

The Use of Interjections (感動し) in Male and Female Language Variants In the Drama Shiritsu Bakaleya Koukou by Yasushi Akimoto

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INTRODUCTION

Gender differences in language use have been extensively studied in sociolinguistics, revealing that men and women employ language differently in terms of word choice, intonation, and pragmatic functions. This reflects their distinct social and cultural roles. "Shiritsu Bakaleya Koukou" offers a rich depiction of social interactions and language use in Japanese culture, making it a valuable resource for examining interjections by male and female characters.

This study aims to analyze these differences in interjection usage, enhancing our understanding of gender dynamics in language. The findings will illuminate unique gender-specific interjection patterns and their socio-cultural implications, contributing to the broader sociolinguistic study of Japanese interjections and gender representation.

LITERATURE REVIEW



1. Language does not only have one form (monolithic) but develops into a variety of languages based on region, social level, speaker occupation, gender, and so on. According to Putri (2016: 3), besides being able to be distinguished according to social differences (social harrier) and geographical (geographical distance) can also be distinguished according to differences in gender background.
 2. In Japanese grammar, interjections are called kandoushi. Furthermore, according to Nomura and Koike (1992:45): 感動詞とは品詞の一つ。活用のない自立語 で主語や修飾語にならない語のうち、感動、呼び掛け、応答、発話の意志の表明などの意味を表し、他の分の成文から独立して用いられるもの。感嘆 詞、間投詞と称されることもある。"Kandoushi is a type of word class. It is a word that can stand alone without the need for conjugation and declination, cannot be used as a subject and modifier, and can also express feelings, call, answer, and explain the speaker's wishes. A word whose usage is separated from the sentence components. It can be called kantanshi, or kantoushi."
 3. Searle in Leech (1993: 327), divides illocutionary speech acts into five, namely: Assertive (Representative), Expressive, Directive, Commissive, Declaration.
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METHOD

This research employs a qualitative approach, focusing on linguistic phenomena, specifically interjections in male and female language varieties in the drama "Shiritsu Bakaleya Koukou" by Yasushi Akimoto. Data collection involved the listening method, incorporating tapping, free listening, and note-taking techniques. Data analysis followed Miles and Huberman's descriptive techniques, involving data reduction, presentation, and verification. The study addresses two problem formulations using theories from Sudjianto and Putri for interjection forms and Searle's theory for illocutionary speech acts in gendered language varieties.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Forms of Interjections in the Male Language Variant

In male language varieties, interjections are categorized into three types: 感動 (kandou) with positive, neutral, and negative traits; 応答 (outou) with positive, neutral, and negative traits; and 呼び掛け (yobikake) with positive and negative traits. The most common interjection is おい (oi), used to call attention, while ちくそう (chikusou) is rarely used due to its perceived rudeness. The presence of neutral traits, validated by Japanese speakers, indicates responses or solitary expressions that aren't distinctly positive or negative. Variants of おう (ou) differ in tone: outou in a moderate tone for responses, and yobikake in a high tone for calls. The repetition form おやおや (oyaoya) follows Maruti's theory of interjections through repetition (Maruti, 2018:32).

Forms of Interjection in Male Language Variety

Types of Interjections	Nature	Forms of Interjection	Number
感動	Positive	おやおや	1
	Neutral	おやおや	1
	Negative	ちくそう	1
応答	Positive	うん	13
		おう	4
	Neutral	うん	15
		おう	6
	Negative	いや	10
		いや	25
呼び掛け	Positive	ふん	3
		おい	28
	Negative	おう	6
		こら	10
		おい	23
Total			150

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

2. Forms of Interjections in the Female Language Variant

In the female language variety, interjections are categorized into: a) 感動 (kandou) with both positive and negative traits; b) 呼び掛け (yobikake) with both positive and negative traits. Female speakers use fewer interjections compared to males, prioritizing ordinary or respectful language varieties to maintain femininity. Unlike men who use interjections to appear masculine, female interjections like 感動 (kandou) include あら and まあ, while 呼び掛け (yobikake) uses ちょっと. This distinction highlights gendered differences in linguistic expression, as shown in the table of interjection forms in the female variety.



Forms of Interjection in Female Language Variety

Types of Interjections	Nature	Forms of Interjection	Number
感動	Positive	まあ	4
	Negative	あら	5
		え	8
応答	Positive	はい	3
		ええ	3
		うん	4
呼び掛け	Positive	ちょっと	5
	Negative	ちょっと	10
Total			42



FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3. Forms of Interjection in Language Variety Deviation

Interjections also appear in language variety deviations: a) Female speakers in male variety deviations use 応答 (outou) with neutral and negative properties; b) Male speakers in female variety deviations use 感動 (kandou) with positive and negative properties, and 呼び掛け (yobikake) with negative properties only. For instance, in a scenario where Tatsuya expresses "あら！俺のメシは？" at an empty dining table, "あら" denotes astonishment and annoyance typically associated with females, but adapted by Tatsuya to soften his statement.

Forms of Interjection in Language Variety Deviation

Deviations	Types of Interjections	Nature	Forms of Interjection	Number
Male Variety	応答	Neutral	うん	6
			いや	2
		Negative	いや	3
Female Variety	感動	Positive	まあ	23
		Negative	あら	3
	呼び掛け	Negative	ちよっと	10
Total				47

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Illocution of Interjections in Gendered Language Varieties

1. Illocution of Male Variant Interjections

感動 (kandou): Expressive illocutionary speech acts (surprise, annoyance).

応答 (outou): Assertive (assenting, agreeing, denying, disagreeing), expressive (confusion, fear, surprise), commissive (agreeing, refusing).

呼び掛け (yobikake): Directive (request, stop, call), expressive (annoyance).

Example:

Tatsuya: "おいちょっとこっち来い"

"Hey! Come here!"

Illocution: Directive to come closer, typical of male language variety.

2. Illocution of Female Variant Interjections

感動 (kandou): Expressive (admiration, astonishment), assertive (affirmation).

応答 (outou): Directive (stop, request), expressive (annoyance, surprise).

Examples:

Fumie: "まあ、達筆ね"

"Wow, nice writing."

Illocution: Expressive admiration for neat writing, typical of female language variety.

3. Illocution of Language Variety Deviation Interjections

Male Variant Deviations: Assertive (agreement, denial).

Female Variant Deviations: Assertive (affirmation), expressive (surprise).

呼び掛け (yobikake): Directive (to stop).

Examples:

Tatsuya: "ちょっと..."

"Hey..."

Illocution: Directive to pause during an argument, using a typically female interjection for politeness.






CONCLUSION



Research on interjections in "Shiritsu Bakaleya Koukou" by Yasushi Akimoto identifies three types of interjections in both male and female language varieties. In male language, 感動 includes positive (おやおや), neutral, and negative (ちくしょう) interjections; 応答 includes positive (うん), neutral (うん, いや), and negative (いや); 呼び掛け includes positive (おう, おい) and negative (こら). In female language, 感動 includes positive (まあ) and negative (あら, え); 応答 includes positive (はい, ええ, うん); 呼び掛け includes neutral (ちよつと).

Illocutionary speech acts in male language include assertive, expressive, commissive, and directive acts, while female language includes assertive, expressive, and directive acts. The study suggests further research on interjections in respectful language varieties and dialects, and analyzing emotional influences and social contexts using linguistic software for more accurate categorization.



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