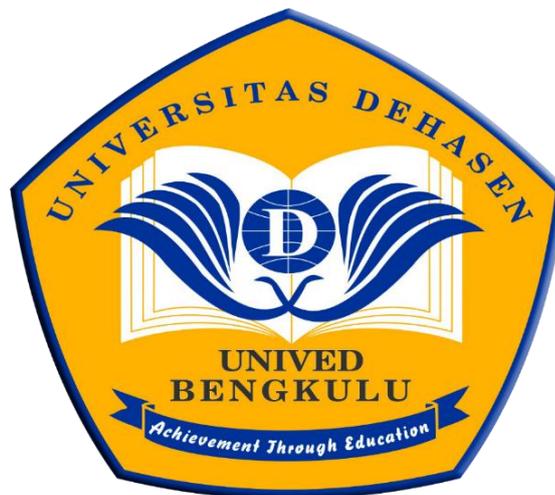


**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FROM SEXUAL  
UTTERANCES IN ENGLISH SUBTITLE OF “JOBLESS  
REINCARNATION” ANIME**



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BENGKULU  
2023**

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Bengkulu, .....

The researcher

Ahmad Hasyimi Arow Bintang

**APPROVAL**  
**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FROM SEXUAL  
UTTERANCES IN ENGLISH SUBTITLE "JOBLESS REINCARNATION"  
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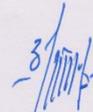
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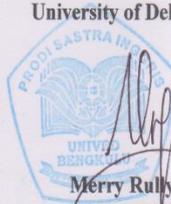
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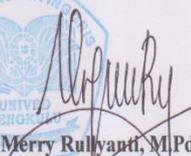
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A THESIS

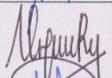
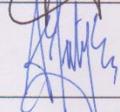
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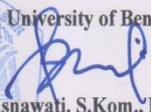
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7. Friends in arms.
8. And other parties who have helped

Thank you for your time and help as well as suggestions and constructive criticism which means a lot, hopefully the charity is accepted and this work can be useful for readers. Amen.

MOTTO

**Little bit means something.**

## **DEDICATION**

**I hereby dedicate this thesis for my family, friends, and university. For all the help I received for all the years spend studying and learning from friends and lecturer in my department, thank you for all the supports.**

## ABSTRACT

Ahmad Hasyimi Arow Bintang. NPM 19090006p. “**An analysis of illocutionary acts from sexual utterances in English subtitle *Jobless reincarnation* anime.** Supervisor I: Dhanu Ario Putra, M.Hum; Supervisor II: Eli Diana, M.Pd

The objective of this research is to analyze the sexual utterances using types of illocutionary act in English subtitle *Jobless Reincarnation* anime series. This research using descriptive qualitative method. The data were gathered using sexual utterances said by the characters through its English subtitle on *Jobless Reincarnation* anime series and analyzed using Spardley theories.

Based on the obtained result, this research concluded there are 49 total of sexual utterances happen and spoken by total 12 characters and it can be classified into types of illocutionary acts with total of 32 representatives' types, 7 directives types, 4 commissive types, 2 declarative types, and 4 expressive types. Most the sexual utterances spoken in this anime series coming from the main characters Rudeus Greyrat.

**Keyword:** Sexual Utterances, Illocutionary act, Anime, *Jobless Reincarnation*

## ABSTRAK

Ahmad Hasyimi Arow Bintang. NPM 19090006p. “**An analysis of illocutionary acts from sexual utterances in English subtitle *Jobless reincarnation* anime.** Supervisor I: Dhanu Ario Putra, M.Hum; Supervisor II: Eli Diana, M.Pd

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis ujaran seksual menggunakan jenis tindakan ilokusi dalam serial anime *Jobless Reincarnation* subtitle bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan ucapan seksual yang diucapkan oleh karakter melalui subtitle bahasa Inggris di anime *Jobless Reincarnation* dan dianalisis menggunakan teori Spardley.

Berdasarkan hasil yang diperoleh, penelitian ini menyimpulkan ada 49 total tuturan seksual yang terjadi dan diucapkan dengan total 12 karakter dan dapat diklasifikasikan ke dalam jenis tindak ilokusi dengan total 32 jenis representative, 7 jenis directive, 4 jenis commissive, 2 jenis declarative, dan 4 tipe expressive. Sebagian besar ucapan seksual yang diucapkan dalam serial anime ini berasal dari karakter utama Rudeus Greyrat.

**Kata Kunci:** Ujuran seksual, Illocutionary act, Anime, *Jobless Reincarnation*

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Background**

Anime is Japanese animation which intended for adults usually is one of entertainment we find in the Internet pretty easily nowadays. According Jeiji, (2022) from website fiction

horizon, between 90 to 100 million people watch anime by the year 2022 which expanding from year to year from casual to hardcore watcher. Most of the times demographic in anime have discussion about adults matter especially about sexual stuff, that start with its utterances that directly about sexual or straight up sexually.

Sexual Utterance is a thing we found on everyday life, but for this one particular media that the researcher wants to cover but let's talk first about sexual for a moment, what kind of sexual thing we find easily in our watch and daily life. Well at least we did find it to be quite a thing at least, and let's start with utterance.

In this matter of fact, we cannot talk casually why we think to do something and why we speak about it. For examples to like talking to companion or girlfriend such as "want to have sex?", no you are not start conversation like that, that is why we use utterances to describe it, is to stretch how we speak and deal with something in a subtlety way with same meaning why we want they to think the same about something we want talk them into. The researcher wants to how important how sexual utterances works.

Utterance is unit of speech and a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker (Phonemes, morphemes, and words are all considered "segments" of the stream of speech sounds that constitute an utterance.) In orthographic terms, an utterance is a syntactic unit that begins with a capital letter and ends in a period, question mark, or exclamation point. can refer to the product of a verbal act, rather than to the verbal act itself. For instance, the words Would you please be quiet? spoken with a polite rising intonation, might be described as a sentence, or as a question, or as a request. However, it is convenient to reserve terms like sentence and question for grammatical entities derived from the language

system, and to reserve the term utterance for instances of such entities, identified by their use in a particular situation (Leech, 1983).

Sexual meanings are the meanings that are attributed, by a particular cultural-social-historical context, to sexual acts and broadly to all the aspects of the erotic dimension of squares human sexual experience. This also include the beliefs on what is considered sexual and what is not. Sexual meanings are social and cultural constructs, and they are metabolized and subjectivized by the individual only after cultural and social mediation. In the first systematic study on this issue, Michel Foucault, *History of Sexuality* (1976), was the first to study this issue with a systematic approach. He argued that the concept of what activities and sensations are "sexual" is historically determined, and it is therefore part of a changing "discourse".

In this thesis the researcher will use an anime called “Jobless Reincarnation” on season 1 to gather data about speech act illocutionary act in sexual utterance in the English subtitle dialogue. “Jobless Reincarnation” or “Mushoku Tensei” in Japanese is a high fantasy anime series based on the original *Mushoku Tensei* series of light novels written by Rifujinna Magonote. The series is being produced by Egg Firm and directed by Manabu Okamoto at Studio Bind. The anime officially began broadcasting on Japanese television from January 10, 2021. Researcher using this anime season because this particular subject we can find some of if not much of an interesting utterances especially about sexual utterances, we’re using English dialogue through subtitle to make it easy to find and analyze the data. The Researcher also using article that have been reviewed with same subject of study about sexual occurrences that happen in real life and using it as guide about “sexual” itself, the articles which is as follows:

Research titled *Kajian Subtitle bahasa seksual pada fitur auto-translate di Youtube* by Anshori (2022) have its results of sexual research and discussion can be opened as follows: first,

the language unit that represents language in device reviews on YouTube based on the frequency of use, clauses and words. Expressions of orthophemism predominately appear in sexual device reviews on YouTube in the sexual aids category. This is because the sexual device is the main object in the review and the linguistic units that appear are mostly in the form of phrases. In matter of fact, we can easily use this method to categorize what can and can't be sexual orientation for what we watch.

Ponga (2021) in research titled *Orientasi seksual dalam film "Brokeback Mountain"* karya sutradara Ang Lee. The result is article have elements of sexual orientation includes four matters relating to sexual orientation stated by Bailey (2016) namely, sexual behavior, sexual identity, level of sexual attraction and sexual arousal. Sexual behavior in this film is touching, kissing, petting. The sexual identity in this film is homosexual, bisexual and heterosexual. With further conclusion using spatial dimension and acoustic dimension to further the sexual scene within the film to describe it better.

The research by Hidayat (2020) *Representasi Seksualitas dalam Film: Analisis Semiotika dalam Pendidikan Seksualitas Pada Film 'Dua Garis Biru'*. Resulting that indicates the signs and messages that grow to be the which means of troubles in youth in Indonesia. The characters within the movie have a message for all Indonesian people regarding sexual education have to gain knowledge of from an early age, due to the fact if experiencing teenage being pregnant parents and schools must offer lesson for the more youthful era so as now not to go the line in affiliation.

*Resistensi pelecehan seksual dalam film bombshell* by Kirana (2022) The research concluded the consequences that show ladies resistance to sexual harassment within the movie "Bombshell" can be seen thru Roland Barthes's semiotic evaluation, known as Lexia. factors that

reason sexual harassment, are the Dominant Ideology factor that still happens in society, the Patriarchal Ideology additionally offers strength to guys to oppress girls who are considered because the susceptible. advice from the author, that inside the destiny the movie will improve extra problems of sexual harassment to provide a brand-new angle for the community to reply to sexual harassment is a serious trouble and the perpetrators need to be punished according to the relevant legal guidelines.

Ramadhani (2015) titled *Penyimpangan seksual dalam anime Hourou Musuko karya Takako Shimura*. The result shows the effects that implies that the principal characters in the anime Hourou Musuko specifically Suichi Nitori and Yoshino Takatsuki are transsexuals. Suichi Nitori is a boy who wants to be a girl, whilst Yoshino Takatsuki is a girl who desires to be a boy. even though as a boy, Nitori Shuichi likes to put on girls' clothes, whilst Yoshino Takatsuki is likewise a lady who likes to put on boys' clothes, even reluctant to put on a bra. because of transsexual behavior finished by means of the principle character inside the anime Hourou Musuko, namely the emergence of conflicts between the primary individual and different characters which might be faced in their social interactions, each conflicts with circle of relatives members, other human beings, the surroundings, and conflicts with themselves.

According to all the articles above about sexual problem, the researcher conclude it can be used as an approach in this thesis to find and analyze its illocutionary act sexual utterances dialogue English subtitle. This Thesis will use different object from all of previous research above and only cover about sexual utterances. The researcher use "*Jobless Reincarnation*" as Point of interest because the researcher finds it very interesting to study especially the characters on this animated series to follow through. Many value we can gain in this research how the characters utter the conversation especially the main character on this animated series who in the

story are someone from modern day Japan got reincarnated after died in incident. In these discussions we will discuss An Analysis of illocutionary act on sexual utterances in English Subtitle “*Jobless Reincarnation*” anime.

## **1.2 Objective of the Research**

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find the sexual utterances occurs in English subtitle of “*Jobless Reincarnation*” anime.
2. To find the Illocutionary act in English subtitle “*Jobless Reincarnation*” anime.

## **1.3 Research question**

1. What are the sexual utterances that can be found in *Jobless Reincarnation* anime?
2. What are the classification of Illocutionary act found in the sexual utterances used by the characters in *Jobless Reincarnation* Anime?

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation of the research**

The research is to find out the sexual utterances occurs and to find out its illocutionary acts by using season 1 of every episode in anime “*Jobless Reincarnation*” sexual utterances with English subtitle.

## **1.5 Significant of the Research**

This research has 2 significant for study purpose which is theoretical and practical which:

Theoretical:

1. Educate the audience about sexual utterances in anime.
2. Give new reference and information for audience who wants to watch anime.

Practical:

1. For Reader, to add knowledge about sexual orientation in anime.
2. For Academic, which is to further analysis of sexual utterances for study purpose and better understanding about the topic.

### **1.6. Definition of the key terms**

**Sexual Utterances** : same as regular utterances but using sexual activity as forms of communication that are constitutive of social practices.

**Jobless Reincarnation** : High fantasy anime series based on the original Jobless Reincarnation (Mushoku Tensei) series of light novels written by Rifujinna Magonote. The series is being produced by Egg Firm and directed by Manabu Okamoto at Studio Bind. The anime officially began broadcasting on Japanese television from January 10, 2021.

**Anime** : Animation made from Japan that usually aimed for adults' entertainment.

**Subtitle** : Captions displayed at the bottom of a movie or television screen that translate or transcribe the dialogue or narrative.

**Sexual Desire** : Is desire for brute bodily pleasures, possibly implying that sexual desire is merely a biological appetite

Utterances : Utterance is the smallest unit of speech. It is a continuous piece of speech beginning and ending with a clear pause.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Speech Acts**

Speech act is something expressed by an individual that not only presents information but performs an action as well many things which would once have been accepted without question

as ‘statements’ by both philosophers and grammarians have been scrutinized with new care. It has come to be commonly held that many utterances which look like statements are either not intended at all, or only intended in part, to record or impart straightforward information about the facts. Along these lines it has by now been shown piecemeal, or at least made to look likely, that many traditional philosophical perplexities have arisen through a mistake—the mistake of taking as straightforward statements of fact utterances which are either (in interesting non-grammatical ways) nonsensical or else intended as something quite different. Whatever we may think of any particular one of these views and suggestions, it cannot be doubted that they are producing a revolution in philosophy (Austin, J. L, 1975). One way of appreciating the distinctive features of speech acts is in contrast with other well-established phenomena within the philosophy of language and linguistics. Accordingly in this entry we will consider the relations among speech acts and: semantic content, grammatical mood, speaker-meaning, logically perfect languages, perlocutions, performatives, presuppositions, and implicature. This will enable us to situate speech acts within their ecological niche.

Speech acts are thus also to be distinguished from performatives. ‘Performative’ is another technical term, and as used here it refers in the first instance to a kind of sentence. A performative sentence is in the first person, present tense, indicative mood, active voice, that describes its speaker as performing a speech act. ‘I assert that David is the culprit,’ is a performative sentence by this test. As we have seen, one can perform a speech act without uttering a performative. Further, since it is merely a type of sentence, one can utter a performative without performing a speech act. For instance, while talking in my sleep I might say, “I hereby promise to climb the Eiffel Tower,” without thereby making any promise. We may

also define a performative utterance as an utterance of a performative sentence that is also a speech act.

More nomenclature: ‘Speech act’ and ‘illocution’ will here be used synonymously. The latter term is due to Austin, who used ‘illocutionary force’ to refer to a dimension of communicative acts. (It is nowadays common also to use ‘illocute’ as a verb meaning ‘to perform a speech act.’) Austin’s reason for using ‘force’ begins with the observation that, construed as a bit of observable behavior, the communicative significance of an act may be underdetermined by what has been said or observably done. I bow deeply before you. So far you may not know whether I am paying obeisance, responding to indigestion, or looking for a wayward contact lens. So too, an utterance of a meaningful sentence (which Austin calls a locutionary act) such as ‘You’ll be more punctual in the future,’ may leave you wondering whether I am making a prediction or issuing a command or even a threat. The colloquial question, “What is the force of those words?” is often used to elicit an answer. In asking such a question we acknowledge a grasp of those words’ meaning but seek to know how that meaning is to be taken—as a threat, as a prediction, or as a command (Green, Mitchell, 2021)

## **2.2 Illocutionary Act**

Austin (1962), stated that illocutionary act is the act of doing something. In search about pragmatics by Kusomo (2015), illocutionary acts are divided into five categories according to Yule in his book titled *Pragmatics* in 1996. They are representatives, directives, commissive, declarative, and expressive. Here are the explanations and the examples of the types of illocutionary acts:

### **2.2.1. Representatives**

States representatives are types of illocutionary act that commit the speaker believe about something the truth or not. In performing this type of illocutionary act, it can be noted by some performative verbs, such as: state, tell, assert, correct, predict, report, remind, described, inform, assure, agree, guess, claim, believe, conclude, etc (Yule, 1996, p.53).

Examples: 1. The earth is round. (Stating a fact)

2. Chomsky didn't write about banana. (Stating an opinion)

3. It was a cloud rainy day. (Describing)

### **2.2.2. Directives**

Directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the hearer. It is commonly appeared with some performative verbs such as: requesting, demanding, questioning, asking, proposing, advising, suggesting, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, ordering, and etc (Yule, 1996, p.54).

Examples: 1. Gimme a cup of lemonade. Make it fresh. (Commanding or ordering)

2. Could you lend me a pencil please? (Requesting)

3. Don't do that. (Forbidding)

### **2.2.3. Commissives**

Commissives are kind of illocutionary act that is commit the speaker to some future course of action. In performing this type of illocutionary act, commonly using performative verbs such as: ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, advise,

dare, defy, and challenge. In the case of commissives, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker him or herself (Yule, 1996, p.54).

Examples: 1. I'll be back. (Promising)

2. I am going to get it right next time. (Promising).

3. We will not do that. (Refusing).

#### **2.2.4. Declaratives**

Declaratives are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. As the example below, the speaker has to have special institutional role, in a specific context such as to pronounce, declare, baptize and sentence. The words that can be indicated into this type are curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized (Yule, 1996, p.53).

Examples: 1. I now pronounce you husband and wife. (Marrying)

2. You are in! (Firing)

3. We find this man guilty. (Sentencing)

#### **2.2.5. Expressives**

Expressives are kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow, surprise, apologize, thank. In using an expressives, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). In performing an expressive, it can be noted with some performative verbs: greet, surprise, like, fear, apology, thank, regret, and praise (Yule, 1996, p.53).

Examples: 1. I am really sorry! (Apologizing)

2. Congratulations! (Congratulating)

### 3. Mmm~ ahh~ (Stating pleasure)

## 2.3 Characteristics of Utterance

An utterance found in spoken or written language, as in a script, has several characteristics. These include paralinguistic features which are forms of communication that do not involve words but are added around an utterance to give meaning. Examples of paralinguistic features include facial expressions, laughter, eye contact, and gestures. Prosodic features refer to the sound of someone's voice as they speak: pitch, intonation and stress. Ellipsis can be used in either written or spoken language; for instance, when an utterance is conveyed and the speaker omits words because they are already understood in the situation.

For example: A: Juice?                      A: Room temperature?

B: Please.                                  B: Cold.

Non-fluency features also occur when producing utterances. As people think about what to say during conversations, there are errors and corrections in speech. For example, voiced/un-voiced pauses which are "umm," "erm," etc. in voiced pauses and in transcripts un-voiced pauses are denoted as (.) or (1) relating to the amount of time of the pause. Tag questions are also a part of non-fluency features; these are used by the speaker to check if the listener understands what the speaker is saying. An example is "Do you know what I mean?" False alerts occur when the speaker is voicing an utterance but stops and starts again, usually to correct themselves (Griol, D., Molina, J.M., & Callejas, Z, 2019, p.132).

## 2.4 Sexual Utterances.

Sexual utterances can be categorized as the word sexual is an adjective that contains two meanings, namely relating to gender; and relating to cases of sexual intercourse between men and women in research by Anshori (2022). Sexual utterances are also be linguistic according to Trent (2009) that it can be classified into five, namely: sexual activity; intercourse, orgasm, female sexual organs and male sexual organs. Then Allan and Burridge (2006) also categorized who divides sexual language into seven groups: masturbation; oral sex; orgasm; homosexuality; alone; incest; and menstruation. It added three new categories namely; sex, prostitution and intercourse. In this research we will use 5 type sexual meaning by Trent (2009) to make it easier to understand to classified the utterances have sexual meaning in it. Halwani & Raja (2020) in their article about sex and sexuality the describe definitions of sexual desire in phrases of sexual delight seem to recognize sexual preference as essentially an appetite. "Sexual preference" is "desire for contact with some other individual's body and for the delight which such touch produces" or "sexual choice" is "the preference for certain physical pleasures" On the first, if X feels sexual choice, then X goals the touch of every other individual's (Y) frame and the sexual satisfaction derived via that contact. the second definition avoids the conceptual involvement of another person, know-how sexual desire as an alternative as desire for sexual pleasures, length. This accommodates cases in which the preference isn't for the contact of another's body: some cases of masturbation, voyeurism, and exhibitionism. There Four broad lines of thought are prominent regarding sexual desire:

1. whether it is merely a biological drive or an intentional mental state.
2. how it should be defined.
3. whether it is benign or malignant.

4. whether it admits of perverted forms.

## 2.5 Anime

Anime (Japanese: アニメ, IPA: [anime]) is hand-drawn and computer-generated animation originating from Japan. Outside of Japan and in English, anime refers specifically to animation produced in Japan.[1] However, in Japan and in Japanese, anime (a term derived from a shortening of the English word animation) describes all animated works, regardless of style or origin. Animation produced outside of Japan with similar style to Japanese animation is commonly referred to as anime-influenced animation. The earliest commercial Japanese animations date to 1917. A characteristic art style emerged in the 1960s with the works of cartoonist Osamu Tezuka and spread in following decades, developing a large domestic audience. Anime is distributed theatrically, through television broadcasts, directly to home media, and over the Internet. In addition to original works, anime are often adaptations of Japanese comics (manga), light novels, or video games. It is classified into numerous genres targeting various broad and niche audiences.

Anime is a diverse medium with distinctive production methods that have adapted in response to emergent technologies. It combines graphic art, characterization, cinematography, and other forms of imaginative and individualistic techniques. Compared to Western animation, anime production generally focuses less on movement, and more on the detail of settings and use of "camera effects", such as panning, zooming, and angle shots. Diverse art styles are used, and

character proportions and features can be quite varied, with a common characteristic feature being large and emotive eyes.

## **2.6 The Synopsis of Jobless Reincarnation (Mushoku Tensei)**

Mushoku Tensei: Jobless Reincarnation (無職転生～異世界行ったら本気だす～ Mushoku Tensei Isekai Ittara Honki Dasu) is a high fantasy anime series based on the original Mushoku Tensei series of light novels written by Rifujin na Magonote. The series is being produced by Egg Firm and directed by Manabu Okamoto at Studio Bind. The anime officially began broadcasting on Japanese television from January 10, 2021.

### **Synopsis**

"I'm going to get serious in this new world!"

A 34-years-old virgin, who is an unemployed recluse NEET, is kicked out of his house on the day of his parents' funeral and is run over by a truck, killing him. When he wakes up, he finds that he has been reborn as a baby in a different world of swords and sorcery!

The man who has been living like a piece of trash vows to live as a boy named Rudeus Greyat in the other world with all his might! What awaits Rudeus are a small girl sorceress, his elf-eared childhood friend, a fierce tsundere lady, and a variety of other humans. He'll have to find his way to the top of the mountain through many hardships, adventures and battles.

### **Production and Development**

On March 15, 2019, the official website of MF Books announced that an anime adaptation project of Mushoku Tensei would be produced. It was confirmed on October 16, 2019, with the release of the first promotional video that the adaptation will be a television series slated to

premiere in October 2020. It was also revealed Manabu Okamoto will be directing the series at Studio Bind (along with other staff-member reveals) with Egg Firm producing the series. On June 19, 2020, however, it was announced the release has been delayed to 2021.

It was announced on December 6, 2021 that the anime will officially start broadcasting on television from January 10, 2021 onwards. An early broadcast of the first two episodes was released on December 27, 2020 on the NicoNico streaming service. The first cour began with on January 10, 2021 broadcasted on Tokyo MX, Sun TV, KBS Kyoto and BS11 and ended on March 21.

This is listing of all the characters in the show that using sexual utterances with total 12 characters.

1. Rudeus Greyart



Rudeus is the main character of this story, we seeing the world and journey throughout his perspective. Most of the sexual utterances happen in this story is coming from him. All of his utterances happened is because his adult perspective and old life before reincarnations, that he is a shut-in personality because of bullying from School, never socialize for a long time especially

with girl, and playing online game all days until his age hit forty years. With new found life he gained after reincarnations he want to start new fresh in life after all the misfortune he been through.



Rudeus in the Past life/ before reincarnations

## 2. Paul Greyrat



Paul "Notos" Greyrat is father on main character Rudeus Greyrat and he is supporting character in this story. Paul in the past is not a respectable person because how many characters in this story describe him as such a scum of man. But he is still tried his best for his newly formed family with his wife Zenith and his son Rudeus. Rudeus also got his perverted trait from him although its believe that Rudeus in the past life is causing all the sexual utterances happen in this story.

### 3. Zenith Greyrat



Zenith Greyrat is mother of Rudeus and wife of Paul. Her role is supporting characters in this story. She is kind woman that care a lot for Rudeus in his earlier year.

### 4. Lilia Greyrat



Lilia is housemaid in Greyrat household, she is supporting character. Lilia back in the days is Paul Greyrat friend in swordman class and really despise Paul for his lack of respect for it although he is very talented swordman. In first she scared of Rudeus when he was baby, because he is looking at her with perverted intent but after some incident, she is now very fond of Rudeus and help him in many occasions.

### 5. Aisha Greyrat



Aisha Greyrat is Rudeus's second little sister after Norn Greyrat. She is child from his father Paul with her mother Lilia having an affair. She is supporting character in this story and her role is not really much. She is smart and know how to deal with a situation at hand. She dislikes his big brother Rudeus at first because she found out he is a pervert even though she never met him until later in the story.

## 6. Roxy Migurdia



Roxy is Rudeus's first mentor as his magic teacher. She is very open person and really talented at magic. She is supporting character and maybe Rudeus first love interest and sometime kind of annoyed by Rudeus after he steal her panties. Despite her appearance and height, she is a part demon race from Migurdia clan that have long lifespan and ageless appearance.

#### 7. Eris Greyrat



Eris "Boreas" Greyrat is Rudeus's first student at magic tutoring after taking a job from his father acquaintance. She supposed main characters in second half of story, at first, she dislikes Rudeus because of his manner toward her but after Rudeus saved her life from kidnapping gone wrong Eris become very close to Rudeus and grow to love him from time to time. She the first person that make Rudeus lose his virginity at very young age.

#### 8. Ghislaine Dedoldia



Ghislaine is sword master with title of sword king, she has very stoic personality who sometimes very open about her own feeling and do not hesitate to said out loud. She is supporting character and former Paul and Zenith party member when still adventuring.

#### 9. Kirishika Kishirisu



Kirishika is former demon empress that rule the demon continent 300 years ago despite her appearance that not convincing for what she stated, she does have legit power of many ancient demon eyes. She is minor character in the story and as a comic relief character and sometime help progress the plot of story.

#### 10. Pax Shirone



Pax Shirone is seventh prince in Shirone Kingdom. He is a minor villain in one act of story. He is a pervert who going after Roxy and will do many clumsy and reckless things to achieved his goal.

#### 11. Elinalise Dragonroad



Elinalise is one of former party member of Paul and Zenith. She is now helping Roxy in her journey to find missing Greyrat Family after the disaster with her own way. In her own way I mean like having sex and orgy with her acquaintances. Even tried to invite poor Roxy to join her. She has motherly aura around her and why the reason she still doing all kind of sexual stuff is still unknown in this story.

#### 12. Gyes Dedoldia



Gyes is warrior from beastman tribe and brother to Ghislaine. He is minor character in one act. He is responsible man. At one time he is willing to admit his fault for accusing Rudeus.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this research the researcher will use descriptive qualitative. This method is used because this research aims to provide case insight on Sexual utterances in English Subtitle Jobless Reincarnation anime season 1. Methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs. Writing a methods section for a proposal for qualitative research partly requires educating readers as to the intent of qualitative research, mentioning

specific designs, carefully reflecting on the role the researcher plays in the study, drawing from an ever-expanding list of types of data sources, using specific protocols for recording data, analyzing the information through multiple steps of analysis, and mentioning approaches for documenting the accuracy or validity of the data collected. content analysis belongs to qualitative approach is one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspective (Creswell, 2014)

### **3.2 Focus Determined Boundary**

The focus are sexual utterances found and taken in Japanese animated series titled *Jobless Reincarnations* (2021). The characters appear and introduced thorough the runtime classified as the participants. Event of the study is in the entire season 1 of this animated fantasy series.

### **3.3 Data Source**

Data Source is an original data source, one in which are collected first hand by the researcher for specific research purpose (Siswanto, 2012). Data source are used is the entire season 1 of *Jobless Reincarnation* (by studio Bind) by using streaming service Muse Asia as media to watch the data. Its originally aired in January 2021 to march 2021 for first part and October 2021 to December 2021 for second part of the series. The scene and audio are in original Japanese and using English subtitle for easy to understanding the scene. The series consist of 23 episode and 24 minutes run time per-episode.

### **3.4 Data Collection technique**

Data collected in research must be analyzed. Qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). The researcher must

organize and so that can be described and interpreted. In this phase, the research organized and categorized the finding used the table. For example, to analyze character and characterization.

In collecting the data, the researcher used observation technique by Creswell (2014). The researcher next tries to interpret the findings in terms of the research. Qualitative researcher presents their interpretations and explanations in narrative form. They do not talk about probability but try to emphasize the trustworthiness and credibility of the findings. The next step is initiate the research by reporting the results. Researcher must make their procedures, findings, and conclusions available in a form intelligible to reader. In conducting the research, the researcher should have data and source of data. Data source are used is from entire season 1 of Jobless Reincarnation (by studio Bind) by using streaming service Muse Asia. From its English subtitle, character dialogue, action before and after the sexual utterance said. The step that researcher use to gain data as follows:

1. Watching the anime “Jobless Reincarnation” Season 1.
2. Finding the Sexual Utterances in English subtitle of the anime.
3. Grouping the data found in anime.
4. Interpreting the data.
5. Analyzing the Illocutionary act in the data.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

Theory approach of sexual utterances using Trent (2009) on sexual language into five, namely: sexual activity; intercourse, orgasm, female sexual organs and male sexual organs. encompasses main techniques to collecting data. This strategy establishes in four fundamental

tasks in 1980 theory to process the information gathered in the interviews, namely: “Establishment of domains”, “Taxonomy” “Components” and “Themes” (Spradley, 2016).

1. “Domains” are categories of cultural meanings. They include subcategories semantically related. The task of identify domains is performed on the basis of the knowledge of cultural terms which involve lower ranking related concepts. In other words, the domain has terms that have been included through semantic relationships. To establish the concepts of Spradley’s method, he suggests not to ask the meaning of a term to create a domain, but the use of it in the culture. Here is example:

Example of Domain analysis of sexual utterances on Jobless Reincarnation

No	Data Utterances	Characters	Illocutionary act				
			representative	Directive	Commissive	Declarative	Expressive
1	Episode 2 “Roxy Growing girl even I have the decency to pretend I didn’t see anything ..j ust kidding what feast for the eyes”.	Rudeus	✓				
2	Episode 6 01.12: “She must be Philip wife”	Rudeus	✓				
	Total	2	2				

2. “Taxonomies” are conceptual constructs obtained through the establishment of semantic relationships. “They show the relationship among all the included terms in a domain. A taxonomy reveals subsets and the way they are related to the whole”

Here are some tables examples from Jobless reincarnation season 1

Sexual Utterances by Rudeus:

Types of Illocutionary act	Total	Percentage of use
Representatives	6	30%
Directives	0	0
Commissive	0	0
Declaratives	0	0
Expressive	0	0
Total	6	30%

Sexual Utterance by Paul:

Types of Illocutionary act	Total	Percentage of use
Representatives	1	5%
Directives	0	0
Commissive	0	0
Declaratives	0	0
Expressive	0	0
Total	1	5%

Sexual Utterances by Roxy:

Types of Illocutionary act	Total	Percentage of use
Representatives	2	10%
Directives	0	0
Commissive	0	0
Declaratives	0	0
Expressive	0	0
Total	2	10%

3 “Componential” Analysis is the third step in this analysis technique. states that its systematic search for attributes associated with cultural symbols.

Here are the examples:

Table of Componential

No	Character	Types of sexual utterances					Total utterances	Total use percentage
		Representative	Directive	Commissives	declarative	expressives		
1	Rude us	24	4	3	0	2	33	170%
2								
3								