Eko Wisata, Desa Delanggu*

7. TETI INDRIATI KASTUTI AND SUGIARTO SUGIARTO

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Local Hospitality Experiences in Japan

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the experiences of tourists regarding local hospitality and to propose types of Japanese hospitality from the perspective of international tourists. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with tourists who visited several tourist destinations in Japan. The interview transcripts were analysed for content and coded into various themes that depict local hospitality. The research unveiled several elements that portray Japanese local hospitality. These elements are categorized into different themes. By employing the Japanese local hospitality factors identified in this paper, future studies can measure the impact of preliminary local hospitality factors on unforgettable experiences in quantitative research. The research outcomes have implications for both commercial hospitality and destination management. By leveraging local hospitality elements in operations and human resource management practices, commercial tourist destinations can establish strong emotional bonds with guests, thereby fostering loyalty through these connections. Although hospitality has been studied in various prior research, local hospitality has not been thoroughly explored in the tourism domain. This study presents and discusses empirical findings and proposes types of Japanese local hospitality.

Keywords: *hospitality, local hospitality, commercial hospitality, omotenashi, destination.*

Pengalaman Keramahan Lokal di Jepang

Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk menyelidiki pengalaman para wisatawan terhadap keramahan lokal dan menawarkan tipe keramahan Jepang berdasarkan sudut pandang wisatawan internasional. Wawancara semi-struktural dilakukan dengan para wisatawan yang mengunjungi

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beberapa destinasi wisata di Jepang. Transkrip wawancara dianalisis kontennya dan dikodekan ke dalam berbagai tema yang menggambarkan keramahan lokal. Temuan penelitian mengungkapkan beberapa elemen yang menggambarkan keramahan lokal Jepang. Elemen-elemen ini dikelompokkan ke dalam tema yang berbeda. Dengan menggunakan faktor-faktor keramahan lokal Jepang yang diidentifikasi dalam makalah ini, penelitian masa depan dapat mengukur dampak dari faktor-faktor pendahuluan keramahan lokal terhadap pengalaman tak terlupakan dalam studi kuantitatif. Temuan-temuan penelitian memiliki implikasi baik untuk keramahan komersial maupun manajemen destinasi. Dengan memanfaatkan elemen-elemen keramahan lokal dalam operasional dan praktik manajemen sumber daya manusia, destinasi wisata komersial dapat menciptakan ikatan emosional yang kuat dengan tamu sehingga menciptakan loyalitas melalui hubungan ini. Meskipun keramahan telah diteliti dalam berbagai studi sebelumnya, keramahan lokal belum sepenuhnya dijelajahi dalam bidang pariwisata. Studi ini menyajikan dan membahas temuan empiris dan menawarkan tipe keramahan lokal Jepang.

Kata kunci: *keramahan, keramahan lokal, keramahan komersial, omotenashi, destinasi.*

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 6

Japanese Language and Learning Method Issues (1)

Room : Jodhipati Room

Moderator : Meizar Abdullah

Time	Duration	Presenter
09:00 - 09:20	20 minutes	Muthia Farida and Yanuar Luthi Rohman Rancangan UI/UX Design Aplikasi Pembelajaran Bahasa Jepang Pada Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang UNNES Angkatan 2021 Menggunakan Metode Design Thinking
09:20 - 09:40	20 minutes	Gestri Galuheana and Herniwati Herniwati Analisis Makna Kanyouku yang Menggunakan Unsur Kata Te, Kata, Ude, Yubi, Hiji (肩、腕、指、肘)
09:40 - 10:00	20 minutes	Annisa Qamara Tasman, Dedi Sutedi, and Linna Meilia Rasiban The Contrastive Analysis of Chiisai and Kecil Adjective in Japanese and Indonesian
10:00 - 10:20	20 minutes	Khansa Belva Salmawan and Bembi Mulia Ramadhani Problems of Dokkai Learning in Marugoto A1 Book: Students Perspectives at Al-Azhar University Indonesia
10:20 - 10:40	20 minutes	Putu Dewi Merlyna Yuda Pramesti, and I Gusti Ayu Niken Launingtia Gender Differentiation in the Use of Japanese
10:40 - 11:00	20 minutes	Anak Agung Ayu Dian Andriyani, Ida Ayu Putri Gita Ardiantari Implementasi Ragam Hormat Keigo dalam Konsep Uchi Soto

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1. MUTHIA FARIDA AND YANUAR LUTHI ROHMAN

Universitas Negeri Semarang

UI/UX Design Japanese Language Learning Application for Japanese Language Education Students at UNNES Class of 2021 Using the Design Thinking Method

UI/UX are two components that are interrelated with each other. User Interface (UI) emphasises the aesthetics of the display, including excellent and complementary colour selection, and other elements that enhance the appeal of an application or website. Meanwhile, User Experience (UX) is the entire set of processes experienced by users when using the system, in contrast to UI which is a graphical display of an interface. In practice, UI/UX can be implemented into various things, one of which is learning media.

This research aims to produce a product and know how to make a product design display application for Figma-based kanji learning application. The product produced from this research is a mobile application design prototype that contains images, a list of kanji letters, audio buttons, how to read, quiz as a complement to the learning media design. This research uses an R&D (Research and Development) approach or development research that aims to produce a product, and the method used to create a mobile application design is Design Thinking. Design Thinking is an iterative process to understand users, challenge assumptions, redefine problems, and create innovative solutions that designers can create in the form of prototypes. The main focus in the Design Thinking method is the interests of humans as users. This method is divided into five stages, namely Empathize, Ideate, Define, Prototype, and Test.

Keyword: *UI/UX, Design, Aplikasi, Kanji, Mahasiswa UNNES*

Rancangan UI/UX Design Aplikasi Pembelajaran Bahasa Jepang Pada Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang UNNES Angkatan 2021 Menggunakan Metode Design Thinking

Pemelajar bahasa Jepang di Indonesia mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya. Peningkatan peminat terhadap bahasa Jepang menjadi perhatian dalam pembelajaran di Perguruan Tinggi. Proses pembelajaran bahasa sasaran dapat dipengaruhi budaya pemelajar. Demikian juga dalam pembelajaran bahasa Jepang khususnya keterampilan berbicara mahasiswa sering dipengaruhi budaya asal (Indonesia) Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh budaya pemelajar terhadap penguasaan keterampilan berbicara dan budaya apa saja yang mempengaruhi penguasaan keterampilan berbicara bahasa Jepang.

Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, tes dan observasi. Kuesioner dilakukan untuk memperoleh data pengaruh budaya Indonesia terhadap penguasaan keterampilan berbicara. Metode tes dilakukan untuk mengetahui data penguasaan keterampilan berbicara bahasa Jepang dan observasi untuk memperoleh data budaya Indonesia yang seperti apa yang dapat mempengaruhi penguasaan keterampilan berbicara bahasa Jepang.

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Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan menunjukkan budaya Indonesia berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap penguasaan keterampilan berbicara bahasa Jepang sebesar 41,9 persen. Budaya Indonesia yang mempengaruhi penguasaan kosa kata diantaranya adalah budaya saat memperkenalkan diri. Saat memperkenalkan diri indikator sikap, situasi dan apa saja yang perlu ditanyakan merupakan hal yang dapat mempengaruhi penguasaan keterampilan berbicara.

Kata Kunci: *UI/UX, Design, Aplikasi, Kanji, Mahasiswa UNNES*

2. GESTRI GALUHEANA AND HERNIWATI HERNIWATI

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Analisis Makna Kanyouku Yang Menggunakan Unsur Kata Te, Kata, Ude, Yubi, Hiji

This study was conducted to analyse the meaning of Japanese idioms (kanyouku) that focus on the use of limbs (shoulder, arm, finger, elbow). This study was inspired by previous research that examined Japanese idioms that use the limbs of the hand 'te'. The purpose of this study is to analyse and find out the meaning of idioms, so that Japanese learners can avoid using idioms incorrectly. The research method used to analyse the idioms is descriptive qualitative by describing the lexical meaning and idiomatic meaning. The conclusion obtained from this research is that Japanese idioms that use the word (Shoulder, Arm, Finger, Elbow) use a lot of metaphors.

Keywords: *Kanyouku, Body Part, Meaning, figure of speech.*

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis makna idiom Bahasa Jepang (kanyouku) yang berfokus pada penggunaan anggota badan yaitu (bahu, lengan, jari, siku). Penelitian ini terinspirasi dari penelitian sebelumnya yang meneliti tentang idiom Bahasa Jepang yang menggunakan bagian anggota badan tangan 'te'. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis dan mengetahui makna idiom, sehingga pembelajar Bahasa Jepang terhindar dari penggunaan idiom yang salah. Metode penelitian yang digunakan untuk menganalisa idiom adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan mendeskripsikan makna leksikal dan makna idiomatik. Kesimpulan yang didapat dari penelitian ini yaitu, idiom Bahasa Jepang yang menggunakan kata (Bahu, Lengan, Jari, Siku) banyak menggunakan majas Metafora.

Kata Kunci: *Kanyouku, Anggota Badan, Makna, Majas.*

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3. **ANNISA QAMARA TASMAN, DEDI SUTEDI, AND LINNA MEILIA RASIBAN**
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The Contrastive Analysis Of Chiisai And Kecil Adjective In Japanese And Indonesian

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kata sifat chiisai dalam bahasa Jepang dan kata sifat kecil dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis persamaan dan perbedaan kata sifat chiisai dalam bahasa Jepang dan kata sifat kecil dalam bahasa Indonesia ditinjau dari kajian semantik (makna). Untuk melihat persamaan dan perbedaan kata sifat chiisai dan kecil digunakan teknik padanan yang mengacu pada fenomena kebahasaan oleh Koyanagi. Data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan jitsurei dari asahi.com, yahoo.co.jp, detik.com dan tribunnews.com. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan 7 persamaan dan 1 perbedaan antara kata sifat chiisai dan kata sifat kecil. Persamaan maknanya mengandung bentuk kecil, ukuran kecil, sedikit, muda, volume rendah, tidak penting, dan hilang keberanian. Sedangkan perbedaan maknanya yaitu khawatir terhadap hal-hal sepele. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan fenomena kebahasaan yaitu fenomena icchi dan shinki.

Kata kunci: *Analisis kontrastif, semantik, chiisai, kecil, fenomena kebahasaan*

This study discusses the contrastive analysis of the adjective chiisai in Japanese and the adjective kecil in Indonesian. This study aims to describe and analyze the similarities and differences between chiisai adjective in Japanese and kecil adjective in Indonesian in terms of the study of semantic (meaning). To see the similarities and differences between chiisai and kecil adjectives, the equivalent technique was used which refers to linguistic phenomena by Koyanagi. Data in this study uses jitsurei from asahi.com, yahoo.co.jp, detik.com and tribunnews.com. The results of this study found 7 similarities and 1 differences between chiisai adjective and kecil adjective. The similarity of meaning contains small shape, small size, few, young, low volume, unimportant, and lost bravery. Meanwhile, there are two different meanings, namely worry about trivial things. In addition, this study found linguistic phenomena is the icchi and shinki phenomena.

Keywords: *Contrastive analysis, semantic, chiisai, kecil, linguistic phenomena*

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4. KHANSA BELVA SALMAWAN AND BEMBI MULIA RAMADHANI

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Problems of Dokkai Learning in Marugoto A1 Book: Students Perspectives at Al-Azhar University Indonesia

The ability to read a language fluently is a skill that needs to be trained, get used and is essential to support other basic language skills, especially speaking and writing. In the current educational context, mastering a foreign language—specifically, Japanese—has become a crucial subject. Marugoto A1 textbooks are one of the popular options for teaching the Japanese Language in numerous educational institutions. This research will use a qualitative descriptive with a questionnaire as a method for primary data collection. This research intends to analyze problems that appear during the Japanese Language reading learning process using Marugoto A1 books, viewed from the Japanese beginner-level student’s perspective at Al-Azhar University Indonesia. The result of this study indicates that, in Marugoto beginner-level books, Romaji letters are still used, which deters learners from reading Hiragana and Katakana. Furthermore, there’s only a few texts in Marugoto book so the learner feels like they’re not reading enough. Then, the absence of vocabulary list in Marugoto A1 book causes the students to feel difficulty comprehending the text based on the vocabulary that they learn. The research’s findings indicate that there are still some issues that need to be resolved in the Japanese Language reading process using Marugoto A1 Book. In an attempt to improve the students’ learning of Japanese, Japanese Language teacher and the learning materials provider hopefully can find valuable insight in this research’s recommendation, such as reducing the use of Romaji, lengthening the text, and adding the vocabulary in the Marugoto textbooks.

Keywords: *reading, Japanese beginner learner, Marugoto A1*

Problematika Pembelajaran Dokkai dalam Buku Marugoto A1: Pandangan Mahasiswa Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia

Kemampuan untuk membaca sebuah bahasa dengan fasih adalah kemampuan yang perlu dilatih dan dibiasakan hal ini sangat penting untuk mendukung kemampuan bahasa yang lain, terutama untuk berbicara dan menulis. Pengembangan keterampilan membaca dalam bahasa asing, khususnya bahasa Jepang, menjadi topik penting dalam konteks pendidikan saat ini. Buku teks seperti Marugoto A1 telah menjadi salah satu pilihan populer dalam pengajaran bahasa Jepang di berbagai institusi pendidikan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan angket sebagai metode pengumpulan data utama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis apa saja problematika yang muncul selama proses pembelajaran membaca bahasa Jepang dengan menggunakan buku Marugoto A1, dilihat dari perspektif mahasiswa pemelajar bahasa Jepang pemula

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Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah pertama, dalam buku marugoto pemula masih terdapat beberapa huruf romaji yang membuat pemelajar merasa kurang termotivasi untuk membaca huruf hiragana dan katakana. Selanjutnya, wacana dalam buku Marugoto hanya sedikit sehingga hal ini menyebabkan mahasiswa merasa kurang dalam membaca bahasa Jepang. Lalu, tidak adanya daftar kosakata di dalam Buku Marugoto A1 yang menyebabkan mahasiswa merasa kesulitan dalam memahami teks berdasarkan kosakata yang mereka pelajari. Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa ada beberapa problematika yang perlu diatasi dalam pembelajaran membaca bahasa Jepang menggunakan buku Marugoto A1. Saran dari penelitian berupa pengurangan romaji, wacana yang sedikit dibuat lebih Panjang, dan kosakata yang dimasukkan ke dalam buku Marugoto A1 ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pandangan berharga bagi pengajar bahasa Jepang dan penyedia materi pembelajaran dalam upaya meningkatkan kualitas pembelajaran bahasa Jepang bagi mahasiswa.

Kata kunci: *membaca, pemelajar Bahasa Jepang pemula, Marugoto A1*

5. **PUTU DEWI MERLYNA YUDA PRAMESTI, I GUSTI AYU NIKEN LAUNINGTIA**
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Gender Differentiation In The Use Of Japanese

Language are very diverse, due to the existence of a pluralistic society. Language pluralism is seen from several factors such as age, sex, social status, environment, and so on. Language also changes from time to time because society always experiences developments from time to time. Language is closely related to the people who use the language and also to their culture. Gender not only influences family and community issues, but also influences cultural fields such as literature, film, images, etc. Apart from that, gender also appears in the linguistic aspect. This article uses qualitative descriptive approach, because the linguistic data found is analyzed and then presented descriptively. The data collection method used in this research is the note taking method because the author records the data found on a note sheet (Sudaryanto, 2015). In Japanese women are considered weak creatures, and all priorities in life are based on men. Japanese woman today have a position far below men. This is proven by the Kanji characters which are related to elements of female character which always have a negative nuance, besides that the proverbs use by Japanese society to this day contain many things that demean the position of woman. On the other hand, to gain recognition in the social field Japanese women choose to use more standard varieties in speaking with their interlocutors (men).

Key word : *differentiation, gender, and Japanese language*

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Diferensiasi Jender Dalam Pemakaian Bahasa Jepang

Bahasa sangat beragam, dikarenakan keberadaan masyarakat yang bersifat majemuk. Kemajemukan bahasa dilihat dari beberapa faktor seperti usia, jenis kelamin (jender), status sosial, lingkungan, dan lain sebagainya. Bahasa juga mengalami perubahan dari waktu ke waktu dikarenakan masyarakatnya yang selalu mengalami perkembangan dari waktu ke waktu. Bahasa berkaitan erat dengan masyarakat pemakai bahasa tersebut dan juga dengan kebudayaannya. Jender tidak hanya berpengaruh pada masalah keluarga dan masyarakat, tetapi berpengaruh juga pada bidang kebudayaan seperti sastra, film, gambar, dan lain-lain. Selain itu jender juga muncul dalam aspek kebahasaan. Tulisan ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, karena data-data kebahasaan yang ditemukan dianalisis kemudian dipaparkan secara deskriptif. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode catat karena penulis mencatat data-data yang ditemukan ke dalam lembar catatan (Sudaryanto, 2015). Dalam bahasa Jepang wanita dianggap sebagai makhluk lemah, dan segala prioritas dalam kehidupan adalah bersumber pada kaum pria. Wanita Jepang di masa kini memiliki kedudukan yang jauh di bawah pria. Hal tersebut dibuktikan dari karakter kanji yang berhubungan dengan unsur karakter wanita yang selalu memiliki nuansa negatif, selain itu peribahasa yang dipakai oleh masyarakat Jepang hingga kini banyak memuat hal-hal yang merendahkan kedudukan kaum wanita. Di lain sisi untuk mendapat pengakuan dalam bidang sosial wanita Jepang memilih lebih banyak menggunakan ragam standar dalam bertutur dengan lawan bicara (pria).

Kata kunci : *diferensiasi, jender, bahasa Jepang*

6. ANAK AGUNG AYU DIAN ANDRIYANI, IDA AYU PUTRI GITA ARDIANTARI

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Implementasi Ragam Hormat Keigo Dalam Konsep Uchi Soto

Keigo is a form of respect that aims to respect the interlocutor by paying attention to the position of the “inner” uchi and “outer” soto groups. This qualitative research describes various forms of respect when positioning a speech partner based on the uchi soto concept. The source of research data was taken from dialogue texts prepared by students in a one-semester business Japanese course in the Japanese literature study program at Mahasaraswati University, Denpasar. Primary data was in the form of dialogue that has been prepared for later practice in role playing, containing a variety of respects and the implementation of the uchi soto concept in Japanese culture. The observation method used data collection techniques through listening, taking notes and recording various interactions that occur. The analytical method focused on the speech partner so that the pragmatic matching method

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becomes the analysis guide. The analysis results were described using ordinary words. This research found the use of various forms of teineigo, sonkeigo, kenjougo aimed at business partners according to their position as outsiders in the soto concept. However, it was found that there was a reverse concept with the Japanese concept of the uchi position which had been prepared by the students. In the context of this situation, the dialogue was structured, using a variety of languages in the form of sonkeigo and teineigo because apart from ability, there were also differences in the mindset, habits and culture of Indonesian society that positioned superiors, parents, or the elders of the family become respectable so that the variety of language used is also a form of respect. This condition results in a pattern of structuring dialogue that refers to one's own family members which automatically positions them high because it implements local culture which is inversely proportional to the Japanese concept of uchi soto. This condition contributes to the fact that cultural differences require teachers to be more observant in providing cultural understanding to students in order to avoid misunderstandings in communication.

Keywords: *variety of respect, uchi soto concept, different cultures, position*

Keigo merupakan ragam hormat yang bertujuan untuk menghormati mitra tutur dengan memperhatikan posisi kelompok uchi “dalam” maupun soto “luar”. Penelitian kualitatif ini mendeskripsikan ragam hormat ketika memposisikan mitra tutur berdasarkan pada konsep uchi soto. Sumber data penelitian diambil dari naskah dialog yang disusun mahasiswa, mata kuliah bahasa Jepang bisnis selama satu semester pada program studi sastra Jepang Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar. Data primer berupa dialog yang telah disusun untuk nantinya dipraktikkan untuk bermain peran, mengandung ragam hormat serta implementasi konsep uchi soto dalam budaya Jepang. Metode observasi dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui cara menyimak, mencatat serta merekam berbagai interaksi yang terjadi. Metode analisis memfokuskan pada mitra tutur sehingga metode padan pragmatik menjadi pedoman analisis. Hasil analisis dideskripsikan menggunakan kata-kata biasa. Penelitian ini menemukan penggunaan ragam bentuk teineigo, sonkeigo, kenjougo ditujukan kepada mitra bisnia sesuai posisi sebagai pihak luar dalam konsep soto. Namun ditemukan adanya konsep terbalik dengan konsep Jepang pada posisi uchi yang telah disusun oleh siswa.. Konteks situasi ini dialog disusun, menggunakan ragam bahasa bentuk sonkeigo dan teineigo karena selain kemampuan juga perbedaan pola pikir, kebiasaan dan budaya masyarakat Indonesia bahwa memposisikan atasan, orang tua ataupun pihak keluarga yang dituakan menjadi terhormat sehingga ragam bahasa yang digunakan juga bentuk hormat. Kondisi ini mengakibatkan pola penyusunan dialog yang merujuk pada anggota keluarga sendiri secara otomatis memposisikan mereka tinggi karena mengimplementasikan budaya lokal yang berbanding terbalik dengan kosep uchi soto Jepang. Kondisi ini memberikan kontribusi bahwa adanya perbedaan budaya mengharuskan pengajar untuk lebih jeli dalam memberikan pemahaman budaya kepada siswa agar menghindari kesalahpahaman dalam berkomunikasi.

Kata kunci: *ragam hormat, konsep uchi soto, beda budaya, posisi*

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Parallel Session 7

Japan's Human Security Issues (2)

Room : Indraprastha Ballroom

Moderator : Kusumaningdyah N.H.

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:00 - 13:20	20 minutes	Diana Kartika Human Security Resilience in a Hyperconnected World: Crisis Communication and Information Sharing
13:20 - 13:40	20 minutes	Haryani Saptaningtyas Hope and Despair: Modes of (in) security Perceptions in the Hazard Zone Mt. Merapi
13:40 - 14:00	20 minutes	Hamdan Nafiatur Rosyida The National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty: A Threat for Political Security in East Asia?
14:00 - 14:20	20 minutes	Sandra Herlina and Lia Iftitahus Sakdiyah Human Security Issues: Concept of give culture in Japan and Indonesian culture
14:20 - 14:40	20 minutes	I Made Budiana, Ayami Otsuka, and Naoki Yoshihara A Preliminary Assessment of Chonaikai and Banjar From the perspectives of the Comparative Sociology on the Community
14:40 - 15:00	20 minutes	Himawan Pratama Pratama Arhan, the J.League, and Japanese football's international image

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Human Security Resilience in a Hyperconnected World: Crisis Communication and Information Sharing

In the current highly interconnected world, the concept of human security faces unprecedented challenges. Globalization and rapid technological advancements have introduced new vulnerabilities. Threats to personal data security and the proliferation of false information have become pressing concerns. Information warfare and disinformation can undermine trust and social cohesion. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is needed to address various challenges, such as information management, data privacy, countering disinformation, safeguarding freedom of communication, and ensuring technology access. Human security is increasingly threatened by the industrial revolution and the openness of information. Hence, it requires strengthening by both public and private stakeholders and a better understanding of technology's use for information dissemination. Research methods that can be employed include document analysis, case studies, social network analysis, and questionnaire surveys.

Keywords: *Human security; Hyperconnected World; Communication and Information*

Perkembangan dunia yang sangat terhubung saat ini, konsep keamanan manusia menghadapi tantangan yang belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya. Globalisasi dan kemajuan teknologi telah membawa ranah kerentanan baru. Ancaman terhadap keamanan data pribadi dan penyebaran informasi palsu menjadi masalah yang mendesak. Perang informasi dan disinformasi dapat menggoyahkan kepercayaan dan koheksi sosial. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan strategi komprehensif yang memperhitungkan berbagai tantangan, seperti pengelolaan informasi, privasi data, disinformasi, kebebasan komunikasi, dan akses teknologi. Keamanan manusia semakin terancam oleh revolusi industri dan keterbukaan informasi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan keamanan oleh pihak publik dan swasta serta pemahaman yang lebih baik dalam penggunaan teknologi untuk menyebarkan informasi. Metode penelitian yang dapat digunakan mencakup analisis dokumen, studi kasus, analisis jaringan sosial, dan survei kuesioner.

Kata Kunci: *Keamanan manusia; keterhubungan dunia; komunikasi dan informasi*

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2. HARYANI SAPTANINGTYAS SP.MSC.PH.D

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Hope and Despair: Modes of (in)security Perceptions in the Hazard Zone Mt. Merapi

This article discusses human security at the local level, where continuous volcanic eruptions threaten the region. The perception of securities influences the local people in two opposing ways: either in the increasing or decreasing of the feeling of uncertainty. Human security as an international concept was introduced using a top-down approach and was adopted by the government and applied at the local level.

This empirical study opts to understand the various perceptions by focusing on the translation of the term “human security” into the local language. In the prone area, the perception of risk has been invented by a legal body, such as the government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), through hazard mitigation, appearing as a dominant discourse, while the voices of local people are less heard because local people perceive the dichotomy concept of hope and despair contextually.

I argue by identifying risk factors in a particular moment, the mode of (in)security can be drawn. Human beings can define their personal security based on their own calculation of risk and which degree of risk is acceptable or unacceptable. Thus, managing their own risk will enhance the local security and open the possibility for local people to be an active agency to define their own risk and formulate their own coping strategies.

Key words : *human security, local perception, Mt. Merapi, mode of (in) security*

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3. HAMDAN NAFIATUR ROSYIDA

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The National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty: A Threat for Political Security in East Asia?

On January 25, 2018, the National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty (領土・主権展示館) was formally opened by the Government of Japan. Its primary objective is to provide knowledge to both the local and international communities regarding the Takeshima/Dokdo and Senkaku/Diayou Island conflicts, which occurred between Japan, China, and South Korea. The establishment of this museum incited indignation among the governments and citizens of China and South Korea, thereby worsening political pressures in the East Asian area. The objective of this study is to analyze how the National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty's promotion of disputed island ownership by the Japanese government increases a security dilemma in East Asia. The study employed a descriptive research approach, which was subsequently analyzed through the lens of the security dilemma concept and Japanese nationalism. This research endeavors to gather data by means of document analyses, utilizing primary sources such as official museum websites offering digital museums and secondary sources including reputable scientific publications and papers. Japan publicly criticizes China and South Korea, displaying artifacts and international decisions that support Japan's exclusive ownership of islands, thereby facilitating the dispute over the two countries' claims, according to the study's findings. By overtly employing this museum as propaganda to the local populace, Japan hopes to increase their understanding of territorial ownership and patriotism, particularly among the younger generation. Japan is endeavoring to persuade the international community that the Takeshima and Senkaku Islands are under its exclusive sovereignty and not those of other nations. Nevertheless, this worsened political tensions in East Asia and fostered resentment towards Japan, both of which impeded the process of regional normalization, also threaten political security in East Asia.

Keywords: *Nationalism; National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty; Political Security; Security Dilemma; Territorial Dispute*

The National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty: Ancaman Keamanan Politik di Asia Timur?

Pada 25 Januari 2018, The National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty (領土・主権展示館) diresmikan oleh Pemerintah Jepang. Tujuan utamanya adalah untuk memberikan pengetahuan

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kepada masyarakat lokal dan internasional mengenai konflik Pulau Takeshima/Dokdo dan Pulau Senkaku/Diayou yang terjadi antara Jepang, Tiongkok, dan Korea Selatan. Pendirian museum ini memicu kemarahan pemerintah dan warga Tiongkok dan Korea Selatan, sehingga memperburuk tekanan politik di kawasan Asia Timur. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis bagaimana promosi The National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty atas sengketa kepemilikan pulau oleh pemerintah Jepang meningkatkan dilema keamanan di Asia Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian deskriptif, yang kemudian dianalisis melalui konsep dilema keamanan dan nasionalisme Jepang. Penelitian ini berupaya mengumpulkan data melalui studi dokumen, melalui data primer seperti berupa situs digital resmi The National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty, serta data sekunder berupa publikasi ilmiah bereputasi. Temuan dari penelitian ini adalah, Jepang secara terbuka mengkritik Tiongkok dan Korea Selatan, dengan cara menampilkan artefak dan keputusan internasional yang mendukung kepemilikan eksklusif Jepang atas pulau-pulau tersebut, sehingga meningkatkan perselisihan mengenai klaim wilayah dari kedua negara. Secara terang-terangan, Jepang juga menggunakan museum ini sebagai propaganda kepada masyarakat local untuk dapat meningkatkan pemahaman mereka tentang kepemilikan wilayah dan patriotisme, khususnya di kalangan generasi muda. Selain itu, Jepang berupaya meyakinkan komunitas internasional bahwa Kepulauan Takeshima dan Senkaku berada di bawah kedaulatan eksklusifnya dan bukan milik negara lain. Meskipun demikian, hal ini memperburuk ketegangan politik di Asia Timur dan menumbuhkan sentimen negatif terhadap Jepang, yang pada akhirnya akan menghambat proses normalisasi regional, serta mengancam keamanan politik di Asia Timur.

Keywords: *Dilema Keamanan; Keamanan Politik; Nasionalisme; National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty; Sengketa Wilayah*

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4. SANDRA HERLINA AND LIA IFTITAHUS SAKDIYAH

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Human Security Issues: Concept of give culture in Japan and Indonesian culture

Japan is known as a country whose people maintain and preserve their traditions and culture well. Such as preserving the noble values that have been passed down from generation to generation in their lives, which are still maintained today. Likewise, Indonesia also continues to maintain and maintain its traditional culture well. In Indonesian and Japanese culture there are similar concepts, one of which is the culture of giving. In Japanese culture, the tradition of giving is a tradition that is still carried out and maintained as a moral obligation in social interactions and Japanese culture. Likewise with Indonesian culture, the culture of giving has almost the same function as Japan, in social interactions and moral obligations which are still applied in cultural life to this day.

The reason why this research is interesting to research again is why the culture of giving still exists and still applied in daily life in both Japan and Indonesia as values of moral obligation and also virtues. This can also be assumed to be a cultural characteristic and also a stereotype in both cultures. The concept of giving in this research will be seen from, among other things, sociological and anthropological approaches. Ruth Benedict says that a gift is something received from someone and the one who receives it must return with the same gift or the same amount of quality as what he received. Meanwhile, Marcel Mauss said that giving or exchanging gifts in different cultures involves various aspects, including culture, religion, law, economics, mythology and other aspects. It is hoped that Benedict and Mauss' explanation will provide contemporary answers about the culture of giving in Japan and Indonesia. The research methodology is qualitative methodology, a method that focuses on in-depth observation. Therefore, it is hoped that the use of qualitative methods in this research can produce a more comprehensive study of the phenomenon of the cultural concept of Japanese and Indonesian gifts.

The researcher hoping that this research can provide a different paradigm regarding the Japanese and Indonesian concept of giving. And also the result of this research can become an embryo and reference for other researchers, Japanese students and others. This research was conducted to obtain an overview of the cultural mindset of giving by Indonesian and Japanese people, which is one of their cultural identities, that the culture of giving is a traditional culture that still exists and sustainable in the lives of Japanese and Indonesian people until this day.

Kata kunci: *Give culture, concept of giving, tradition.*

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5. I MADE BUDIANA, AYAMI OTSUKA, AND NAOKI YOSHIHARA

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A Preliminary Assessment of Chonaikai and Banjar From the perspectives of the Comparative Sociology on the Community

Today, with the advancement of globalization, it is essential to clarify how the local communities are changing from a viewpoint of comparative sociology, in order to evaluate the changes in the modern society from a broader point of view. This paper attempts to make a preliminary, comparative consideration between *chonaikai* in Japan and *banjar* in Bali. The results revealed the following: 1) local communities have always been placed in a top-down government framework through history; 2) yet, it demonstrates, from time to time in history, a dynamism rooted in the native social theory and customs; and 3) after all, local communities have reached a critical phase in the modern, post-colonial stage.

Keywords: *community, chonaikai, banjar, comparative sociology*

Penilaian Awal *Chonaikai* dan *Banjar* Dari sudut pandang Sosiologi Komparatif pada Komunitas

Saat ini, dengan kemajuan globalisasi, penting untuk memperjelas bagaimana komunitas lokal berubah dari sudut pandang sosiologi komparatif, untuk mengevaluasi perubahan dalam masyarakat modern dari sudut pandang yang lebih luas. Tulisan ini mencoba untuk membuat pertimbangan awal perbandingan antara *chonaikai* di Jepang dan *banjar* di Bali. Hasilnya menunjukkan hal-hal berikut: 1) masyarakat lokal selalu ditempatkan dalam kerangka pemerintahan yang bersifat top-down sepanjang sejarah; 2) namun, hal ini menunjukkan, dari waktu ke waktu dalam sejarah, suatu dinamisme yang berakar pada teori dan adat istiadat masyarakat asli; dan 3) masyarakat lokal telah mencapai fase kritis dalam tahap modern pascakolonial.

Kata Kunci: *komunitas, chonaikai, banjar, sosiologi komparatif*

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6. HIMAWAN PRATAMA

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Pratama Arhan, the J.League, and Japanese football's international image

The global mobility has been exemplified by the Japanese football league (J. League), particularly with its clubs' eagerness to invite footballers from different parts of the world. Since its beginning in 1993, football stars from developed football regions (Europe, South America, and Africa) were brought by Japanese clubs, thus creating J. League's image as an emerging football career destination in Asia. In its recent development, J. League clubs' attention to players from developing football regions, including Southeast Asia, emerged. Starting from the 2010s, players from Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Indonesia gained a chance to journey in the J. League. These Southeast Asians are portrayed by their clubs as young players seeking their dreams in Japan.

Pratama Arhan from Indonesia, who moved to the Japanese club Tokyo Verdy in 2022, is one of the latest Southeast Asian players traveling to Japan. Following his arrival, the club's social media presents narratives of the warm interactions between Arhan and his Japanese mentors. This paper discusses these social media narratives' implications for building J. League's confident self-portrayal as an ideal career destination for Asian footballers. Such self-portrayal is built by juxtaposing images of the caring Japanese mentors and their Southeast Asian "pupils." Finally, it argues that Arhan's depiction exemplifies the narrative of Southeast Asian players' inclusion into the J.League which serves as an element in developing Japan's international image and leadership in Asian football.

Pratama Arhan, J.League, dan citra internasional sepakbola Jepang

Mobilitas lintas batas negara telah dicontohkan oleh liga sepak bola profesional putra Jepang (J.League). Hal ini tampak pada partisipasi aktif klub-klub liga tersebut untuk mendatangkan pesepakbola dari berbagai belahan dunia. Sejak dimulai pada tahun 1993, bintang sepak bola dari kawasan sepak bola maju (Eropa, Amerika Selatan, dan Afrika) didatangkan oleh klub-klub Jepang, sehingga menciptakan citra J.League sebagai destinasi karir sepak bola yang sedang berkembang di Asia. Pada perkembangannya, muncul perhatian klub-klub J. League terhadap pemain-pemain dari kawasan sepak bola berkembang, termasuk Asia Tenggara. Mulai tahun 2010-an, pemain dari Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Filipina, Singapura, dan Indonesia mendapat kesempatan untuk bertualang di J.League. Para pemain Asia Tenggara ini digambarkan oleh klub mereka sebagai pemain muda yang mencari impian mereka di Jepang.



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Pratama Arhan, pemain tim nasional Indonesia yang pindah ke klub Jepang Tokyo Verdy pada tahun 2022, menjadi salah satu contoh terkini pemain Asia Tenggara yang berkarir di Jepang. Kedatangannya disambut publikasi media sosial klubnya yang menyajikan narasi interaksi hangat antara Arhan dan rekan setim dan para pelatihnya di Jepang. Di dalam makalah ini penulis membahas implikasi narasi media sosial dalam membangun citra J. League sebagai tujuan karier ideal bagi pesepakbola Asia Tenggara. Citra tersebut dibangun melalui berbagai narasi dan penggambaran tentang perhatian besar yang diberikan kepada Arhan oleh para mentor Jepang. Penulis berargumen bahwa penggambaran Arhan merupakan contoh narasi inklusi pemain Asia Tenggara ke dalam J.League yang merupakan elemen dalam mengembangkan citra internasional dan kepemimpinan Jepang dalam sepakbola Asia.

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 8

Japanese Social and Cultural Issues (4)

Room : Indrakila Room

Moderator : Pandu Purwandaru

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:00 - 13:20	20 minutes	Azka Zulkarnain And Pipiet Furisari The Influence of Local Wisdom on the Logo of The Idol Group 48 Family Logo in Japan
13:20 - 13:40	20 minutes	Muhammad Ihsan Fadhil, Mohammad Nouval Raihan Syah, Stefani Christy Pangaribuan, Kusumaningdyah N.H, and Pandu Purwandaru Belajar dari Festival Oyama Senmaida Menggerakkan Advokasi Pelestarian Padi Rojolele Desa Sabrang, Delanggu - Klaten
13:40 - 14:00	20 minutes	Shoshana Priska Krisapearlia, Bilqis Sekarini Putri, Ovi Maratus Sholihah, Pandur Purwandaru, and Kusumaningdyah N.H Eksplorasi Desain Karakter Augmented Reality & "Rojoleleverse" Dengan Pendekatan Kawaii-Bunka
14:00 - 14:20	20 minutes	Bayu Aji Samudra, Kezia Listyana Wibowo, Rahmad Santosa Puja Waluya, Pandur Purwandaru, and Kusumaningdyah N.H. Pengembangan Produk Dan Desain Kemasan Beras Rojolele Delanggu dengan Pendekatan Yuru-Chara Jepang
14:20 - 14:40	20 minutes	Afina Nudiya Addini, Anindya Pavita Salsabila, Novita Rahmadani Siswandono Putri, Andre Trisna Febriano, Kusumaningdyah N.H, and Syamsul Hadi Green Map as a Media for Environmental Mapping in Ngampel Village with a Community Participation Design Approach

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14:40 - 15:00	20 minutes	Moh. Gandhi Amanullah Indonesia-China High-Speed Train: A Discourse Analysis of Japanese Netizens' Responses
15:00 - 15:20	20 minutes	Anisa Ipung Pinanggih, Cicilia Novin Tri Yunita, Syafira As'Syahrah, Kusumaningdyah N.H, and Syamsul Hadi Adaptation Of Japanese Green Map Icon Design In Making Green Map In Ngampel Village, Karanganyar

1. AZKA ZULKARNAIN AND PIPIET FURISARI

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The Influence of Local Wisdom on The Logo of The Idol Group 48 Family Logo in Japan

Penelitian ini berjudul Pengaruh Kearifan Lokal Pada Logo Idol Grup 48 Family di Jepang. Penelitian ini mengarahkan pada perbedaan Logo 48 Family di Jepang dan kenapa setiap logo memiliki warna yang berbeda. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk mengetahui makna dibalik setiap logo yang memiliki warna yang berbeda. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori semiotika dari pierce. Berdasarkan analisis yang dilakukan peneliti menemukan bahwa setiap logo 48 memiliki filosofi pada setiap warna. Salah satunya adalah AKB48. Logo pada Idol Grup yang didirikan oleh Akimoto Yasushi pada tahun 2006 berwarna pink. Warna merah pada logo AKB48 bermakna bunga Sakura yang juga merupakan bunga khas dari Jepang. Selain itu logo AKB48 berwarna merah muda juga memiliki makna lain yakni debut single AKB48 menggunakan kata bunga Sakura yang berjudul “Sakura no hanabiraachi” yang berarti kelopak-kelopak bunga Sakura. Dalam budaya timur warna merah muda melambungkan pernikahan tetapi bisa menebarkan rasa cinta kepada penggemarnya.

Kata kunci: *Idol, idol Jepang, Grup 48, Logo*

Pengaruh Kearifan Lokal Pada Logo Idol Group 48 Family di Jepang

This research is entitled The Influence of Local Wisdom on the Logo of the Idol Group 48 Family in Japan. This research leads to the differences between the 48 Family Logo in Japan and why each logo has a different color. Researchers used qualitative methods during to find out the meaning behind each logo that has different colors. The theory used is the semiotic theory of pierce. Based on

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the analysis conducted, researchers found that each of the 48 logos has a philosophy on each color. One of them is AKB48. the logo on the idol group founded by Akimoto Yasushi in 2006 is pink. The red color on the AKB48 logo means cherry blossoms which are also typical flowers from Japan. In addition, the pink AKB48 logo also has another meaning, namely AKB48's debut single uses the word cherry blossom entitled "Sakura no hanabiraachi" which means cherry blossom petals. In eastern culture the color pink symbolizes marriage and be able to spread love to their fans.

Keywords: *idol, japanese idol, group 48, Logo*

2. MUHAMMAD IHSAN FADHIL, MOHAMMAD NOUVAL RAIHAN SYAH, STEFANI CHRISTY PANGARIBUAN, KUSUMANINGDYAH N.H, AND PANDU PURWANDARU

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Belajar Dari Festival Oyama Senmaida Menggerakkan Advokasi Pelestarian Padi Rojolele Desa Sabrang, Delanggu -Klaten

Delanggu District, Klaten used to be popular with agricultural areas which had the main commodity; the Rojolele rice variety. However, for the past few decades the existence of the Rojolele rice variety has faded among the Delanggu farming group, because the Rojolele rice variety has little economic value when compared to other more common rice varieties. In responding to this problem, several advocacy processes have been carried out from both stakeholders and the surrounding community. The latest initiative carried out was holding the Nandur Sareng Festival which was attended by students in Delanggu District as an effort to attract enthusiasm from student groups. The aim of holding this festival is to provide general knowledge to the public regarding the process of planting Rojolele rice, especially students as the younger generation and to restore the essence of the importance of the Rojolele rice variety to the Delanggu agricultural sector through a festival approach that is able to touch various levels of society; the general public, students, stakeholders and farmer groups themselves. The Nandur Sareng Festival as an advocacy process for the preservation of the Rojolele rice variety is also synergistic with the Oyama Senmaida Festival which is based on the same background and objectives; preventing the decline interest in agriculture for the younger generation's that could threatens the existence of surrounding agriculture by initiating educational activities that introduce knowledge about agriculture. These two festivals are real efforts to encourage cooperation and exchange of experiences to maintain the sustainability of traditional agriculture and agriculture, as well as educating the public, especially the younger generation, about the value and importance of agriculture and preserving local cultural heritage.

Keywords: *Festival, Conservation, Agriculture, Delanggu Village*

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Kecamatan Delanggu, Klaten dulunya populer dengan wilayah pertanian yang memiliki komoditas utama yaitu varietas padi rojolele. Namun, untuk beberapa dekade ke belakang ini eksistensi varietas padi rojolele memudar dikalangan kelompok tani Delanggu, dikarenakan varietas padi rojolele memiliki nilai ekonomis yang kecil jika dibandingkan dengan varietas padi lainnya yang lebih umum. Dalam menyikapi masalah ini, telah dilakukan beberapa proses advokasi baik dari pihak stakeholder maupun komunitas sekitar. Inisiasi terbaru yang dilakukan adalah dengan mengadakan Festival Nandur Sareng yang diikuti oleh pelajar di Kecamatan Delanggu sebagai upaya menarik antusias dari kelompok pelajar. Tujuan dari dilaksanakannya festival ini adalah untuk memberikan pengetahuan umum terhadap masyarakat mengenai prosesi penanaman padi rojolele, khususnya pelajar sebagai generasi muda dan mengembalikan kembali esensi pentingnya varietas padi rojolele terhadap sektor pertanian delanggu melalui pendekatan festival yang mampu menyentuh berbagai lapisan masyarakat; masyarakat umum, pelajar, stakeholder, dan kelompok tani itu sendiri. Festival Nandur Sareng sebagai proses advokasi pelestarian varietas padi rojolele juga sinergis dengan Festival Oyama Senmuida yang didasari oleh latar belakang dan tujuan yang sama, yaitu mengatasi penurunan minat generasi muda terhadap pertanian yang mengancam eksistensi pertanian sekitar dengan inisiasi kegiatan pendidikan yang memperkenalkan pengetahuan tentang pertanian dan budaya bertani. Kedua festival ini merupakan upaya nyata untuk mendorong kerja sama dan pertukaran pengalaman sehingga dapat menjaga keberlanjutan pertanian tradisional dan budaya pertanian, serta dapat mengedukasi masyarakat khususnya generasi muda, mengenai nilai dan pentingnya budaya pertanian dan pelestarian warisan budaya lokal.

Kata Kunci : *Festival, Pelestarian, Budaya Pertanian, Desa Delanggu*

3. SHOSHANA PRISKA KRISAPPEARLIA, BILQIS SEKARINI PUTRI, OVI MARATUS SHOLIAH, PANDU PURWANDARU, AND KUSUMANINGDYAH N.H

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Eksplorasi Desain Karakter Augmented Reality 'Rojoleleverse' Dengan Pendekatan Kawaii-Bunka

Delanggu District, Klaten Regency is a producer of high quality Rojolele rice which still carries out the culture of planting rice traditionally. However, modernization have an effect on the decline in public knowledge of the traditional Rojolele rice planting culture. Augmented Reality (AR) Rojoleleverse is designed as an interactive educational media that is expected to reintroduce the cultural elements of the Rojolele Delanggu ‘tandur’ culture. Characters in AR Rojoleleverse become

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an important element to carry the story and message to be conveyed to the public. Augmented Reality Rojoleleverse characters were created as an effort to reintroduce and convey cultural information about planting Rojolele Delanggu rice to the public, given the decline in cultural existence. This method is considered to revive and promote the almost forgotten cultural heritage of ‘tandur’ Rojolele. This research uses qualitative methods through literature review, interviews, and field observations to determine the characters to be created. This research also explores character design in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) by applying the Kawaii Bunka approach. Through explorative methods, we integrate Kawaii elements such as bright colors, cute shapes, and adorable facial expressions in the characters. Implementation is done in an AR environment to understand how character design adopting Kawaii aesthetics can enhance AR user experience. The results of this exploration provide deep insight into the potential harmonization between Kawaii Bunka and Rojoleleverse AR characters as a case study. The figures or characters created emerged from several perspectives found through the beliefs in the rice planting culture of the local community, the history of Rojolele rice, and the figures present as preservers of Delanggu Rojolele Rice. Evaluation of user responses showed positive acceptance of the design that blends cuteness and AR technology. Discussion of the results highlighted how information on the culture of planting Rojolele rice can be conveyed to various segments of society both in terms of age and class.

Keywords: *Character Design, Augmented Reality, Rojolele Rice, Kawaii Bunka*

Kecamatan Delanggu, Kabupaten Klaten merupakan produsen beras unggulan Rojolele yang masih menjalankan budaya menanam padi secara tradisional. Akan tetapi faktor modernisasi berefek pada menurunnya pengetahuan Masyarakat akan budaya menanam padi tradisional Rojolele. Augmented Reality (AR) Rojoleleverse dirancang sebagai media edukasi interaktif yang diharapkan dapat memperkenalkan kembali unsur budaya tandur Rojolele Delanggu. Karakter di dalam AR Rojoleleverse menjadi unsur yang penting untuk membawa cerita dan pesan yang ingin disampaikan kepada masyarakat. Karakter Augmented Reality Rojoleleverse dibuat sebagai upaya untuk memperkenalkan kembali sekaligus menyampaikan informasi budaya tentang menanam padi Rojolele Delanggu kepada masyarakat, mengingat adanya penurunan eksistensi budaya. Tokoh-tokoh atau karakter yang diciptakan muncul dari beberapa sudut pandang yang ditemukan melalui kepercayaan dalam budaya menanam padi masyarakat setempat, sejarah padi Rojolele, dan tokoh yang hadir sebagai pelestari Padi Rojolele Delanggu. Cara ini dianggap dapat menghidupkan kembali dan mempromosikan warisan budaya tandur Rojolele yang hampir terlupakan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif melalui pendalaman pustaka, wawancara, dan observasi di lapangan untuk menentukan karakter-karakter yang akan dibuat. Penelitian ini juga mengeksplorasi desain karakter dalam konteks Augmented Reality (AR) dengan menerapkan pendekatan Kawaii Bunka. Melalui metode eksploratif, kami mengintegrasikan elemen-elemen Kawaii seperti warna cerah, bentuk yang imut, dan ekspresi wajah yang menggemaskan pada karakter tersebut. Implementasi dilakukan dalam lingkungan AR untuk memahami bagaimana desain karakter yang mengadopsi

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estetika Kawaii dapat meningkatkan pengalaman pengguna AR. Hasil eksplorasi ini memberikan wawasan mendalam tentang potensi harmonisasi antara Kawaii Bunka dan karakter AR Rojoleleverse sebagai studi kasus. Evaluasi respons pengguna menunjukkan penerimaan positif terhadap desain yang memadukan keimutan dan teknologi AR. Diskusi hasil menyoroti bagaimana informasi budaya menanam padi Rojolele dapat tersampaikan kepada berbagai segmentasi masyarakat baik dari segi usia maupun kalangan.

Kata Kunci: *Desain Karakter, Augmented Reality, Padi Rojolele, Kawaii Bunka*

4. BAYU AJI SAMUDRA, KEZIA LISTYANA WIBOWO, RAHMAD SANTOSA PUJA WALUYA, PANDU PURWANDARU, AND KUSUMANINGDYAH N.H.

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Pengembangan Produk Dan Desain Kemasan Beras Rojolele Delanggu Dengan Pendekatan Yuru-Chara Jepang

Rojolele Delanggu is a local rice variety known for its delicious, fluffy and fragrant taste, the authenticity and uniqueness of this trait makes Rojolele rice a superior commodity of Klaten Regency. Delanggu itself is synonymous as a rice cultivation area and the original Rojolele rice, but in recent years the original Rojolele rice cultivation has disappeared. A series of activities to replant Rojolele Delanggu rice began to be carried out to restore the existence of this superior rice, one of the programs carried out was the development of product quality and packaging design for market-ready Rojolele Delanggu rice. Packaging has an important role for a product, in addition to functioning as a protector, packaging is also a means to introduce the product to the wider community. Through the Yuru-Chara approach, the packaging design was developed with the use of mascots as part of promoting the product. Indirectly, the mascot has a role as the identity of a product, so it will make it easier for consumers to remember about the product every time they see the mascot, without having to see the product directly. In its implementation, this approach is carried out by analyzing brainstorming ideas, literature study, observation, and interviews with related parties. This product development and packaging design program resulted in the concept and mascot selected for the packaging of Rojolele Delanggu rice, as well as a prototype which was then refined as a final design that is attractive and feasible to use for marketing Rojolele Delanggu rice.

Keywords: *Rojolele Delanggu, Packaging, Yuru-Chara*

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Rojolele Delanggu merupakan varietas padi lokal yang dikenal dengan keunggulan rasanya yang enak, pulen dan wangi, keaslian dan keunikan sifatnya ini menjadikan beras Rojolele sebagai komoditas unggulan Kabupaten Klaten. Delanggu sendiri identik sebagai area budidaya padi dan beras Rojolele asli, namun beberapa tahun terakhir budidaya padi Rojolele asli justru semakin menghilang. Rangkaian kegiatan menanam kembali beras Rojolele Delanggu mulai dilakukan untuk memulihkan eksistensi beras unggulan tersebut, salah satu program yang dilakukan adalah pengembangan kualitas produk dan desain kemasan untuk beras Rojolele Delanggu yang siap untuk dipasarkan. Kemasan memiliki peranan cukup penting bagi suatu produk, selain berfungsi sebagai pelindung, kemasan juga merupakan sarana untuk memperkenalkan produk pada masyarakat luas. Melalui pendekatan Yuru-Chara, desain kemasan dikembangkan dengan penggunaan maskot sebagai bagian untuk mempromosikan produk. Secara tidak langsung maskot memiliki peran sebagai jati diri suatu produk, dengan begitu akan memudahkan konsumen untuk mengingat tentang produk tiap kali mereka melihat maskot, tanpa harus melihat produk secara langsung. Dalam implementasinya, pendekatan ini dilakukan dengan metode analisa brainstorming ide, studi literatur, observasi, serta wawancara dengan pihak-pihak yang terkait. Program pengembangan produk dan desain kemasan ini menghasilkan konsep dan maskot terpilih untuk kemasan beras Rojolele Delanggu, serta prototype yang kemudian disempurnakan sebagai desain final yang menarik dan layak digunakan untuk pemasaran beras Rojolele Delanggu.

Kata kunci: *Rojolele Delanggu, Kemasan, Yuru-Chara*

5. AFINA NUDIYA ADDINI, ANINDYA PAVITA SALSABILA, NOVITA RAHMADANI SISWANDONO PUTRI, ANDRE TRISNA FEBRIANO, KUSUMANINGDYAH N.H, AND SYAMSUL HADI

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Green Map as A Media For Environmental Mapping in Ngampel Village With A Community Participation Design Approach

1)

Ngampel Village, Karanganyar is an area dominated by agricultural areas. Based on field surveys, it was found that there are many local tourism potentials that can be developed from the potential of the agricultural environment. Ngampel Village is famous as an organic farming enclave, but unfortunately this potential is not identified and explored further so that it is not much explored. To respond to this problem, Green Map mapping was conducted. Green Map mapping is the creation of a thematic map that displays the relationship between the community and its environment. The method used is a community participatory approach. Learning from the participatory design process in Japan that actively involves all stakeholders. So it is expected that making a Green Map map in Ngampel Village can build Human Security issues in the village. The creation process involves

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cooperation between stakeholders, the community, and the designer. The method of making Green Maps through the process of surveys and field observations, interviews, and FGD (Forum Group Discussion) with residents of Ngampel Village (users). The process of making a Green Map makes the community actively discuss the potential contained in Ngampel Village. The results of the Green Map show that Ngampel Village has tourism potential that can make it a tourist village.

Keywords: *Participatory Mapping, Green Map, Environmental Issues of Organic Rice, Local Wisdom*

Dusun Ngampel, Karanganyar merupakan area dengan dominasi wilayah agrikultural. Berdasarkan survei lapangan, ditemukan banyak potensi wisata lokal yang dapat dikembangkan dari potensi lingkungan pertanian. Dusun Ngampel terkenal sebagai kantong pertanian Organik Namun sayang potensi ini kurang ditemukan dan dieksplor lebih jauh sehingga tidak banyak tergal. Untuk menanggapi masalah ini, dilakukan pemetaan Green Map. Pemetaan Green Map adalah pembuatan peta tematik yang menampilkan keterkaitan antara masyarakat dan lingkungannya. Metode yang dilakukan dengan pendekatan partisipatif masyarakat. Belajar dari proses desain partisipatif di Jepang yang melibatkan aktif keseluruhan stakeholders. Maka diharapkan pembuatan peta Green Map di Dusun Ngampel bisa membangun isu Human Security di desa. Proses pembuatan melibatkan kerja sama antar pemangku kepentingan, masyarakat, dan perancang. Metode pembuatan Green Map melalui proses survey dan observasiSi lapangan, wawancara, dan FGD (Forum Group Discussion) bersama warga Dusun Ngampel (users). Proses pembuatan Green Map menjadikan masyarakat aktif berdiskusi terkait potensi yang terdapat di Dusun Ngampel. Hasil dari Green Map menunjukkan bahwa Dusun Ngampel memiliki potensi wisata yang dapat menjadikannya sebagai desa wisata.

Kata Kunci: *Pemetaan Partisipatif Green Map, Isu Lingkungan Padi Organik, Kearifan Lokal*

6. MOH. GANDHI AMANULLAH, M.A.

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Indonesia-China High-Speed Train: A Discourse Analysis of Japanese Netizens' Responses

Indonesia's high-speed train project, a major infrastructure project that has been the subject of much competition between Japan and China, was initially awarded to Japan but later secured by China. This was seen as a major defeat for Japan and led to controversy among Japanese netizens. This research investigates the opinions of Japanese netizens on the construction of a high-speed train line between Indonesia and China using multimodal critical discourse analysis of the content and comments on YouTube videos related to the project. Findings revealed that the majority of Japanese netizens' responses were cynical and negative, rather than neutral or positive. Cynicism and negativity

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primarily manifested in three ways: questioning the technical feasibility of the project, expressing concern about China's growing influence in Indonesia, and lamenting Japan's "defeat" to China in the bidding process for the project.

Keywords: *Indonesia-China high speed train, Japanese netizens, multimodal critical discourse analysis, cynicism, negativity, social media, media studies, Japan's defeat*

Kereta Cepat Indonesia-China: Analisis Wacana Respons Netizen Jepang

Proyek kereta cepat Indonesia, proyek infrastruktur nasional yang telah menjadi subjek persaingan antara Jepang dan China, awalnya diberikan kepada Jepang tetapi kemudian diambil alih oleh China. Hal ini dianggap sebagai kekalahan besar bagi Jepang dalam memperebutkan proyek tersebut dan memicu kontroversi di kalangan netizen Jepang. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji opini netizen Jepang mengenai pembangunan kereta cepat antara Indonesia dan China. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode analisis wacana kritis multimodal terhadap konten dan komentar pada video YouTube yang terkait dengan proyek tersebut. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar respons netizen Jepang cenderung bersifat sinis dan negatif, daripada netral atau positif. Sikap sinis dan negatif terutama tampak dalam tiga hal: meragukan kelayakan teknis proyek, menyatakan kekhawatiran terhadap pengaruh China yang semakin berkembang di Indonesia, dan meratapi "kekalahan" Jepang kepada China dalam proses penawaran proyek.

Kata Kunci: *Kereta cepat Indonesia-China, netizen Jepang, analisis wacana kritis multimodal, sikap sinis, sikap negatif, media sosial, studi media, kekalahan Jepang*

7. ANISA IPUNG PINANGGIH, CICILIA NOVIN TRI YUNITA, SYAFIRA AS'SYAHRAH, KUSUMANINGDYAH N.H, AND SYAMSUL HADI

Adaptation Of Japanese Green Map Icon Design In Making Green Map In Ngampel Village, Karanganyar

In the context of ecological trails, the Green Map provides detailed instructions on the route to be followed by visitors, providing information on important points. Taking into account the cultural differences and local context, this research aims to integrate the iconic design elements of the Japanese Green Map into the context of Ngampel Village. Some examples of Japanese Green Map products include the Aichi Green Map, Kyoto Green Map, and Tokyo Green Map. This research involves collaboration with local community groups that are in accordance with the natural and cultural potential that exists in Ngampel Village. The result of the research created a Green Map that is not only informative but also reflects the unique identity of Ngampel' Village. The adoption of Japanese icon design is contextually applied which results in not only the Green Map as a mapping

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tool, but also as a visual medium that enriches the tourist experience and promotes local cultural heritage. The results of this research can serve as a guide for the development of Green Map in similar locations that are expected to answer the challenges of human security issues in Indonesia, and show the importance of icon design adaptation in designing mapping media that combines functionality and aesthetics through local wisdom.

Keywords: *Green Map Icon, Green Map Visual Design, Environmental Ecology, Human Security.*

Adaptasi Desain Ikon Green Map Jepang Dalam Pembuatan Green Map Di Dusun Ngampel, Karanganyar

Dalam konteks jejak ekologis, Green Map memberikan petunjuk rinci tentang rute yang harus diikuti oleh pengunjung, menyediakan informasi tentang titik-titik penting. Dengan mempertimbangkan perbedaan budaya dan konteks lokal, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengintegrasikan elemen desain yang ikonik dari Green Map Jepang ke dalam konteks Dusun Ngampel. Beberapa contoh produk Green Map Jepang di antaranya, Aichi Green Map, Kyoto Green Map, dan Tokyo Green Map. Penelitian ini melibatkan kolaborasi dengan kelompok masyarakat setempat yang sesuai dengan potensi alam dan budaya yang ada di Dusun Ngampel. Hasil dari penelitian menciptakan sebuah Green Map yang tidak hanya informatif tetapi juga mencerminkan identitas unik pada Dusun Ngampel. Adopsi desain ikon Jepang diterapkan secara kontekstual yang menghasilkan bukan hanya Green Map sebagai alat pemetaan, tetapi juga sebagai medium visual yang memperkaya pengalaman wisatawan dan mempromosikan warisan budaya lokal. Hasil penelitian ini dapat menjadi panduan bagi pengembangan Green Map di lokasi sejenis yang diharapkan bisa menjawab tantangan isu human security di Indonesia, serta menunjukkan pentingnya adaptasi desain ikonik dalam merancang media pemetaan yang memadukan fungsionalitas dan estetika melalui kearifan lokal.

Kata Kunci: *Ikon Green Map, Desain Visual Green Map, Ekologi Lingkungan, Human Security.*

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 9

Japanese Social and Cultural Issues (5)

Room : Madukara Room

Moderator : Murni Ramli

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:00 - 13:20	20 minutes	Sri Lestari Sutoto A Case Study of Indonesian Undergraduate’s Student Training Program in Japan
13:20 - 13:40	20 minutes	Rima Novita Sari, Herlina Sunarti, and Yosefa Putri Tanjungsari Japan’s Capture in Video Interview: Towards Better Community Safety
13:40 - 14:00	20 minutes	Ni Nengah Suartini ‘Kasuhara’ : Challenges to Japanese Spirit Hospitality ‘Omotenashi’
14:00 - 14:20	20 minutes	V.L. Sinta Herindrasti Senior Citizen Communities in Indonesia and Japan Their Contributions to Society
14:20 - 14:40	20 minutes	Dhiyaa Nazmi Alamsyah and Anindya Koeswanto Perancangan Wisata Desa Dukuh Karangmojo Berbasis Ekowisata dengan Pendekatan “Educational Park”
14:40 - 15:00	20 minutes	Edy Hariyadi, Heru S.P. Saputra, Agustina Dewi Setyari, and Zahratul Umniyya Jejepangan Having Fun: Increasing of Trends and Events of Cosplay Community in Jember

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1. SRI LESTARI SUTOTO

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A case study of Indonesian undergraduate’s student training program in Japan

A training program for Indonesian undergraduate student in Japan is a part of the implementation of a program “Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM)” or Freedom to learn. The aim of this program is to broaden student perspective outside the campus and give them the experiences to learn about working environment in other countries. Especially Japanese work culture and to give them firsthand experiences about this culture. During this program undergraduate student from universities in Indonesia joining a training program at a company in Japan within a month until a year Japan. In Japan they work as various sector as hospitality, technical industry, agriculture, fishery, etc.

This study aimed to see how the impact of this program to deepen their knowledge about the Japanese work culture? How the program related an suits with their major study in Indonesian university? And how they find this program will useful for their future? And how protection for undergraduate student trainee according the human security approach.

Through the interview with undergraduate students in Japan who joining the training program and refer to an ongoing case about undergraduate who forced working for 14 hours during training program in Japan, the research found that not all the training program related to their major studies and not all of them knew about the detail of the program before they came to Japan.

Keyword: *Training program for student, human security, immigration, protection of migrant worker.*

Studi Kasus Mahasiswa yang Mengikuti Program Mahang di Jepang

Program magang di perusahaan di Jepang bagi mahasiswa Indonesia merupakan bagian dari pelaksanaan program “Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM)”. Tujuan program ini adalah memperluas perspektif mahasiswa di luar kampus dan memberikan pengalaman bagi para mahasiswa ini mengenai lingkungan kerja di negara lain. Terutama mengenai budaya kerja di Jepang dan memberikan mereka pengalaman langsung mengenai budaya tersebut. Selama program ini, mahasiswa program sarjana dari berbagai universitas di Indonesia mengikuti sebuah program magang di sebuah perusahaan di Jepang dalam waktu satu bulan hingga satu tahun. Di Jepang, mereka bekerja di berbagai sektor industri seperti hospitality, idustri teknis, pertanian, perikanan, dan lain-lain.

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Riset ini bertujuan untuk menemukan bagaimana dampak dari program ini dalam memperdalam pengetahuan mereka mengenai budaya kerja di Jepang? Bagaimana program ini terkait dengan bidang studi utama mereka di kampus di Indonesia? Bagaimana mereka menganggap program ini berguna bagi masa depan mereka? Bagaimana perlindungan terhadap mereka dilihat dari pendekatan keamanan manusia.

Melalui wawancara dan studi kasus mahasiswa Indonesia yang menjalani program magang di Jepang, ada mahasiswa yang dipaksa bekerja selama 14 jam, dan dalam penelitian ini ditemukan tidak semua mahasiswa menjalani program magang yang terkait dan sesuai dengan program studi mereka, ada juga dari mereka yang tidak mendapatkan keterangan detail mengenai program yang akan mereka jalani sebelum datang ke Jepang.

Keyword: *Program magang untuk mahasiswa, Keamanan Manusia, Imigrasi, Program Magang Jepang, perlindungan buruh migran.*

2. **RIMA NOVITA SARI, M. SI, HERLINA SUNARTI, M. SI, AND YOSEFA PUTRI TANJUNGSARI, M. SI**
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Japan's Capture in Video Interview: Towards Better Community Safety

This research discusses the reflection of Japan's social conditions in society for foreigners or sometimes called *gaijin*. The media using are interview videos from TAKASHii and Asian Boss which have been uploaded to YouTube media. TAKASHii is a content creator who creates interviews with foreigners living in Japan. The video is aim to help foreigners who want to visit Japan to gain a better understanding of the country's daily social conditions. There are 42 videos of interviews with foreigners on his account entitled "interviews with foreigners in Japan". The majority of his video ask foreigners regarding their thoughts on racism and discrimination. Aside from TAKASHii, this study also looks at Asian Boss videos. The focus of the two accounts differs in that TAKASHii's videos only discuss Japan, whereas Asian Boss discusses various social conditions in Asia. The method employed is qualitative, with the primary data is video from YouTube media. The findings reflect some Japanese attitudes toward foreigners in Japan.

Keywords: *Video, Social Community, YouTube, Interview*

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai cerminan kondisi sosial masyarakat Jepang bagi orang asing atau disebut juga *gaijin* yang tinggal di Jepang. Media yang diteliti adalah video dan hasil

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interview dari akun TAKASHii dan Asian Boss yang ditayangkan pada media YouTube. TAKASHii adalah seorang konten kreator yang membuat video interview orang asing. Hasil dari video ini bertujuan agar dapat membantu orang asing yang ingin datang ke Jepang sehingga lebih memahami situasi kondisi sosial masyarakat sehari-hari. Pada akun tersebut telah terdapat 42 video hasil interview dengan orang asing berjudul interview foreigners in Japan. Sebagian besar video menanyakan pendapat mengenai tindakan rasisme dan diskriminasi. Selain TAKASHii, penelitian ini juga membahas video Asian Boss. Perbedaan fokus kedua akun tersebut adalah video TAKASHii membahas sosial masyarakat di Jepang sedangkan Asian Boss membahas mengenai berbagai kondisi sosial masyarakat di Asia. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis konten melalui data utama video pada media sosial YouTube. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan cerminan tindak tutur orang Jepang terhadap orang asing di Jepang.

Kata kunci: *Video, Sosial Masyarakat, YouTube, Wawancara*

3. NI NENGAH SUARTINI

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‘Kasuhara’ : Challenges to Japanese spirit hospitality ‘Omotenashi’

‘*Kasuhara*’ stands for Customer Harassment. Harassment is one of serious social problems for its causing discomfort and disadvantage to other person as well as offending person’s dignity. Customer harassment is defined as conspicuously disruptive behaviour such as violence or malicious complaints from customers or business partners. Workers who experienced customer harassment cited being involved to deal with customer for repetitive complaints, defamation, verbal abuse, intimidation or threats, extremely unreasonable demands for money or higher service class. This customer harassment not only significantly impacts workers’ mental health, but also company’s reputations. The purpose of this study is to describe *kasuhara* cases from the news and discuss how the employers taking steps in order to deal with customer harassment. As Japan is known for their unique value of ‘*Omotenashi*’ about host-guest relationship as employee-customer relationship by anticipating the needs of guests/customer, treating guests/customers as ‘*Kamisama* (deities)’ and serving customer from the heart.

Keywords: *kasuhara, host, guest, customer, omotenashi*

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'Kasuhara' sebagai Tantangan dalam Spirit Keramahmatan Jepang 'Omotenashi'

'Kasuhara' merupakan singkatan dari bahasa Inggris customer harassment yaitu harassment yang dilakukan oleh pelanggan atau tamu. Kasuhara telah menjadi salah satu masalah sosial yang cukup serius karena berdampak pada ketidaknyamanan dan merugikan, sekaligus juga melecehkan martabat orang lain. Kasuhara didefinisikan sebagai sikap ketidakpuasan pelanggan yang merugikan pihak lain karena kekerasan atau keluhan yang berlebihan. Tindakan kasuhara yang banyak terjadi misalnya keluhan pelanggan yang terus menerus, merusak reputasi, kekerasan verbal, mengintimidasi, mengancam, termasuk menuntut uang dan layanan up grade di luar batas kewajaran. Kasuhara tidak hanya berpengaruh serius terhadap kesehatan mental seseorang, tetapi juga reputasi perusahaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kasus kasuhara dari berbagai berita dan bagaimana penanganannya. Seperti diketahui, Jepang memiliki keunikan dalam memberikan pelayanan yaitu 'Omotenashi' untuk menjaga hubungan tuan rumah dengan tamu, bagaimana memperlakukan pelanggan/tamu dengan sepenuh hati karena adanya konsep berpikir pelanggan adalah 'Dewa'.

Kata kunci: *kasuhara, tuan rumah, tamu, pelanggan, omotenashi*

4. V.L. SINTA HERINDRASTI

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Senior Citizen Communities in Indonesia and Japan Their Contributions to Society

The phenomenon of increasing the number of senior citizen or elderly people in Asia, especially in Indonesia, China, Japan, which will reach 10.8% to 29.1% in 2023, has caused various reactions, both positive and negative. On the one hand, this shows the success of economic and health development in increasing life expectancy, on the other hand, increasing numbers will cause various problems, including the burden on productive groups, health costs, senior care facilities and so on. In the midst of various government policies towards senior citizens, it turns out that we find that this group is also creatively finding forms of community activities that are able to answer their own psychological and productive needs and are able to contribute positively to the local environment of their community. The "othel bicycle" groups that we find sporadically in various cities in Indonesia, the "keroncong arts group" in Yogyakarta to name a few apparently answer the hopes of successful aging (Rowe and Khan) or Maslow's hierarchy of needs for the elderly. This paper wants to illustrate how through hobbies, sports, arts, the Indonesian senior community is able to build not only "human security" but also recognition of the development of their potential. In the Indonesian context with a specific elderly profile, community values need to be explored and strengthened so that the elderly

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demographic bonus can bear positive fruit for a golden Indonesia 2045. Apart from that, the paper also wants to explore community development practices for Japanese elderly, both through government and local community initiatives. In essence, the needs, support of communities and group togetherness are parts that need to be considered in developing policies towards elderly groups in both Indonesia and Japan because they are essential needs of elderly people in Asian culture.

Key words: *senior citizen community, hierarchy of senior needs, actualization, recognition, Asian culture.*

Komunitas Warga Senior di Indonesia dan Jepang Kontribusi Mereka dalam Masyarakat

Fenomena peningkatan jumlah warga senior atau lanjut usia di Asia terutama di Indonesia, China, Jepang yang mencapai 10,8% hingga 29,1% pada 2023 menimbulkan berbagai reaksi baik positif maupun negatif. Di satu pihak hal ini menunjukkan keberhasilan pembangunan ekonomi dan kesehatan terhadap peningkatan harapan hidup warga, di lain pihak peningkatan jumlah akan menimbulkan berbagai masalah antara lain beban terhadap kelompok produktif, biaya kesehatan, fasilitas perawatan dan sebagainya. Di tengah berbagai kebijakan pemerintah terhadap warga senior, ternyata kita menemukan bahwa kelompok ini juga secara kreatif menemukan bentuk-bentuk kegiatan komunitas yang mampu menjawab kebutuhan psikologis dan produktif diri mereka sendiri dan mampu berkontribusi secara positif terhadap lingkungan lokal masyarakatnya. Kelompok “sepeda othel” yang kita temukan secara sporadis di berbagai kota di Indonesia, “kelompok kesenian keroncong” di Yogyakarta untuk menyebut beberapa ternyata menjawab harapan successful aging (Rowe dan Khan) atau hirarki kebutuhan warga senior ala Maslow. Paper ini hendak menggambarkan bagaimana melalui hobi, olah raga, kesenian, komunitas lansia Indonesia mampu membangun tidak sekedar “keamanan diri” (human security) namun juga pengakuan akan pengembangan potensi mereka. Dalam konteks Indonesia dengan profil warga senior spesifik, nilai-nilai komunitas ternyata perlu digali dan diperteguh agar bonus demografi warga senior dapat berbuah positif bagi Indonesia emas 2045. Selain itu paper juga ingin menggali praktik pengembangan komunitas bagi warga senior Jepang, baik melalui inisiatif pemerintah maupun masyarakat lokal. Pada esensinya, kebutuhan, dukungan komunitas dan kebersamaan kelompok menjadi bagian yang perlu diperhatikan dalam pengembangan kebijakan terhadap kelompok lanjut usia baik di Indonesia maupun Jepang karena merupakan kebutuhan hakiki warga senior dalam budaya Asia.

Kata kunci: *komunitas warga senior, hirarki kebutuhan warga senior, aktualisasi, pengakuan, budaya Asia.*

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5. **DHIYAA NAZMI ALAMSYAH AND ANINDYA KOESWANTO**

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Perancangan Wisata Desa Dukuh Karangmojo Berbasis Ekowisata Dengan Pendekatan “Educational Park”

Karangmojo, Sabrang Village, Delanggu District is a rice field area that famous for Rojolele Rice. However, this area no longer grows Rojolele Rice. Therefore, the community service that is currently being carried out, aims to re- conserve the Rojolele Rice by turning it into a potential area for the Karangmojo to become a tourist village. The method used is inventory mapping of the village's potential, both tangible and intangible, such as site conditions and activities of the surrounding community, through field observations and interviews with community leaders. The results of the inventory data obtained were analyzed into potential and constraints, then synthesized into recommendations for the Delanggu Ecotourism master plan which contains zoning, circulation, and green space layout. As the design process progressed, activities to introduce Rojolele Rice to the public also took place, one of which was inspired by “Iza! Kaeru Caravan,” an educational program from Japan which is delivered in a friendly and fun atmosphere to the society.

Keyword : *Ecotourism, Edupark, Rojolele Rice*

Dukuh Karangmojo, Desa Sabrang, Kecamatan Delanggu merupakan sebuah wilayah persawahan yang terkenal dengan Padi Rojolele. Meskipun begitu, wilayah tersebut sudah tidak lagi menanam Padi Rojolele. Oleh karena itu, pengabdian masyarakat yang saat ini tengah dilakukan, bertujuan untuk melestarikan kembali Padi Rojolele dengan menjadikannya sebagai potensi untuk kawasan Dukuh Karangmojo menjadi sebuah desa wisata. Metode yang digunakan berupa pemetaan inventori potensi desa baik fisik maupun non-fisik, seperti kondisi tapak dan kegiatan masyarakat sekitar, melalui observasi lapangan dan wawancara dengan tokoh masyarakat. Hasil data inventori yang diperoleh dianalisis potensi dan kendalanya, kemudian disintesis menjadi rekomendasi perencanaan masterplan Ekowisata Delanggu yang berisikan zonasi, sirkulasi, dan tata ruang hijau. Seiring dengan berjalannya proses mendesain, kegiatan-kegiatan pengenalan Padi Rojolele ke khalayak umum juga ikut berjalan, yang salah satunya terinspirasi dari “Iza! Kaeru Caravan,” sebuah program edukasi dari Negara Jepang yang dibawakan dengan nuansa yang akrab dan menyenangkan kepada masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : *Ekowisata, Edupark, Padi Rojolele*

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6. EDY HARIYADI, HERU S.P. SAPUTRA, AGUSTINA DEWI SETYARI, AND ZAHRATUL UMNIYYA

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Jejepangan Having Fun: Increasing of Trends and Events of Cosplay Community in Jember

The interest in the Japan popular culture of cosplay and anime among young people in Jember district has increased. Cosplay and anime communities and related events have become a trend for young people in Jember, especially those who join cosplay communities, lovers of anime, action figures and Japanese games. What are the conditions for the development of cosplay culture in Jember and what causes the development of the cosplay event community in Jember to be interesting to explore. Observations toward events, literature, social media and interviews with cosplayers and event organizers. The amount of fans of Japanese popular culture i.e. cosplay and anime in Jember has increased with the emergence of cosplayer communities and the existence of cosplay events or festivals in the Jember district area which are always crowded with young people, whether held in educational institutions, shopping centers, hotels, tourist destinations, or in cafes with events including Coswalk Competition, Cosplay Performance, J-Song Competition, cover dance and sales of merchandise of anime, manga and games.

Keywords: *cosplay, event, Jember, young people, Japanese popular culture*

Jejepangan Having Fun: Increasing of Trends and Events of Cosplay Community in Jember

Perkembangan minat terhadap budaya populer cosplay dan anime di kalangan anak muda di kabupaten Jember mengalami peningkatan. Komunitas cosplay dan anime serta event-event terkait menjadi tren bagi anak muda Jember terutama yang bergabung dalam komunitas-komunitas cosplay, pecinta anime, action figure dan game Jepang. Bagaimana kondisi perkembangan budaya cosplay yang ada di Jember dan apa yang menyebabkan berkembangnya komunitas event cosplay di Jember menarik untuk dikulik. Observasi dilakukan terhadap event, penelusuran pustaka, media sosial komunitas dan wawancara pelaku cosplay dan penyelenggara event. Kondisi peminat budaya populer Jepang cosplay dan anime di Jember mengalami peningkatan dengan munculnya komunitas-komunitas cosplayer dan adanya event atau festival cosplay di wilayah kabupaten Jember yang selalu ramai dihadiri anak muda baik yang diselenggarakan di lembaga pendidikan, pusat perbelanjaan, hotel, destinasi wisata, maupun di kafe-kafe dengan acara meliputi Coswalk Competition, Cosplay Perform, JSong Competition, cover dance dan penjualan merchandise dari anime, manga, dan game.

Kata kunci: *cosplay, event, Jember, anak muda, budaya populer Jepang*

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 10

Japanese Language and Learning Method Issues (2)

Room : Giripurna Room

Moderator : Meizar Abdullah

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:00 - 13:20	20 minutes	Jourike Runtuwarow Japanese Syllable and Mora System
13:20 - 13:40	20 minutes	Soni Mulyawan Setiana, Melinda Dirgandini, and Dewi Saparina Halibanon Student Responses Regarding the Implementation of Basic Kanji Learning at Three Private Universities in Bandung
13:40 - 14:00	20 minutes	Najwa Khalishah Tuffahati Hartanto and Arianty Visiaty Kebutuhan Bahan Bacaan yang Sesuai dengan Pemelajar Bahasa Jepang pada Tingkat A1 di Indonesia
14:00 - 14:20	20 minutes	Urip Zaenal Fanani. Pembelajaran Urutan Penulisan Kanji (Kakijun) Gabungan Dua Kanji (Nijjukugo) dengan Menggunakan Ppt
14:20 - 14:40	20 minutes	Alo Karyati Use Of Japanese Language Learning Websites to Increase Student Learning Independence
14:40 - 15:00	20 minutes	Esther Hesline Palandi Multilingual Influences on Students Communication in Japanese Language Class

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1. JOURIKE JEANE RUNTUWAROW

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Japanese Syllable and Mora System

Japanese syllables are generally depicted with a single kana letter, but some are depicted with two kana letters. The sound of a syllable depicted with two kana letters is called *yoo'on*. Although *yoo'on* is written with two kana letters, it is only a syllable and a mora. The syllable system in Japanese is *kaionsetsu* (open syllable), so the consonants in the source language (the consonants in the words that will be used as *gairaigo*, whether they appear at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the word) must be adjusted to the writing rules that refer to the *kanyonshugi* style or the *onshugi* style. In addition, especially in relation to correct pronunciation, we must have a good understanding of mora in Japanese. Japanese syllables are generally depicted with a single kana letter, but some are depicted with two kana letters. The sound of a syllable depicted with two kana letters is called *yoo'on*. Although *yoo'on* is written with two kana letters, it is only a syllable and a mora. The syllable system in Japanese is *kaionsetsu* (open syllable), so the consonants in the source language (the consonants in the words that will be used as *gairaigo*, whether they appear at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the word) must be adjusted to the writing rules that refer to the *kanyonshugi* style or the *onshugi* style. In addition, especially in relation to correct pronunciation, we must have a good understanding of mora in Japanese. Syllable is one of the sound units of a language, called *onsetsu* in Japanese, identical to the term syllable in Indonesian. Most Japanese syllables are denoted by a single kana letter (*hiragana* or *katakana*). However, there are also syllables that are symbolized by two kana letters such as *yoo-on* (one sound) syllables which are written by combining the kana letters. The number of kana letters used in a word does not equal the number of syllables in the word. The word *sakkaa* (soccer), although consisting of four letters and two syllables also has four mora. To determine the mora in Japanese, the reference is the beats in a word. The number of syllables is more than the mora structure, but in a word the number of mora can be more than the number of syllables.

Keywords: *onsetsu, mora, youon, sokuon, hikuon, gairago*

Silabel dalam bahasa Jepang pada umumnya digambarkan dengan sebuah huruf kana. Tetapi ada juga yang digambarkan dengan dua buah huruf kana. Bunyi silabel yang digambarkan dengan dua huruf kana disebut *yoo'on*. Walaupun *yoo'on* ditulis dengan dua buah huruf kana tetapi hanya merupakan sebuah silabel dan sebuah *mora*. Sistem suku kata 'silabel' dalam bahasa Jepang menganut sistem '*kaionsetsu* (open syllable/suku kata buka) sehingga konsonan di dalam bahasa sumber (konsonan yang terdapat pada kata-kata yang akan dijadikan *gairaigo* baik yang muncul di awal, di tengah, maupun di akhir kata) harus disesuaikan dengan kaidah penulisannya yang mengacuh

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pada aliran *kanyonshugi* atau pada aliran *onshugi*. Disamping itu, terutama yang terkait dengan pelafalan. Silabel adalah salah satu satuan bunyi bahasa, dalam bahasa Jepang disebut *onsetsu*, identik dengan istilah suku kata dalam bahasa Indonesia. Sebagian besar silabel dalam bahasa Jepang dilambangkan dengan sebuah huruf kana (hiragana atau katakana). Tetapi ada juga silabel yang dilambangkan dengan dua buah huruf kana seperti silabel-silabel *you-on* (satu bunyi) yang ditulis dengan menggabungkan huruf-huruf kana tersebut. Jumlah banyaknya huruf kana yang digunakan dalam suatu kata tidak sama dengan jumlah silabel dalam kata tersebut. Kata *sakkaa* (sepak bola), meskipun terdiri dari empat huruf dan dua silabel juga memiliki empat *mora*. Untuk menentukan *mora* dalam bahasa Jepang yang dijadikan acuannya, yaitu ketukan dalam satu kata. Jumlah silabel lebih banyak dibanding dengan struktur *mora*, tetapi dalam suatu kata jumlah *mora* bisa lebih banyak daripada jumlah silabelnya.

Kata kunci : *onsetsu, mora, youon, sokuon, hikuon, gairago*

2. SONI MULYAWAN SETIANA, MELINDA DIRGANDINI, AND DEWI SAPARINA HALIBANON

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Student Responses Regarding The Implementation Of Basic Kanji Learning At Three Private Universities In Bandung

This research aims to describe student responses to the implementation of basic-level kanji learning, related to teaching methods, teaching materials, assignments, and evaluation of learning outcomes. The research method used is descriptive quantitative. Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires via Google Form to level I students for the 2022/2023 academic year of the Japanese Literature Study Program from three private universities in Bandung City, namely Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, and Universitas Nasional Pasim. The expected research result is the compilation of comprehensive information regarding the implementation of Kanji learning as input for teachers to improve the implementation of Kanji learning so that student's ability to master basic level Kanji or equivalent to N4 increases.

Keywords: *Students Responses, Learning, Basic level Kanji*

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Tanggapan Mahasiswa Terhadap Implementasi Pembelajaran Kanji Dasar Pada Tiga Universitas Swasta Di Bandung

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tanggapan mahasiswa terhadap implementasi pembelajaran kanji tingkat dasar, terkait dengan metode mengajar, materi ajar, penugasan, dan evaluasi hasil belajar. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menyebarkan kuesioner melalui google form kepada mahasiswa tingkat I tahun akademik 2022/2023 Program Studi Sastra Jepang dari tiga universitas swasta di Kota Bandung, yaitu Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Universitas Komputer Indonesia dan Universitas Nasional Pasim. Hasil penelitian yang diharapkan adalah tersusunnya informasi yang komprehensif mengenai implementasi pembelajaran kanji sebagai masukan bagi pengajar guna perbaikan dalam penyelenggaraan pembelajaran Kanji, sehingga kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menguasai kanji tingkat dasar atau setara N4 mengalami peningkatan.

Kata Kunci: *Tanggapan Mahasiswa, Pembelajaran, Kanji Tingkat Dasar*

- 3. NAJWA KHALISHAH TUFFAHATI HARTANTO AND ARIANTY VISIATY**
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Kebutuhan Bahan Bacaan yang Sesuai Dengan Pemelajar Bahasa Jepang Pada Tingkat A1 di Indonesia

One of the characteristics of good teaching materials is that they provide benefits to language learners. There are currently very few beginner level textbooks specifically created for Indonesian students and are still not directly related to the lives of Indonesians as Japanese language students. So the research aims to determine more appropriate topics for reading teaching materials, in order to bring Japanese language learners at the beginner level closer to life for students in Indonesia. This research is a qualitative descriptive research with research techniques in the form of interviews. The respondents in this study were 5 beginner level Japanese language learners studying in high school. From this research, several reading teaching material topics were determined, including reading the composition of ingredients on Japanese food packaging, profiles of idols or celebrities they like on social media. This research will be developed into a learning module for beginner level A1 Japanese language learners in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Reading, learning modules, reading materials.*

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Salah satu karakteristik bahan ajar yang baik adalah yang memberikan manfaat kepada pemelajar bahasa tersebut. Buku ajar tingkat pemula yang khusus dibuat untuk pemelajar orang Indonesia yang ada saat ini masih sangat sedikit dan masih kurang berkaitan langsung dengan kehidupan orang Indonesia sebagai pemelajar Bahasa Jepang. Sehingga penelitian memiliki tujuan untuk menentukan topik materi bahan ajar membaca yang lebih tepat, guna untuk lebih mendekatkan pemelajar Bahasa Jepang untuk tingkat pemula dengan kehidupan bagi pemelajar di Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik penelitian berupa wawancara. Responden pada penelitian ini adalah 5 orang pemelajar Bahasa Jepang dengan tingkat pemula yang belajar di SMA. Dari penelitian ini ditentukan beberapa topik materi ajar membaca, diantaranya membaca komposisi bahan pembuatan pada kemasan makanan asal Jepang, profil idol atau selebriti yang disukai di media sosial. Penelitian ini akan dikembangkan menjadi modul pembelajaran bagi pemelajar Bahasa Jepang di Indonesia tingkat pemula A1.

Kata Kunci: *Membaca, modul pembelajaran, bahan bacaan.*

- 4. URIP ZAENAL FANANI**
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Pembelajaran Urutan Penulisan Kanji (Kakijun) Gabungan Dua Kanji (Nijijukugo) Dengan Menggunakan Ppt

Dalam menulis kanji, urutan penulisan (kakijun) sangat penting karena ada kaidah urutan penulisan kanji. Prinsip dasar penulisan kanji dari kiri ke kanan dan dari atas ke bawah. Oleh karena itu seorang pemelajar bahasa Jepang tidak bisa seenaknya menulis kanji tanpa memperhatikan urutan penulisan. Dalam kanji, jika satu kanji digabung dengan kanji lain maka akan membentuk kosa kata baru. Jumlah kosa kata yang terbanyak adalah gabungan dua kanji (nijijukugo). Sehingga ketika pemelajar bahasa Jepang menulis kanji, maka urutan gabungan dua kanji tersebut harus tepat. Dalam pembelajaran kanji urutan penulisan perlu ditekankan agar pemelajar bahasa Jepang tidak salah dalam menulis urutan penulisan kanji. Power point (PPT) sebagai salah satu aplikasi yang digunakan dalam pembelajaran Kanji, berperan penting agar kesalahan urutan penulisan tidak dialami oleh pemelajar bahasa Jepang. Oleh karena itu tujuan penelitain ini adalah bagaimana pembelajaran urutan penulisan Kanji (Kakijun) gabungan dua kanji (Nijijukugo) dengan menggunakan PPT. Model pengembangan ini dapat digambarkan dengan diagram alir berikut: Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dimana diharapkan dapat menghasilkan penelitian yang dapat digunakan pemelajar bahasa Jepang tingkat dasar khususnya pemelajar kanji. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama enam bulan di Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang FBS Unesa. Populasinya adalah seluruh mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan bahasa Jepang FBS Unesa sedangkan sampel yang digunakan adalah mahasiswa

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semester satu. Penelitian ini terdiri dari beberapa siklus, pada masing-masing siklus terdapat empat tahapan, yaitu perencanaan, implementasi tindakan, observasi dan monitoring, dan refleksi.

Keywords: *kanji, urutan penulisan (kakijun), gabungan dua kanji (nijjukugo).*

Learning Kanji Writing Sequence (Kakijun) Combined Two Kanji (Nijjukugo) Using PPT

The purpose of this research is to find out how to learn the sequence of writing Kanji (Kakijun) combined with two kanji (Nijjukugo) using PPT. The formulation of the problem in this study is (1) the difficulty of learning the sequence of writing kanji (Kakijun) combined with two kanji (Nijjukugo) by using PPT and (2) the effectivity of learning the sequence of writing kanji (Kakijun) combined with two kanji (Nijjukugo) by using PPT. The research method is descriptive qualitative because it is solely based on existing linguistic facts. From the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that (1) the difficulty of learning the sequence of writing kanji (Kakijun) combined with two kanji (Nijjukugo) by using PPT is the lack of experiences of the lecturers to make a learning media in the form of PPT (2) The effectiveness of learning kanji writing sequences (Kakijun) combined with two kanji (Nijjukugo) using PPT shows very good results so that students' kanji knowledge increases and the ability to read and how to write kanji correctly also increases.

Keywords: *kanji, writing order (kakijun), kanji combination (nijjukugo)*

5. ALO KARYATI

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Use of Japanese Language Learning Websites to Increase Student Learning Independence

This study discusses the use of Japanese language learning websites in increasing student learning independence. Japanese is one of the most studied foreign languages in the world, including in Indonesia. There are many websites for learning Japanese, making it easier for students and teachers to access various materials contained on these websites. Through learning websites students can become independent in learning, not just depending on the teacher and teaching materials. The formulation of the problem in this study consists of : (1) can the use of Japanese learning websites increase student independence? (2) What Japanese language learning websites are used by students and lecturers? (3) what benefits do students get from using the Japanese language learning website? (4) what are the advantages and disadvantages of Japanese language learning websites? The purposes of this study were: :(1) to find out whether the use of Japanese learning websites can increase student

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independence (2) to find out what Japanese learning websites students and lecturers use (3) to find out what benefits students get from using Japanese learning websites (4) find out what the advantages and disadvantages of Japanese language learning websites are. The method used is a qualitative approach, the respondents of this study were students and lecturers of Japanese literature from various universities in Indonesia. The data collection technique in this study was to distribute questionnaires in the form of statements and questions using the Google form. The results of this study show that the use of Japanese language learning websites can increase student learning independence.

Keywords: *learning website, Japanese language, student independence*

Pemanfaatan Website Pembelajaran Bahasa Jepang dalam Meningkatkan Kemandirian Belajar Siswa

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pemanfaatan website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang dalam meningkatkan kemandirian belajar siswa. Bahasa Jepang merupakan salah satu bahasa asing yang banyak di pelajari di dunia termasuk di Indonesia. Ada banyak website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang, sehingga memudahkan para pembelajar maupun pengajar mengakses berbagai materi yang terdapat dalam website tersebut. Melalui website pembelajaran siswa dapat menjadi mandiri dalam belajar, tidak tergantung dengan guru dan bahan ajar saja. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari: (1) apakah penggunaan website pembelajaran Jepang dapat meningkatkan kemandirian siswa? (2) website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang apa saja yang digunakan mahasiswa dan dosen? (3) manfaat apa yang diperoleh mahasiswa dari penggunaan website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang? (4) apa kelebihan dan kekurangan website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang? Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) mengetahui apakah penggunaan website pembelajaran Jepang dapat meningkatkan kemandirian siswa (2) mengetahui website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang apa saja yang digunakan mahasiswa dan dosen (3) mengetahui manfaat apa yang diperoleh mahasiswa dari penggunaan website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang (4) mengetahui apa kelebihan dan kekurangan website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang. Metode yang digunakan pendekatan kualitatif, responden penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa dan dosen sastra Jepang dari berbagai perguruan tinggi di Indonesia. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan membagikan angket berupa kalimat pernyataan dan pertanyaan menggunakan google form. Hasil dari penelitian ini didapat hasil bahwa penggunaan website pembelajaran bahasa Jepang dapat meningkatkan kemandirian belajar siswa.

Kata kunci : *website pembelajaran, bahasa Jepang, kemandirian siswa*

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6. ESTHER HESLINE PALANDI

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Multilingual Influences On Students Communication In Japanese Language Class

Multilingual is the act of using multiple languages by individuals or society. There are more people in the world who are multilingual than monolingual. Multilingualism is a social phenomenon caused by the influence of globalization and cultural openness (Wikipedia). Receptive and expressive use of code switching are communication techniques characteristic of multilingualism, and play a far greater role in the progress of foreign language students. Based on this phenomenon, the question arises, how is the sentence structure and diction choices in the communication of multilingual students in Japanese language class; and how the concept of meaning, sentence structure and diction choices appear in the communication of multilingual students in Japanese language class. The purpose of this study is to describe sentence structure and diction choices in the communication of multilingual students in Japanese language class; as well as describing the concepts of meaning in sentence structure and diction choices, through text and context studies. The method of this study is descriptive qualitative. This study uses interpretative Phenomenology Analysis (IPA). Pragmatics examines the intent and purpose of sentence structure, and Semantics examines the meaning of diction choices from lingual units (words, phrases, or sentences). The data collection method uses data observation (triangulation and validation) and data documentation (transliteration and clarification). Data analysis using data reduction (selection and identification); data exposure (transcription and interpretation); and data inference (verification and description).

Kata kunci: *Multilingual, communication, sentence structure, diction choices.*

Pengaruh Multibahasa Terhadap Komunikasi Siswa di Kelas Bahasa Jepang

Multilingual adalah tindakan menggunakan beberapa bahasa oleh individu atau masyarakat. Ada banyak kelompok masyarakat di dunia yang multilingual daripada yang monolingual, karena perkembangan peradaban. Multi-lingualisme merupakan fenomena sosial yang di-sebabkan oleh pengaruh globalisasi dan keterbukaan budaya (Wikipedia). Penggunaan alih kode dan campur kode adalah karakteristik teknik komunikasi multibahasa, dan memainkan peran yang jauh lebih besar dalam ke-majuan siswa bahasa asing. Berdasarkan feno-mena tersebut, muncul pertanyaan, bagaimana struktur kalimat dan pilihan diksi dalam komu-nikasi siswa multibahasa di kelas bahasa Jepang; dan bagaimana konsep makna, struktur kalimat, dan pilihan diksi muncul dalam komunikasi siswa multibahasa di kelas bahasa Jepang. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan struktur kalimat dan pilihan diksi dalam komuni-kasi siswa multibahasa di kelas bahasa Jepang; dan untuk men-deskripsi-kan konsep makna dalam struktur kalimat dan pilihan diksi, melalui kajian teks dan konteks. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini mengguna-kan Analisis Feno-menologi Interpretatif. Pragmatik mengkaji maksud dan tujuan struktur kalimat, dan Seman-tik mengkaji makna pilihan diksi dari satuan lingual (kata, frase, atau kalimat). Metode



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pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi data (triangulasi dan validasi) dan dokumentasi data (transliterasi dan klarifikasi). Analisis data menggunakan reduksi data (seleksi dan identifikasi); paparan data (transkripsi dan interpretasi); dan inferensi data (verifikasi dan deskripsi).

Kata kunci: *Multibahasa, komunikasi, struktur kalimat, pilihan diksi.*

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 11

Japanese Social and Cultural Issues (6)

Room : Jodhipati Room

Moderator : Yulius Thedy

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:00 - 13:20	20 minutes	Rina Supriatnaningsih, R.R. Sri Ratna Rahayu, Silvia Nurhayati, Lisda Nurjaleka, Anggraeni, and Dwi Puspitosari Ojigi’S Implementation of PT PRPP Jawa Tengah Staff to Understand Cross-Cultural Understanding to Improve Hospitality And Service Excellence of the Staff
13:20 - 13:40	20 minutes	Eishi Hirose and Tristan Gunawan Hartandi Comparative Study of School Caste in Japan and Indonesia 1: Bullying and School Caste Dynamics in Indonesia
13:40 - 14:00	20 minutes	Ratna Handayani, Sri Dewi Adriani, and Hendy Reginald Cuaca Dharma Cyberbullying di Jepang dan Upaya Mengatasinya
14:00 - 14:20	20 minutes	Ahmad Fajriansyah Maulidy and Arianty Visiaty Omotenashi Pada Organisasi Nirlaba Jepang untuk Anak Indonesia Berkebutuhan Khusus
14:20 - 14:40	20 minutes	Cicilia Tantri Suryawati And Rif’Ah Fatkhul Ulah Omotenashi Culture Represented in Sakuya Amano’S Konohana No Kitan
14:40 - 15:00	20 minutes	Fairuz and Feni Rolina Germaphobia (Keppeki-Sho) yang Terlihat pada Film Koi Suru Kiseichu Karya Kakimoto Kensaku

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1. RINA SUPRIATNANINGSIH, RR. SRI RATNA RAHAYU, SILVIA NURHAYATI, LISDA NURJALEKA, ANGGRAENI, AND DWI PUSPITOSARI

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Penerapan “Ojigi” kepada para staff PT PRPP Jawa Tengah dalam upaya pemahaman lintas budaya Indonesia -Jepang untuk meningkatkan *hospitality* dan *service excellence*

Salah satu etika bisnis budaya Jepang untuk saling menghormati mitra bicarannya yaitu dengan ojigi. Ojigi yang diberikan kepada para staff PT PRPP bertujuan agar para staff PT PRPP sebagai bagian dari pelaku usaha wisata, dapat menghormati para tamunya, agar dapat saling menghormati dengan pemberian bentuk hormat dengani ojigi.

Penerapan ojigi yang diberikan kepada para staff PT PRPP ini sebagai bentuk latihan melakukan penghormatakan secara non verbal yang disertai latihan verbal agar para staff dapat meningkatkan pelayanan prima kepada para pengunjungnya. Pelayanan prima selain diwujudkan dengan penggunaan bahasa yang santun secara verbal juga disertai ojigi secara nonverbal. Penerapan ojigi sebagai pemahaman lintas budaya Jepang Indonesia kepada para staff PT PRPP yang diikuti oleh 23 peserta, terdiri dari manager operasional, manager HRD, supervisor kasir, supervisor pemasaran, staf pemasaran, supervisor general affair, Humas, Koordinator keamanan, anggota keamanan, koordinator mekanik listrik, freelance tiket, dan para peserta magag di PT PRPP, berdasarkan hasil obesrvasi dan angket melalui google form setelah diberikan pelatihan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa para peserta, semuanya dapat melakukan ojigi dengan benar dengan membungkukan badannya dengan batas 15 derajat untuk menghormati tamunya. Selain itu, para peserta dapat menggunakan akhiran *masu* dalam penggunaan kalimat sapaan ‘selamat pagi’ dengan mengucapkan *ohayou gozaimasu*, tidak diucapkan dengan *ohayou*. Pada saat memperkenalkan diri, para staff dapat mengucapkan kalimat, seperti desu atau to moushimasu ‘Saya’. Penerapan ojigi sebagai bentuk kesantunan non verbal yang disertai kesantunan verbal diharapkan dapat membekali para pelaku usaha wisata staff PT PRPP untuk meningkatkan pelayanan prima dengan keramahatamannya kepada para pengunjungnya.

Kata Kunci: *Ojigi, hospitality, service excellence, verbal, non verbal*

Ojigi’s Implementation of PT PRPP Jawa Tengah Staff to Understand Cross-Cultural Understanding to Improve Hospitality and Service Excellence of the Staff

One of Japanese culture's business ethics is respecting each other's interlocutors, namely *ojigi*. The ojigi given to PT PRPP staff aims to ensure that PT PRPP staff, as part of the tourism business, can respect their guests so that they can respect each other by giving a form of respect with *ojigi*.

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The application of *ojigi* given to PT PRPP staff is a form of training in non-verbal respect accompanied by verbal training so that the staff can improve excellent service to their visitors. Excellent service is not only realized through the use of polite verbal language but also non-verbally. The application of *ojigi* as a cross-cultural understanding of Japanese and Indonesian to PT PRPP staff was attended by 23 participants, consisting of operational managers, HRD managers, cashier supervisors, marketing supervisors, marketing staff, general affairs supervisors, public relations, security coordinators, security members, mechanical coordinators electricity, freelance tickets, and internship participants at PT PRPP, based on the results of observations and questionnaires via Google Form after being given training; it can be concluded that the participants were all able to perform *ojigi* correctly by bending their bodies to a limit of 15 degrees to respect their guests. Participants can also use the ending ‘*masu*’ in the greeting sentence ‘good morning’ by saying *ohayou gozaimasu*, not saying *ohayou*. When introducing themselves, staff can say sentences, such as *desu* or *to mousimasu* ‘I.....’. Applying *ojigi* as a form of non-verbal politeness accompanied by verbal politeness is expected to equip PT PRPP staff tourism businesses to improve excellent service with hospitality to their visitors.

Kata Kunci: *Ojigi, hospitality, service excellence, verbal, non verbal*

2. **PROF. EISHI HIROSE, PH.D, LIT. AND TRISTAN GUNAWAN HARTANDI, S.S,**
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Comparative Study of School Caste in Japan and Indonesia : Bullying and School Caste Dynamics 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 questionnaire results regarding the state of classes with school caste and the reasons for the hierarchy among group that is happening in Japan. Based on the questionnaire, school caste awareness of Indonesian university students and their class environment while they attended school had been clarified. This paper clarified the reasons of hierarchy from elementary to high school 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. It

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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.

Keywords: *School Caste, Bullying Awareness, Hierarchy, Reasons*

Studi Komparasi Keberadaan School Caste Di Jepang Dan Indonesia: Keberadaan School Caste Di Indonesia-Studi Komparatif Jepang Dan Indonesia

Untuk memberi pencerahan 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 mengenai keadaan kelas dengan school caste dan alasan hierarki antar kelompok yang terjadi di Jepang. Berdasarkan kuesioner, kesadaran school caste mahasiswa Indonesia dan lingkungan kelas mereka selama bersekolah telah diklarifikasi. Penelitian ini mengklarifikasi alasan adanya hierarki dari sekolah dasar hingga sekolah menengah atas di Indonesia. Tahapan selanjutnya adalah membandingkan kecenderungan tersebut dengan kecenderungan yang terjadi pada sekolah di Jepang untuk mengetahui persamaan dan perbedaan kecenderungan tersebut. Telah diketahui sejauh mana kemajuan keberadaan hierarki antar kelompok atau school caste di Indonesia. Diketahui bahwa hierarki antar kelompok mengalami kemajuan di Indonesia seperti halnya di Jepang. Oleh karena itu, sebagai sebuah studi pionir, hasil penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk memberikan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam mengenai hierarki antar kelompok di Indonesia dan membuka perspektif baru terhadap permasalahan bullying di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *School Caste, Kesadaran, Bullying, Hierarki, Alasan*

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3. RATNA HANDAYANI, SRI DEWI ADRIANI, AND HENDY REGINALD CUACA DHARMA

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Cyberbullying di Jepang dan Upaya Mengatasinya (Studi kasus 2016-2022)

Cyberbullying is one of the problems that exists in Japanese society. Cyberbullying does not only happen to Japanese children and teenagers, but also to adults. Since the Covid 19 pandemic, cases of cyberbullying have increased. In 2022, cyberbullying cases will often occur on social media, such as Twitter (52.6%), Yahoo Japan (32%), and YouTuber (28.2%). The impact of cyberbullying on victims is quite worrying for society. One of the impacts of cyberbullying is that the victim commits suicide. Therefore, there is a need for efforts by the Japanese government and society to deal with cyberbullying. The aim of this research is to determine the forms of cyberbullying and the impact of cyberbullying on victims as well as whether or not there are efforts by the Japanese government and society to deal with cyberbullying. The conclusion of this research is that there are several forms of cyberbullying and several impacts of cyberbullying on victims as well as efforts by the Japanese government and society to deal with cyberbullying.

Key words: *cyberbullying, social media, twitter, yahoo, YouTube, suicide*

Cyberbullying merupakan salah satu permasalahan yang ada dalam masyarakat Jepang. Cyberbullying tidak hanya terjadi pada anak-anak dan remaja Jepang, namun juga pada orang dewasa. Sejak pandemi Covid 19, kasus cyberbullying meningkat. Tahun 2022, kasus cyberbullying banyak terjadi di media social, seperti Twitter (52,6%), Yahoo Japan (32%), dan Youtuber (28,2 %). Dampak cyberbullying pada korban cukup mengkhawatirkan bagi masyarakat. Salah satu dampak cyberbullying adalah korban melakukan bunuh diri. Oleh karena itu perlunya upaya pemerintah dan masyarakat Jepang dalam menghadapi cyberbullying. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui bentuk-bentuk cyberbullying dan dampak cyberbullying pada korban serta ada tidaknya upaya pemerintah dan masyarakat Jepang dalam menghadapi cyberbullying. Simpulan dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat beberapa bentuk cyberbullying dan beberapa dampak cyberbullying pada korban serta adanya upaya pemerintah dan masyarakat Jepang untuk menghadapi cyberbullying.

Kata kunci: *cyberbullying, media social, twitter, yahoo, youtube, bunuh diri*

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4. AHMAD FAJRIANSYAH MAULIDY AND ARIANTY VISIATY

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Omotenashi pada Organisasi Nirlaba Jepang untuk Anak Indonesia Berkebutuhan Khusus

Omotenashi is a concept of hospitality in receiving guests or tourists that has been applied for generations and is one of Japan's cultural traditions. Omotenashi is generally applied to industries directly related to services, such as tourism, hospitality, shop services, etc. This raises the question of whether omotenashi is also applied to non-profit agencies operating in the social sector. One of the non-profit agencies collaborating between Japan and Indonesia is a Japanese non-profit agency that provides wheelchair services for disabled children based in Jakarta. This research examines omotenashi as applied to a Japanese non-profit agency that provides wheelchairs for disabled children in Indonesia. The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. The data in this research are the result of observations and interviews. The omotenashi concept used in this research is the omotenashi concept from Kamoun (2014). From the results of this research, it was found that four elements of omotenashi were applied, namely *personalization*, *host/guest relationship*, *comfort*, and *hospitableness*. *Personalization* that was found was in the form of providing wheelchairs that suit the needs of children with disabilities, elements of the *host/guest relationship* that were found in the form of holding meetings every six months between hosts and guests to discuss the condition of wheelchairs for children with disabilities who received assistance, elements of *comfort* What was found was that the wheelchair provided prioritized the comfort factor by adapting to the condition of the child with a disability, while the element of *hospitableness* that was found was in the form of services that were immediately provided when the aid recipient had problems with the wheelchair being used. This research concludes that omotenashi is not only applied to the franchise industry but also to non-profit agencies in the social sector.

Omotenashi merupakan sebuah konsep keramah-tamahan dalam menerima tamu atau wisatawan yang sudah diterapkan secara turun-temurun dan menjadi salah satu tradisi budaya dari Jepang. Omotenashi umumnya diterapkan pada industri yang berhubungan langsung dengan pelayanan, seperti pariwisata, perhotelan, pelayanan toko, dll. Hal ini menimbulkan pertanyaan apakah omotenashi juga diterapkan pada instansi nirlaba yang bergerak pada bidang sosial. Salah satu instansi nirlaba kerja sama Jepang dan Indonesia adalah instansi nirlaba Jepang yang menyediakan pelayanan kursi roda untuk anak-anak disabilitas yang berpusat di Jakarta. Penelitian ini mengkaji omotenashi yang diterapkan pada instansi nirlaba Jepang yang menyediakan kursi roda untuk anak-anak disabilitas di Indonesia tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data pada penelitian ini merupakan hasil dari observasi dan wawancara. Konsep omotenashi yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah konsep omotenashi dari



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Kamoun (2014). Dari hasil penelitian ini ditemukan empat unsur *omotenashi* yang diterapkan, yaitu *personalization*, *host/guest relationship*, *comfort*, dan *hospitableness*. *Personalization* yang ditemukan salah satunya berupa penyediaan kursi roda yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan anak-anak disabilitas, unsur *host/guest relationship* yang ditemukan berupa diadakannya pertemuan setiap enam bulan sekali antara *host* dan *guest* yang membahas tentang kondisi kursi roda anak disabilitas yang menerima bantuan, unsur *comfort* yang ditemukan adalah kursi roda yang diberikan mendahulukan faktor kenyamanan dengan menyesuaikan kondisi dari anak disabilitas, sedangkan unsur *hospitableness* yang ditemukan berupa pelayanan yang segera diberikan ketika penerima bantuan bermasalah dengan kursi roda yang digunakan. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah *omotenashi* tidak hanya diterapkan pada industri waralaba, akan tetapi juga instansi nirlaba di bidang sosial.

Keyword: *Omotenashi, pelayanan, organisasi nirlaba*

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5. CICILIA TANTRI SURYAWATI AND RIF’AH FATKHUL ULAH

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Omotenashi Culture Represented In Sakuya Amano.S Konohana No Kitan Anime

This research discusses omotenashi culture meaning hospitality in Japanese which is carried out wholeheartedly by the host to the guest visiting him. This research describes the forms of omotenashi represented in an anime entitled Konohana no Kitan which was released in 2017. The story is set in a traditional Japanese inn (ryokan). This anime tells the story of a fox demon named Yuzu, that works at a traditional Japanese inn to learn about life and how to serve guests well. This anime focuses more on daily life working in a ryokan using the omotenashi theory which according to Abdulelah Al Alsheikh, it has the ideas of Shitsurai, Furumai, and Shikake. The research method used was a descriptive qualitative method. The results found are: Omotenashi in the physical appearance of the Ryokan (Shitsurai) is shown through the appearance of the ryokan which is clean and beautiful so that it is comfortable for guests. The next form of omotenashi is service provided by employees (Furumai) in the form of Ojigi, how to walk, how to smile, how to maintain calm in the ryokan, that means beauty in arranging food. The third form of omotenashi is reciprocity from guests who are satisfied with the service provided (Shikake) shown through happy reactions reflected on the guests' faces when in the ryokan

Keywords : *culture, omotenashi, shitsurai, furumai, shikake*

Budaya Omotenashi Terdapat Dalam Anime Konohana No Kitan Karya Sakuya Amano

Penelitian ini membahas budaya omotenashi, keramahtamahan yang dilakukan sepenuh hati. Penelitian ini menerangkan bentuk-bentuk omotenashi yang terdapat dalam Anime Konohana no Kitan yang dirilis pada tahun 2017 dengan latar cerita di sebuah penginapan tradisional Jepang (ryokan). Anime ini bercerita tentang siluman rubah bernama Yuzu, yang bekerja di sebuah penginapan tradisional Jepang untuk belajar mengenai kehidupan dan cara melayani tamu dengan baik. Anime ini lebih memfokuskan tentang kehidupan sehari-hari dalam bekerja di ryokan dengan menggunakan teori omotenashi yang menurut Abdulelah Al Alsheikh yakni Shitsurai, Furumai, dan Shikake. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil yang ditemukan adalah : Omotenashi dalam penampilan fisik Ryokan (Shitsurai) ditunjukkan melalui penampilan ryokan yang bersih dan indah sehingga nyaman untuk tamu. Bentuk omotenashi berikutnya yaitu pelayanan yang dilakukan oleh karyawan (Furumai) berupa Ojigi, Cara Berjalan,

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cara tersenyum, cara menjaga ketenangan dalam ryokan, keindahan dalam menata makanan. Bentuk omotenashi ketiga yaitu timbal balik dari tamu yang merasakan puas dengan pelayanan yang diberikan (Shikake) ditunjukkan melalui reaksi gembira yang tergambar pada raut wajah tamu ketika dalam ryokan.

Kata kunci : *budaya, omotenashi, shitsurai, furumai, shikake*

6. DR. FAIRUZ. M. HUM AND FENI ROLINA, S.S.

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Germaphobia (Kappeki-Sho) Yang Terlihat Pada Film Koi Suru Kiseichu Karya Kakimoto Kensaku

Phobia, which means fear, is a psychological disorder that is often found in modern society. One type of phobia is germaphobia, known in Japanese as kappeki-sho, which is a pathological fear of germs, bacteria, microbes, contamination and infection. People with kappeki-sho tend to be disgusted by dirty things. Sufferers worry about situations that have the potential to trigger exposure to germs, so they try to make sure everything so as not to be exposed to germs. The problem of people suffering from kappeki-sho is seen in a film entitled Koi suru kiseichu by Kakimoto Kensaku which tells the story of the character Kengo Kosaka who suffers from kappeki-sho. When going out of the house Kosaka always wears closed clothes, a mask, gloves and avoids direct contact with other people. This research uses descriptive analysis methods and Sigmund Freud's theory to analyze the kappeki-sho by the character of Kosaka. The results of the research show that the kappeki-sho suffered by Kosaka makes him a loner and does not socialize with other people because he is anxious about being exposed to germs, so that Kosaka is isolated from society. The cause of kappeki-sho in Kosaka's character is a traumatic event that occurred in childhood, witnessing his parents commit suicide and leaving him alone in this world.

Key words: *Freud, germaphobia, kappeki-sho, koi suru kiseichu, phobia.*

Phobia yang berarti takut adalah gangguan psikologis yang sering ditemukan pada masyarakat modern. Salah satu jenis phobia adalah germaphobia dalam bahasa Jepang dikenal dengan kappeki-sho, yaitu ketakutan patologis terhadap kuman, bakteri, mikroba, kontaminasi, dan infeksi. Pengidap kappeki-sho cenderung jijik terhadap hal-hal yang kotor. Penderita sangat memikirkan dan mencemaskan situasi yang berpotensi memicu paparan kuman, sehingga berusaha merencanakan segala hal agar tidak terpapar kuman. Masalah penderita kappeki-sho ini terlihat pada sebuah film yang berjudul Koi suru kiseichu karya Kakimoto Kensaku yang menceritakan tokoh Kengo Kosaka pengidap kappeki-sho. Pada saat keluar rumah Kosaka selalu memakai pakaian tertutup, masker, sarung tangan dan menghindari bersentuhan langsung dengan orang lain. Penelitian ini menggunakan



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metode deskriptif analisis dan teori Sigmund Freud untuk meneliti kappeki-sho yang dialami oleh tokoh Kosaka. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa kappeki-sho yang diderita tokoh Kosaka menjadikannya penyendiri dan tidak bergaul dengan orang lain karena perasaan cemas akan terpapar kuman, sehingga Kosaka terisolasi dari masyarakat. Penyebab kappeki-sho pada tokoh Kosaka adalah peristiwa traumatik yang terjadi dimasa kecil yaitu menyaksikan orangtuanya bunuh diri secara bersamaan dan meninggalkannya seorang diri di dunia ini.

Kata kunci : *Freud, germapfobia, kappeki-sho, koi suru kiseichu, phobia.*

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**Asji Symposium 2023
Day Two, Friday December 8, 2023**

Parallel Session 12

Japanese Language and Learning Method Issues (3)

Room : Mangkunegara Room (1st Floor)

Moderator : Ike Iswary Lawanda

Time	Duration	Presenter
13:00 - 13:20	20 minutes	Rita Susanti and Riva Amdama Personification of the Natural Elements Tsuki (月) and Tori (鳥) in 3 Kalafina Songs
13:20 - 13:40	20 minutes	Ziyadah Sholihah Contrastive Analysis of Thanking Speech Acts in Japanese and Javanese Language
13:40 - 14:00	20 minutes	Wiwik Retno Handayani Youth and the Metaphorical Discourse of Politics and Nation: A Japan-Indonesia Comparative Linguistic Analysis
14:00 - 14:20	20 minutes	Fortunata Cahya Septiani and Miftachul Amri Strategi Penerjemahan pada Komik Jepang Kocchimuite Miiko dengan Komik Terjemahan Indonesia Hai Miiko Vol 33 & 34 Karya Ono Eriko
14:20 - 14:40	20 minutes	Fahrizal Ahmad Zulfikar Zulmi Classical Japanese Intralingual Translation in Japanese Song Covers
14:40 - 15:00	20 minutes	Dany Buyung Yudha Prasetya and Andy Moorad Oesman Revisiting Covid-19 Era: Understanding Unique Conceptual Metaphors Appear in Yomiuri Shinbun and Asahi Shinbun Regarding the Covid-19 Public Discourse
15:00 - 15:20	20 minutes	Ari Artadi and Hari Setiawan Comparison of the Functions of Conditional Sentences in Japanese and Indonesian Based on Modality and Territory of Information Theory

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1. RITA SUSANTI AND RIVA AMDAMA

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Personification Of The Natural Elements Tsuki (月) And Tori (鳥) In 3 Kalafina Songs

Songs for some people are a way to make their hearts happy when they feel sad and difficult. However, there are also those who use songs as an expression of happiness. The lyrics in songs are basically created by the songwriter to represent the situation or event that is happening. It applies too in Japanese songs. Apart from representing that purpose, Japanese songwriters include many natural elements in the lyrics of the songs they created because for Japanese people nature and its phenomena are representatives of God.

Based on this, this research is focusing is to see how the natural elements tsuki 'moon' and tori 'bird' are personified in 3 songs entitled Natsu no Ringo, Yami no Uta, Mata Kazega Tsuyoku Natta, and Usumurasaki from a female band called Kalafina. Another thing that will be studied is the function of personification in the song lyrics. The data source chosen in this song is because it represents young people and is easy to understand the meaning. Qualitative descriptive methods and Keraf's theory (2007) are used to discuss personification and function.

Keywords: *natural elements, personification, song lyrics, Kalafina*

Personifikasi Unsur Alam Tsuki (月) Dan Tori (鳥) Dalam 3 Lagu Kalafina

Lagu bagi sebagian orang merupakan jalan untuk menyenangkan hati ketika merasa gundah dan susah. Namun, ada juga yang menjadikan lagu sebagai ungkapan rasa senang. Lirik dalam lagu pada dasarnya diciptakan oleh pengarang lagu untuk mewakili keadaan maupun peristiwa yang sedang terjadi. Demikian pula dalam lagu berbahasa Jepang. Selain mewakili hal tersebut, para pencipta lagu di Jepang banyak memasukkan unsur alam dalam lirik lagu yang mereka ciptakan karena bagi orang Jepang alam beserta fenomenanya merupakan perwakilan dari tuhan.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut, dalam penelitian ini berfokus untuk melihat bagaimana unsur alam tsuki 'bulan' dan tori 'burung' yang dipersonifikasikan dalam 3 lagu yang berjudul Natsu no Ringo, Yami no Uta, Mata Kazega Tsuyoku Natta, dan Usumurasaki dari grup band perempuan yang bernama Kalafina. Hal lain yang akan diteliti adalah fungsi dari personifikasi dalam lirik lagu tersebut. Pemilihan sumber data dalam lagu ini dikarenakan mewakili kaula muda dan mudah dipahami maknanya. Metode deskriptif kualitatif serta teori Keraf (2007) digunakan untuk membahas personifikasi dan fungsinya.

Kata Kunci: *unsur alam, personifikasi, lirik lagu, Kalafin*

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2. ZIYADAH SHOLIHAH

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Contrastive Analysis of Thanking Speech Acts in Japanese And Javanese Language

In communication, speech acts are often used by people in their daily lives. Especially speech acts of thanking. Japanese and Javanese are languages that pay attention to ethics and politeness in speaking, including when speaking or acting speech acts of thanking. It is not uncommon for foreign language learners to experience difficulties when they want to say thank you correctly and according to the situation. Based on the background of the problem, the focus of this research is on the speech acts of thanking between Japanese and Javanese seen in terms of politeness. The data sources used in this research are Javanese comedy drama series entitled "Balada Kampung Riwil" and Japanese drama "Rich Man Poor Woman". The data collection techniques in this research are listening technique and note-taking method. The results of the study found similarities in the way of apologizing in Japanese and Javanese seen in terms of the level of politeness. As the expression in Japanese Arigatou and in Javanese suwun is an expression of gratitude that shows familiarity and lack of formality.

Keyword: *Contrastive Analysis, Politeness, Thanking speech act, Japanese, Javanese Language, Drama*

Dalam berkomunikasi, tindak tutur sering digunakan oleh masyarakat dalam kesehariannya. Terutama tindak tutur terima kasih. Bahasa Jepang dan Bahasa Jawa adalah suatu bahasa yang memperhatikan etika dan kesopanan dalam berbicara, termasuk ketika berbicara atau bertindak tutur terima kasih. Tidak jarang pembelajar bahasa asing mengalami kesulitan ketika ingin mengatakan terima kasih yang benar dan sesuai dengan situasinya. Berdasarkan latar belakang masalah tersebut, fokus pada penelitian ini adalah tindak tutur berterima kasih antara bahasa Jepang dan bahasa Jawa yang dilihat dari segi kesantunan. Sumber data yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah serial drama komedi berbahasa Jawa berjudul "Balada Kampung Riwil" dan drama Jepang "Rich Man Poor Woman". Teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini adalah teknik simak dan metode catat. Hasil penelitian ditemukan kesamaan cara meminta maaf dalam bahasa Jepang dan bahasa Jawa yang dilihat dari segi tingkat kesantunan. Seperti ungkapan dalam bahasa Jepang Arigatou dan dalam bahasa Jawa suwun adalah ungkapan terima kasih yang menunjukkan adanya keakraban dan tidak adanya formalitas.

Kata Kunci : *Analisis kontrastif, Kesopanan, Ungkapan Terimakasih, Jepang, Bahasa Jawa. Drama*

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3. WIWIK RETNO HANDAYANI

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Youth and the Metaphorical Discourse of Politics and Nation: A Japan-Indonesia Comparative Linguistic Analysis

This article explores the linguistic analysis of political and national metaphorical discourse expressed by the younger generation in Japan and Indonesia. This research investigates the way young people in both countries use metaphors to express their perceptions of politics and the nation. Using a comparative approach, this article examines the similarities and differences in metaphorical expressions used by Japanese and Indonesian teenagers.

The data in this research was collected through questionnaires distributed to a number of students in Tokyo, Japan, and Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Interviews were also conducted to gain a clear understanding of the metaphors they use when discussing political and national issues. Through analysis of linguistic and cultural patterns, this article reveals various metaphors used to describe respective political and national understandings.

These findings provide valuable insight into the cognitive processes of young individuals, explaining how they conceptualize and communicate their political and national views.

Keywords: *Youth, Metaphorical Discourse, Politics, Nationality, Comparative Linguistic Analysis, Japan, Indonesia*

Artikel ini mengeksplorasi analisis linguistik wacana metaforis politik dan kebangsaan yang diungkapkan oleh generasi muda di Jepang dan Indonesia. Penelitian ini menyelidiki cara generasi muda di kedua negara menggunakan metafora untuk mengekspresikan persepsi mereka tentang politik dan bangsa. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan komparatif, artikel ini mengkaji persamaan dan perbedaan ekspresi metaforis yang digunakan remaja Jepang dan Indonesia.

Data dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang disebarkan kepada sejumlah mahasiswa di Tokyo, Jepang, dan Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Wawancara juga dilakukan untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang jelas tentang metafora yang mereka gunakan ketika membahas isu-isu politik dan nasional. Melalui analisis pola linguistik dan budaya, artikel ini mengungkap berbagai metafora yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan pemahaman politik dan kebangsaan masing-masing.

Temuan-temuan ini memberikan wawasan berharga mengenai proses kognitif individu muda, menjelaskan bagaimana mereka mengonsep dan mengkomunikasikan pandangan politik dan nasional mereka.

Kata Kunci: *Pemuda, Wacana Metaforis, Politik, Kebangsaan, Analisis Linguistik Komparatif, Jepang, Indonesia*

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4. FORTUNATA CAHYA SEPTIANI AND MIFTACHUL AMRI

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Strategi Penerjemahan Pada Komik Jepang Kocchimuite Miiko Dengan Komik Terjemahan Indonesia Hai Miiko Vol 33 & 34 Karya Ono Eriko

Penerjemahan penting untuk memahami teks, kosakata, dan budaya dalam pembelajaran bahasa Jepang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana penggunaan strategi penerjemahan serta pergeseran makna dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran dalam komik. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan ini, penulis membandingkan 2 komik karya Ono Eriko yakni komik berbahasa Jepang berjudul Kocchimuite Miiko volume 33 dan 34 sebagai bahasa sumber, dan komik berbahasa Indonesia Hai Miiko volume 33 dan 34 sebagai bahasa sasaran, dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian diuji berdasarkan strategi penerjemahan teori Baker (1992:26-42) dan pergeseran makna teori Simatupang (2000:78-81) Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 83 data dengan 6 data penerjemahan dengan kata yang lebih umum, 9 data penerjemahan dengan kata yang lebih netral, 48 data penerjemahan dengan penggantian budaya, 1 data penerjemahan dengan kata pinjaman atau kata pinjaman disertai penjelasan, 9 data penerjemahan dengan parafrasa menggunakan kata yang berkaitan, 6 data penerjemahan dengan parafrasa menggunakan kata tidak berkaitan, dan 4 data penerjemahan dengan penghilangan. Serta 33 data pergeseran makna generik ke makna spesifik dan sebaliknya, dan 49 data pergeseran makna karena perbedaan sudut pandang budaya. Perbedaan sudut pandang budaya adalah data terbanyak dalam penelitian ini (49 data), karena penerjemahan harus menyesuaikan budaya sasaran. Sebaliknya, penggunaan kata pinjaman sangat minim karena komik Hai Miiko ditargetkan untuk anak-anak.

Kata kunci: *penerjemahan, komik, strategi, pergeseran*

Translation is crucial to comprehend text, vocabulary, and culture in Japanese language learning. This research aims to analyze the use of translation strategies and shifts in meaning from the source language to the target language in comics. To address this question, the author compared two comics by Ono Eriko, namely the Japanese-language comic “Kocchimuite Miiko” volumes 33 and 34 as the source language, and the Indonesian-language comic “Hai Miiko” volumes 33 and 34 as the target language, using a qualitative descriptive method. The study was evaluated based on Baker’s (1992:26-42) translation strategy theory and Simatupang’s (2000:78-81) meaning shift theory. The research revealed 83 data points with 6 instances of translation using more common words, 9 instances with more neutral words, 48 instances of cultural adaptation, 1 instance of loanword translation with explanations, 9 instances of paraphrasing with related words, 6 instances of paraphrasing with unrelated words, and 4 instances of omission. Additionally, there were 33 instances of generic-to-specific meaning shifts and vice versa, and 49 instances of meaning shifts due to cultural perspective differences. Among these, cultural perspective differences were the most prevalent (49 instances) because translation needs to align with the target culture. Conversely, the use of loanwords was minimal, as “Hai Miiko” comics were aimed at children.

Keywords: *translation, comic, strategy, shift*

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5. DANY BUYUNG YUDHA PRASETYA AND ANDY MOORAD OESMAN

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Revisiting Covid-19 Era : Understanding Unique Conceptual Metaphors Appear in Yomiuri Shinbun and Asahi Shinbun regarding the Covid-19 Public Discourse

The COVID-19 pandemic was a time when human security had become public discourse throughout the world. Japan is no exception because Japan is a country that is geopolitically close to the initial center of the outbreak. The COVID-19 discourse influences all aspects, not only the health sector but also in educational, economic, social, political, and security areas. Language is one of the primary media for expressing ideas in public discourse. Therefore, it is crucial to examine how language is used to express ideas in this discourse. This research tries to reveal how ideas are communicated in public discourse that appear in two newspapers that have the largest circulation and readership in Japan, namely Yomiuri Shinbun and Asahi Shinbun. This research examines what conceptual metaphors appear uniquely and differently in each of these newspapers. Then, the extent to which abstract objects and concepts regarding Covid 19 are more perceptible and conceptualized through language.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Japanese Language, Human Security, Metaphor, Discourse Analysis*

Meninjau Kembali Era Covid-19 : Memahami Metafora Konseptual Unik yang Muncul dalam Yomiuri Shinbun dan Asahi Shinbun mengenai Wacana Publik Covid-19

Masa pandemi COVID-19 merupakan saat di mana human security menjadi wacana publik di seluruh dunia. Tak terkecuali Jepang, karena Jepang adalah negara yang secara geopolitik dekat dengan pusat awal wabah. Wacana mempengaruhi segala aspek, tidak hanya di bidang kesehatan, tetapi juga pada bidang pendidikan, ekonomi, sosial, politik dan keamanan. Bahasa adalah salah satu medium utama untuk mengungkapkan ide di dalam wacana publik, karena itu menjadi penting untuk meneliti bagaimana bahasa digunakan untuk mengungkapkan ide dalam wacana tersebut. Penelitian ini mencoba mengungkapkan bagaimana ide dikomunikasikan dalam wacana publik yang muncul di dua surat kabar yang memiliki sirkulasi dan pembaca terbesar di Jepang, yaitu Yomiuri Shinbun dan Asahi Shinbun. Penelitian ini mencoba untuk meneliti mengenai konseptual metafora apakah yang muncul secara unik dan berbeda di masing masing surat kabar tersebut. Sejauh mana objek dan konsep abstrak mengenai covid 19 lebih perceptible dan terkonseptualisasi melalui bahasa.

Kata Kunci : *COVID-19, Bahasa Jepang, Human Security, Metafora, Analisis Wacana*

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6. ARI ARTADI AND HARI SETIAWAN

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Perbandingan Fungsi Kalimat Kondisional Bahasa Jepang dan Bahasa Indonesia Berdasarkan Modalitas dan Teori Teritori Informasi

Dalam bahasa Jepang untuk membuat kalimat kondisional digunakan empat partikel sambung yaitu "to", "tara", "reba" dan "nara". Kalimat kondisional yang dibentuk oleh empat partikel sambung ini memiliki penggunaan dan fungsi yang berbeda berdasarkan penggunaan modalitas dan teritori informasinya. Dengan metode kualitatif dan analisis data kalimat berdasarkan modalitas dan teori teritori informasi, kalimat kondisional bahasa Jepang dapat digolongkan menjadi dua jenis. Pertama, jenis Kalimat Kondisional Faktual Berulang, adalah kalimat kondisional yang berfungsi untuk menunjukkan kejadian yang berulang atau kebiasaan. Kalimat ini menggunakan partikel sambung "to". Kemudian, isi kalimat ini berada dalam teritori informasi pengetahuan penutur dan mitra tutur. Modalitas yang banyak digunakan adalah modalitas nol (zero modality) atau modalitas kepastian atau aletik. Kedua, Kalimat Kondisional Hipotesis atau Asumsi, adalah kalimat kondisional yang menggunakan partikel sambung "tara", "reba", dan "nara". Kalimat kondisional ini berfungsi untuk menyampaikan keinginan atau dugaan penutur, dan isi informasinya hanya ada dalam teritori penutur. Modalitas yang digunakan adalah modalitas intensional dan modalitas epistemik. Sehingga dalam bahasa Jepang ada pembagian jenis dan penggunaan yang jelas dari tiap pola kalimat kondisional. Sebaliknya kalimat kondisional bahasa Indonesia yang ditandai kata sambung "kalau" "jika" atau "apabila/bila" tidak memiliki pembagian fungsi yang jelas seperti bahasa Jepang hanya perbedaan ragam penggunaan yaitu casual atau formal.

Kata Kunci: *Kalimat Kondisional, Bahasa Jepang, Bahasa Indonesia, Modalitas, Teritori Informasi*

Comparison of the Functions of Conditional Sentences in Japanese and Indonesian Based on Modality and Territory of Information Theory

In Japanese, to make conditional sentences, four conjunction particles are used, namely "to", "tara", "reba" and "nara". Conditional sentences formed by four connecting particles have different uses and functions based on the use of modality and information territory. Using qualitative methods and analysis of sentence data based on modality and information territory theory, Japanese conditional sentences can be classified into two types. First, the type of Repetitive Factual Conditional Sentence, is a conditional sentence that functions to show repeated or habitual events. This sentence uses the conjunction particle "to". Then, the content of this sentence is in the information territory of the speaker's and interlocutor's knowledge. The modality that is widely used is the zero modality or certainty or alethic modality. Second, Hypothetical or Assumption Conditional Sentences, are conditional sentences that use the connecting articles "tara", "reba", and "nara". This conditional sentence functions to convey the speaker's wishes or expectations, and the information content is only within the speaker's territory. The modalities used are intentional modality and epistemic modality.



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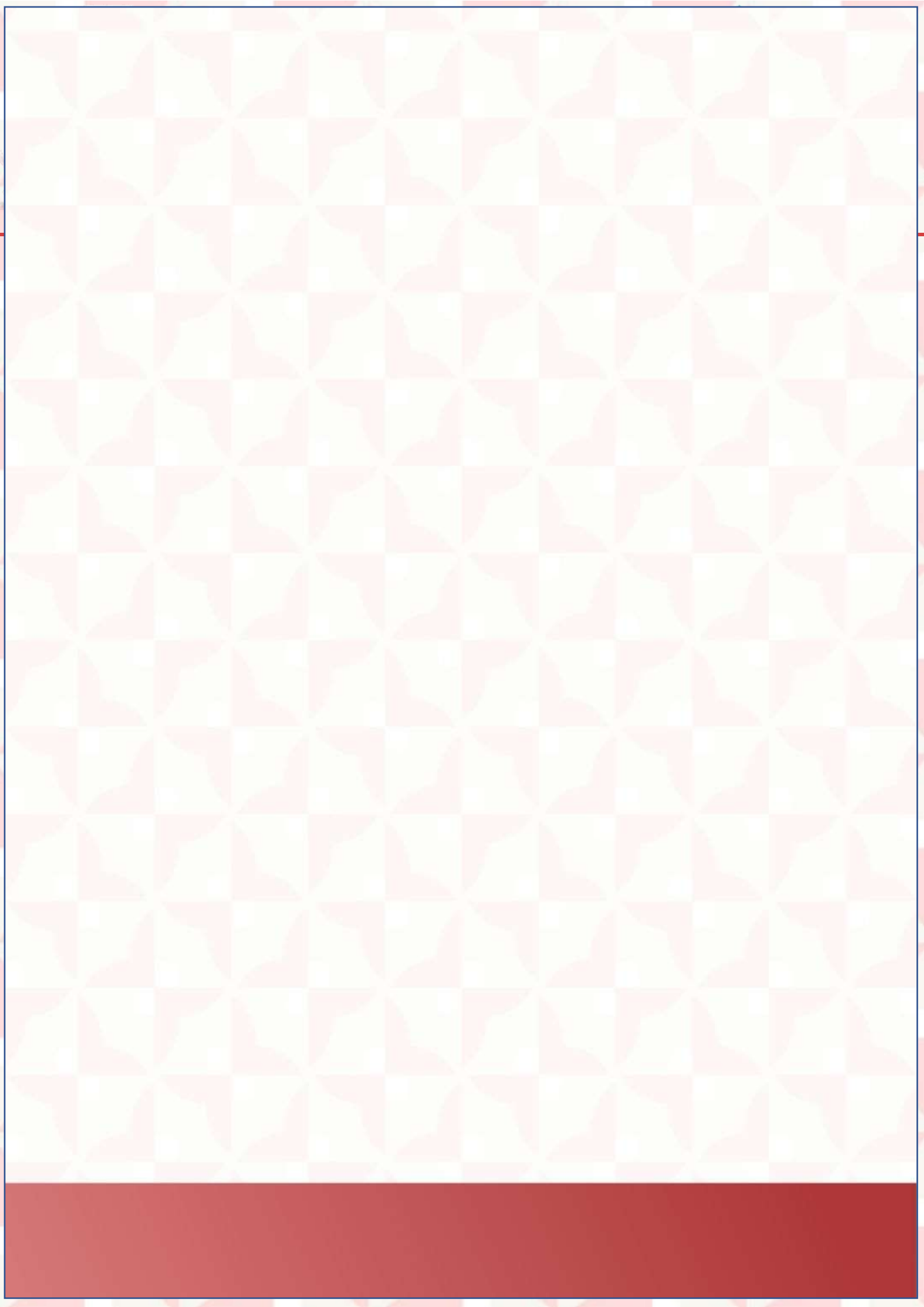
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So that in Japanese there is a clear division of types and uses of each conditional sentence pattern. On the other hand, Indonesian conditional sentences marked by the conjunctions "kalau", "jika" or "apabila" do not have a clear separation of functions like Japanese language, only differences in the variety of usage, namely casual or formal.

Keywords: *Conditional Sentences, Japanese, Indonesian, Modality, Territory of Information*





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