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Various Expressions of Apology And Thank You In The Japanese Animation Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken

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Abstract

The expressions of apology and thank you are expressions of expressing regret for mistakes that have been made and expressing gratitude for what other people have done. Apologizing and giving thanks have procedures that are closely related to the culture that applies in a place. This research has the purpose of getting an overview of the culture of apology and thank you based on Japanese animation. Next, the objectives of this research are: 1) to identify what expressions of apology and thank you are used in Japanese animation; 2) to identify the meaning and function of apologies and thanks; and 3) to identify the situations in which expressions of apology and thank you are used. The research method used is qualitative, while the research problem is viewed from a sociolinguistic perspective. The data source in this research is the Japanese animation entitled Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken (2019) by Fuse. Data is limited to season 1 (25 episodes). In this animation, we can find many expressions of apology and thanks in formal situations, because this animation tells the story of the kingdom.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics; Apology; Thank You, Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken, Tensura

Abstrak

Ungkapan minta maaf dan terima kasih adalah ungkapan untuk menyatakan penyesalan atas kesalahan yang telah diperbuat dan menyatakan terima kasih atas apa yang telah dilakukan orang lain. Meminta maaf dan berterima kasih memiliki tata cara yang berkaitan erat dengan budaya yang berlaku di suatu tempat. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran mengenai budaya permintaan maaf dan terima kasih berdasarkan animasi Jepang. Selanjutnya, tujuan penelitian ini adalah: 1) untuk mengidentifikasi apa saja ungkapan permintaan maaf dan terima kasih yang digunakan di dalam animasi Jepang; 2) untuk mengidentifikasi makna dan fungsi dari permintaan maaf dan terima kasih; dan 3) untuk mengidentifikasi bagaimana situasi penggunaan ungkapan permintaan maaf dan terima kasih. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif, adapun permasalahan penelitian ditinjau dari perspektif sosiolinguistik. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah animasi Jepang berjudul Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken (2019) karya Fuse. Data dibatasi pada season 1 (25 episode). Dalam animasi tersebut banyak ditemukan penggunaan ungkapan permintaan maaf dan terima kasih dalam situasi formal, karena animasi ini bercerita tentang kerajaan.

Kata kunci: Sosiolinguistik; Minta Maaf; Terima Kasih, Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken, Tensura

1. Introduction

Humans are social creatures who need each other, interact, and express intentions, emotions and thoughts through language. In interacting and socializing, humans naturally use language and require ethics. How language is used in social interactions in society is a sociolinguistic study. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society, combining two fields that can be studied separately, the formal structure of language according to linguistics and the structure of society according to sociology (Wardhaugh, 1984 : 4 ; Holmes, 1993 : 1 ; Hudson, 1996 : 2 ; Malabar, 2015).

In sociolinguistics, there are speech acts. Some philosophers who started research on speech acts, such as J. L. Austin (1962), classified speech acts into several categories, namely: (1) Locutionary Act: Speech acts that state something in the sense of saying or speech acts in the form of meaningful and understandable sentences. (2) Illocutionary Act: Speech acts that are usually identified with explicit performative sentences. This speech act refers to the purpose or effect to be achieved by speaking, such as asking, giving orders, stating, asking, or giving permission. (3) Perlocutionary Act: A speech act that deals with the speech of another person in relation to the non-linguistic action or treatment of that other person.

In the speech acts introduced by J. L. Austin (1962), it can be seen that there are expressions of apology and thank you. Apologizing and thanking is a very important culture in Japan when it comes to social interactions. This culture has an important role in maintaining relationships between individuals and groups. According to Holmes (1990), the aspects involved in the expression of apologies and thanks are politeness, social distance, the type of mistake made, the expression of apology used, and the compensations offered.

The expressions used in apologizing in Japanese are *sumimasen*, *gomennasai*, *moushiwake arimasen*, *moushiwake gozaimasen*, *shitsuirei itashimashita*, and *omatase shimashita* (Rini, 2014). All of the above expressions have the same meaning which is to apologize, but their use varies according to the speech act.

Other research about thank you, one of which was researched by Ohashi (2000), stated that thank you is a symbolic form of repayment of a debt of gratitude. The expressions to thank are *arigatou*, *doumo*, *osore irimasu*, *gochisou sama*, and *gokurousama* (Rini, 2014). Although they have the same meaning, they are used differently.

Research that raises the theme of apologies and thanks has been widely researched to date, such as for example by Lestari (2019), which contains how the expression of apology is used in the workplace, and how aspects that play a role in the selection of the use of apology expressions and strategies. Then, research by Aryanti (2019), which contains how the strategies used in expressing gratitude based on native Japanese speakers. And research by Rini (2014), which contains how various expressions of thank you and apology in Japanese culture.

This research will use the animation *Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken* (2019) by Fuse in which there are many uses of the expressions apologize and thank you.

Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken, or commonly known as *Tensura*, is a Japanese animation that tells the story of Satoru Mikami, an employee who is killed while saving his junior girlfriend who is about to be stabbed by an unknown person. But his life doesn't end there, Satoru is reincarnated into a fantasy world (*isekai*) as *Slime*, a rubbery-textured slime creature. In this world, Satoru has a variety of powers, as well as a new name, *Rimuru*. *Rimuru* embarks on an adventure to explore this new world and gain even more powers. The story focuses on *Rimuru* with the building of his own kingdom, cooperation with other species, and his long adventure in a world filled with magic and danger.

This research aims to provide an overview of how the expressions of apology and gratitude are used in Japanese society, especially in this *Tensura* animation. Furthermore, this research will also show the relationship between superiors and subordinates, and also friendship, which affects the form of apologies and thanks used.

The researcher also wanted to find out more about what are the expressions to express apologies and thanks in the *tensura* animation, what are the functions and meanings of each expression, and what are the situations in which they are used.

2. Method

This research uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that is used to examine the conditions of natural objects, and researchers are the key instruments (Sugiyono, 2005). Through qualitative research, various factors that cause a person to show a certain behavior can be analyzed. Therefore, qualitative research is considered appropriate for analyzing expressions of apology and gratitude in Japanese animation as it relates to human behavior.

The data collection techniques applied were listening and note-taking techniques. The data were collected by examining the conversations in the animation *tensei shitara slime datta ken* which consists of 25 (twenty-five) episodes. The expressions of apology and thank you spoken by the characters in the animation were marked and the contents of the conversations containing the expressions of apology and thank you were collected. Then, the data were noted, analyzed, and classified into sections based on the expressions of apology and thank you that were spoken.

Furthermore, in the data analysis phase, the relationship between apology and thank you expressions, and the aspects that affect the use of apology and thank you expressions and strategies are presented. The data were analyzed by mentioning the types of apologies and thanks in Japanese based on Rini (2014).

3. Results and Discussions

Based on the results of the research on the use of expressions of apology and thank you contained in the animation *Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken* by Fuse, several expressions of apology and thank you were found, which are further described as below.

3.1. Apologize

Based on the results of the research, it is known that the expression of apology used is according to the situation, the weight of the mistake that was made, and the status of the interlocutor (related to the level of politeness).

Based on the Table 1, it can be seen that in the animation *Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken* season 1, 31 data were found with details of different speech situations. Here are some explanations about the expression of apology:

Table 1. Expression of Apology

No	Expression of Apology	Meaning	Amount
1.	申し訳ありません <i>moushiwake arimasen</i>	Apologizing	4
2.	申し訳ない <i>moushiwakenai</i>	Apologizing	1
3.	申し訳なかった <i>moushiwakenakatta</i>	Apologizing	1
4.	申し訳ございません <i>moushiwake gozaimasen</i>	Apologizing	1
5.	すみません <i>sumimasen</i>	Apologizing	5
6.	すまんな <i>sumanna</i>	Apologizing	4
7.	すまん <i>suman</i>	Apologizing	3
8.	すいやせんね <i>suiyasenne</i>	Apologizing	1
9.	すんませんでした <i>sumimasensshita</i>	Apologizing	1
10.	すまない <i>sumanai</i>	Apologizing	1
11.	すみませんでした <i>sumimasendeshita</i>	Apologizing	1
12.	すまんかったのう <i>sumankattanou</i>	Apologizing	1
13.	ごめんなさい <i>gomennasai</i>	Apologizing	1
14.	ごめん <i>gomen</i>	Apologizing	1
15.	失礼しました <i>shitsureishimashita</i>	Apologizing	1
16.	失礼します <i>shitsureishimasu</i>	Apologizing	2
17.	失礼 <i>shitsurei</i>	Apologizing	4
18.	失礼したな <i>shitsureishita na</i>	Apologizing	1
19.	失礼いたします <i>shitsurei itashimasu</i>	Apologizing	1
20.	悪かったな <i>warukattana</i>	Apologizing	2
21.	悪いな <i>waruina</i>	Apologizing	2
22.	わりい <i>warui</i>	Apologizing	3
23.	お邪魔します <i>ojamashimasu</i>	Apologizing	2
24.	許してやってほしい <i>yurushite yatte hoshii</i>	Apologizing	1
25.	お許しを <i>oyurushi wo</i>	Apologizing	1
26.	許せ <i>yuruse</i>	Apologizing	1
27.	許してやってください <i>yurushite yatte kudasai</i>	Apologizing	1
28.	お待たせしました <i>omataseshimashita</i>	Apologizing	2
29.	お待たせ <i>omatase</i>	Apologizing	1
30.	謝罪するぞ <i>shazai suru zo</i>	Apologizing	1
31.	謝罪を受け入れてほしい <i>shazai wo uke irete hoshii</i>	Apologizing	1

1. 申し訳ありません (moushiwake arimasen)

ガゼル : お前の行いが、あの魔物とのつながりを絶った、何か言いたいことはあるか！

ベスタ : あ...何も... ございません 王よ。私は 王の役に立ちたいと...幼い日に初めて王を見た日から、ただそれだけで...私は道を誤ったのか...カイジンに嫉妬したときから...あるいは もっと前か...王の期待を裏切ってしまう...**申し訳ありません。**

Gazel : *Omae no okonai ga, ano mamono to no tsunagari o tatta, nani ka iitai koto wa aru ka!*

Besuta : *A... nani mo... gozaimasen ou yo. Watashi wa ou no yakunitachitai to... osanai hi ni hajimete ou wo mita hi kara, tada sore dake de... watashi wa michi wo ayamatta no ka... kaijin ni shitto shita toki kara... aruiwa motto mae ka...ou no kitai wo uragitte shimai... **moushiwake arimasen.***

Gazel : Your actions have severed our relationship with him, do you have anything more to say?

Vesta : I have nothing to say, my lord. I only want to be useful to the King. As a child, when I first saw the King, I only wanted to be useful to him, have I chosen the wrong path? Since I became jealous of Kaijin, or long before that? Until betraying the King's expectations, **please forgive me.**

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 05)

In example (1), the use of *moushiwake arimasen* is found in a conversation situation between Vesta and Gazel Dwargo. Gazel is a king, and Vesta is Gazel's subordinate and loyal servant. Vesta used *moushiwake arimasen* to apologize to Gazel because he had betrayed Gazel's trust, and made a mess of the relationship between their kingdom and the Slime. Here it can be seen that as a servant Vesta uses *moushiwake arimasen* to apologize to Gazel.

The apology "*moushiwake arimasen*" is a very formal or official apology, which is delivered to a person whose level or degree is higher than the speaker in terms of age, social status, and position (Rini, 2014). There are also the variations, namely *moushiwakennai*, and *moushiwakenna katta* for the past tense. In addition, there is also the form of *moushiwake gozaimasen*, which is the most polite form of apology. In addition, there are also several expressions of *moushiwake arimasen* in this animation, all of which are spoken from subordinates to superiors.

2. すみません (*sumimasen*)

リムル : よっ 目覚めたか

フォビオ : うっ…ここは… どこだ？俺は… 俺は 一体…

リムル : 自分が何をしたか覚えているか？

フォビオ : ハッ！すみませんでした！

俺は ミリム様にとんでもないことを…あなた方にも迷惑をかけてしまったようで

Rimuru : *Yo mezameta ka*

Phobio : *U- koko wa... doko da? Ore wa... ore wa ittai...*

Rimuru : *Jibun ga naniwoshita ka oboete iru ka?*

Phobio : *Ha-! Sumimasendeshita! Ore wa Milim Sama ni tondemonai koto wo... anatakata ni mo meiwaku wo kakete shimatta you de*

Rimuru : Yo, are you awake?

Phobio : Uh, where is this? Actually... what am I...

Rimuru : Do you remember what you did?

Phobio : Huh..., **I'm sorry!** I've been insolent to Miss Milim and have inconvenienced all of you.

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 19)

In example (2), the use of the expression *sumimasen deshita* is found in the above situation. Rimuru is a leader of the Jura Tempest Federation or Jura Forest, and Phobio is a demon who is a subordinate of Demon King Carrion. Phobio used the expression *sumimasen deshita* to Rimuru because he had troubled them all for his actions that only wanted to avenge Milim.

In Koujien, *sumimasen* can be interpreted as "something that cannot be resolved properly" and "oneself is uneasy about it" (Rini, 2014). The word *sumimasen* itself contains nuances that are full of politeness and respect, which also contains an apology for troubling the interlocutor. The expression *sumimasen* in this animation is used by men to women and vice versa. The variations are *sumanna*, *suman*, *suiyasenne*, *sumimasensshita*, and *sumankattanou*. There are also some *sumimasen* expressions in this animation that are used by men to women and vice versa.

3. ごめんなさい (*gomennasai*)

リムル : 俺は こっちの世界でも、みんなが平和に暮らせる町を作りたいと思っている

シズ : すてき … そうなるといね

リムル : なるさ きっと

シズ : フフフッうっ… (ぐっ うう…)

リムル : シズさん？

シズ : フウ… ごめんなさい

リムル : 大丈夫かい？

シズ : ええ 多分

Rimuru : *Ore wa kotchi no sekai demo, min'na ga heiwa ni kuraseru machi o tsukuritai to omotte iru*

Shizu : *Suteki... sounaru to ii ne*
 Rimuru : *Naru sa kitto*
 Shizu : *Fufufu... (U-... Gu-...)*
 Rimuru : *Shizu san?*
 Shizu : *Fu... gomennasai*
 Rimuru : *Daijoubu kai?*
 Shizu : *Ee tabun*

Rimuru : I also want to create a world where everyone can live peacefully in this place.
 Shizu : That's beautiful. I hope it can be realized.
 Rimuru : It will definitely come true.
 Shizu : Hahaha... (coughs)
 Rimuru : Miss Shizu?
 Shizu : Fuh... **I'm sorry.**
 Rimuru : Are you okay?
 Shizu : Yeah, maybe I'm okay

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 06)

In example (3), the expression *gomennasai* is found in a conversation between Rimuru and Shizu. It was mentioned that Shizu was experiencing health problems. While talking, Shizu suddenly coughed, so Rimuru, who understood Shizu's unwell condition, became worried. Shizu apologized using the word *gomennasai* for interrupting their conversation, and made Rimuru worried.

Gomennasai comes from the word *gomen* (your forgiveness) and the word *nasai* (command form of *nasaru*) (Setyanto, 2015). The expression *gomennasai* and its variation (*gomen*) is informal and is used to people who have close relationships such as friends, and best friends.

4. お待たせしました (*omatase shimashita*)

リムル : さて グラマス… どんな人物か (ノック)
 ユウキ : お待たせしました。はじめまして、僕がグランドマスターの ユウキ・カグラザ… カ…
 リムル : こちらこそ はじめまして、リムルテンペストだ
 Rimuru : *Sate Guramasu... donna jinbutsu ka (nokku)*
 Yuuki : ***Omatase shimashita.*** *Hajimemashite, boku ga Gurandomasuta no Yuuki Kaguraza... ka...*
 Rimuru : *Kochira koso hajimemashite, Rimuru Tenpesuto da*
 Rimuru : Well Grandmaster, what kind of person is he? (door knocks)
 Yuuki : Sorry for the wait. Nice to meet you, I am the Grandmaster, Yuuki kaguraza... ka...
 Rimuru : Nice to meet you too, my name is Rimuru Tempest.

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 20)

In example (4), the expression *omatase shimashita* is found in a conversation between Yuuki and Rimuru. Yuuki is a Grandmaster of his kingdom. Yuuki used the expression *omatase shimashita* because she made Rimuru wait in her room.

Omatase is said as a form of apology for making people wait (Rini, 2014). *Omatase* is an informal variation of *omatase shimashita*.

5. 謝罪する (*shazai suru*)

トレイニ : それでは、立ち会いは私が行いましょう
 ガゼル : ん?

- ドルフ : まさか… ドライアド？
- ガゼル : フッ…貴様をホラ吹き呼ばわりしたことは、謝罪するぞ。それに 事情も、おぼろげながら読めたわ
- Toreini : *Soredewa, tachiai wa watashi ga okonaimashou*
- Gazeru : *N?*
- Dorf : *Masaka... doraiado?*
- Gazeru : *Fu- ... kisama o horafuki yobawari shita koto wa, shazai suru zo. Soreni jijou mo, oboro-genagara yometa wa.*
- Trainee : Then let me be the referee.
- Gazel : Hm?
- Dorf : No way, Dryad?
- Gazel : Fuh... **Forgive me** for calling you a liar. I'm more or less starting to understand the situation.

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 15)

In example (5), the use of *shazai suru* is found in a conversation situation between Rimuru, Gazel, Trainee, and Dorf. Gazel is a king of the Dwarf Kingdom. He came to Rimuru Kingdom to confirm the truth of Rimuru being a leader of the Jura Tempest Federation. Then after the arrival of a Dryad named Trainee, Gazel began to realize that Rimuru was not joking that he was the leader. Gazel also apologized by expressing *shazai suru* for accusing him of claiming.

Shazai suru is the regular form of *shazai shimasu*. This expression is used in formal situations, especially when someone wants to express their apology with a high degree of guilt and regret. It can be used by superiors to subordinates, and vice versa.

3.2. Thank You

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the expression of gratitude used is adjusted to the situation, and the status of the interlocutor (related to the level of politeness).

Table 2. Expression of Thank You

No	Expression of Thank You	Meaning	Amount
1.	ありがとうございます <i>arigatou gozaimasu</i>	Thanking	18
2.	ありがとうございました <i>arigatou gozaimashita</i>	Thanking	4
3.	ありがとう <i>arigatou</i>	Thanking	16
4.	ありがとよ <i>arigatoyo</i>	Thanking	3
5.	ありがとさん <i>arigatosan</i>	Thanking	1
6.	ありがとな <i>arigatona</i>	Thanking	1
7.	お疲れ様でした <i>otsukaresama deshita</i>	Thanking	1
8.	お疲れ <i>otsukare</i>	Thanking	1
9.	お疲れさん <i>otsukare san</i>	Thanking	1
10.	ご苦労だった <i>gokuroudatta</i>	Thanking	1
11.	どうも <i>doumo</i>	Thanking	1
12.	感謝するぞ <i>kansha suru zo</i>	Thanking	1
13.	感謝する <i>kansha suru</i>	Thanking	6
14.	感謝いたします <i>kansha itashimasu</i>	Thanking	2
15.	恐れ入ります <i>osore irimasu</i>	Thanking	1
16.	かたじけない <i>katajikenai</i>	Thanking	1

Based on the table above, it can be seen that in the animated series Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken season 1, 16 data were found with details of different speech situations. Here are some explanations about the expression of thank you.

1. ありがとうございます (*arigatou gozaimasu*)

リムル : 紹介しよう。右から カイジンに、ガルム、ミルドに、ドルドだ
 カバル : カ… カイジン? マジで?
 エレン : 腕利きで超有名な鍛冶職人の?
 ギド : ガルム ミルド ドルドって… あのドワーフ三兄弟?
 カバル : 家宝にします! ありがとうございます!
 エレン : うれしいです~!
 ギド : 夢のようでやんす~!

Rimuru : *Shoukai shiyou. Migi kara Kaijin ni, Garumu, Mirudo ni, Dorudo da*
 Kabaru : *Ka... Kaijin? Majide?*
 Eren : *Udekiki de chou yuumeina kajiya shokunin no?*
 Gido : *Garumu, Mirudo, Dorudo tte... ano dowaaafu san kyoudai?*
 Kabaru : *Kahou ni shimasu! Arigatou gozaimasu!*
 Eren : *Tanoshii desu~!*

Rimuru : Let me introduce you. From the left are Kaijin, Garm, Myrd, and then Dord.
 Kaval : Ka-Kaijin? Is that true?
 Eren : Aren't you that famous craftsman?
 Gido : Garm, Myrd, and Dord... aren't they the three Dwarf brothers?
 Kaval : I'll take good care of them! **Thank you very much!**
 Eren : I'm so happy!

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 08)

In example (1), the use of *arigatou gozaimasu* is found in a conversation situation between we Rimuru, Kaval, Eren, and Gido. Kaijin, Garm, Myrd, and Dord are very famous craftsmen from the Dwarf Kingdom. Kaval, Gido, and Eren are the adventurers. When they wanted to return home from the Rimuru Kingdom, they were given enough and good equipment for their adventures. The equipment was made by a very skilled craftsman. Kaval also expressed his deepest appreciation by saying "*arigatou gozaimasu*" to Kaijin for giving them this equipment.

Arigatou gozaimasu means thank you which is used to express gratitude to the other person for the kindness received (Anugerah, 2022). *Arigatou gozaimashita* is the past tense of *arigatou gozaimasu*. Then there are several expressions of *arigatou gozaimasu* in this animation that are expressed according to the situation.

2. お疲れ様でした (*otsukaresama deshita*)

エレン : ミリムちゃんは すごいんですよ。すぐに魔物を発見するので、今回も狩りが楽々でした

ミリム : ワッハッハ~ 魔物の発見くらい余裕なのだ、今夜も ごちそうなのだ

リムル : うんうん お疲れさん お疲れさん

ギド : ホント 疲れやしたねえ

Eren : *Mirimu chan wa sugoindesu yo. Sugu ni mamono wo hakken surunode, konkai mo kari ga rakurakudeshita*

Mirimu : *Wahhahha~ mamono no hakken kurai yoyuuna noda, konya mo gochisouna noda*

Rimuru : *Un un otsukaresan otsukaresan*

Gido : *Honto tsukareyashita nee*

Eren : Milim is so great! Because she can find the monsters right away, our hunt is easy!

Milim : Wahhahha~ finding monsters is easy. Tonight we're going to party again!

Rimura : Yes, yes. **Good job, good job!**

Gido : We really worked very hard!

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 18)

In example (2), the expression *otsukare san* is found. In the context of the conversation above, Milim, Eren, Gido, and Kaval have just returned from hunting monsters for food, and they look tired. Rimuru was happy and said "*otsukare san*" to appreciate them for their hard work in collecting food.

Otsukare according to Jinbei (2006) (in Sadewo, 2023) is an expression of appreciation for the speaking partner, as well as an expression as a token of merit to the speaker. Jinbei (2006) also emphasizes that this expression is also used as a form of farewell expression. In addition, there are several uses of the expression *otsukare* in this animation that are expressed according to the situation.

3. どうも (*doumo*)

カバル : これは失礼しました。まさか、魔物に助けていただけるとは、思ってもいませんでしたが、助かりました

エレン : あっ お肉 ありがとうございます。とってもおいしいです。

ギド : どうも 助かりました。こんな所でゴブリンが、村を建設中とは思いませんでした

Kabaru : *Kore wa shitsureishimashita. Masaka, mamono ni tasukete itadakeru to wa, omotte mo imasendeshitaga, tasukarimashita*

Eren : *A- O niku arigatou gozaimasu. tottemo oishii desu*

Gido : ***Doumo*** *tasukariyashita. Konna tokorode goburin ga, mura o kensetsu chuu to wa omoi yasendeshita*

Kaval : We're really sorry. I never thought we'd be saved by monsters, but we're very thankful.

Eren : Oh, thanks for the meat too! It was delicious!

Gido : **Thank you** for saving us. I didn't realize there was a Goblin village around here.

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 06)

In example (3), the use of *doumo* is found in a conversation situation between Kaval, Eren, and Gido. Kaval, Gido, Shizu and Eren have been saved from the ant monster. In the context of the conversation above, there are 2 expressions of gratitude, such as *arigatou gozaimasu*, and *doumo*. *Doumo* is said by Gido to Rimuru for helping them, and giving them a place to stay and a meal.

Doumo is a casual expression of thank you expressed to a person who does work that is part of his or her duties. *Doumo* is not expressed to people who have a higher degree above the speaker (Rini, 2014).

4. 感謝いたします (*kansha itashimasu*)

リムル : ソウエイ、お前 首領の所まで“影移動”できるか？

ソウエイ : もちろんです

リムル : (有能で 羨ましいよ) リザードマンの首領救出を命じる

ソウエイ : 御意

ガビルの妹 : 感謝いたします

Rimuru : *Souei, omae shuryou no tokoro made "kage idou" dekiru ka?*

Souei : *Mochiron desu*

Rimuru : *(Yunoude urayamashii yo) rizaadoman no shuryou kyuushutsu o mejiru*

Souei : *Gyoi*

Gabiru no imouto : ***Kansha itashimasu***

Rimuru : Souei, can you use the Shadow Technique to get to the chief's place?
 Souei : Of course.
 Rimuru : (your confidence is enviable) Save the chief of the Lizardman tribe
 Souei : Understood
 Gabil's sister : **I'm very thankful.**

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 13)

In example (4), the expression *kansha itashimasu* is found. Gabil's younger sister asked Rimuru and his friends for their help, because their village had been captured by Gabil. Rimuru accepted Gabil's sister request for help. She was very thankful for his help and said *kansha itashimasu*.

Kansha itashimasu is a very formal and polite expression of expressing thank you. *Itasu* is a very formal verb form, so it shows that this expression is expressed in a serious and respectful manner. It is often used when speaking to people of higher status.

5. かたじけない (*Katajikenai*)

ガビル : ラプラス殿、挨拶もそこそこだが、我が輩たちは…
 ラプラス : ええって ええって湿地帯に戻りはるんやろ？はよ行ったほうがええで
 ガビル : かたじけない
 Gabiru : *Rapurasu dono, aisatsu mo sokosokoda ga, wa ga haitachi wa...*
 Rapurasu : *Eette Eette shitchi-tai ni modori harunyaro? Wa yo itta hou ga ee de*
 Gabiru : ***Katajikenai***
 Gabil : Tuan Laplace, padahal Anda baru sampai di sini, tapi kami harus ...
 Laplace : Tidak apa-apa, Anda ingin Kembali ke rawa, kan? Sebaiknya anda segera pergi
 Gabil : **Terima kasih**

(Tensura season 1, Eps. 12)

In example (5), the use of *katajikenai* is found. Laplace is the one who gave Gabil his name. Gabil is a Lizardman who is the son of the Lizardman chief. In the context of this conversation, Gabil is actually provoked by Laplace to seize his father, so that the leadership of the village will be in his hands. The expression *katajikenai* was expressed by Gabil because he was thankful to Laplace for the advice and insight given by him.

Katajikenai is an ancient word that existed before the *Edo* period and is often used in theater settings. *Katajikenai* began to be used in *taketorimonogatari* and *utsu homonogatari* during the *Heian* period. It has the same meaning as *arigatou* (Alfin, 2018).

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis that has been done about the usage of apology and thank you expressions, the following conclusions can be taken:

1. There are 9 types of apology expressions in the animation "Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken". Where each expression has several variations and its own usage situation. The types of apology expressions are as shown below: (1) *moushiwake arimasen*, (2) *sumimasen*, (3) *gomennasai*, (4) *shitsurei shimasu*, (5) *ojamashimasu*, (6) *yurushite kudasai*, (7) *warui*, (8) *omatase shimashita*, (9) *kansha suru*.
2. There are 8 types of expressions of thank you in the animation "Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken", each of which has its own variations and usage situations. The types of expressions of gratitude in this animation are as shown below, (1) *arigatou gozaimasu*, (2) *arigatou*, (3) *otsukare sama deshita*, (4) *gokurou*, (5) *doumo*, (6) *kansha itashimasu*, (7) *osore irimasu*, (8) *katajikenai*.
3. The use of apology and thank you expressions in the animation "Tensei Shitara Slime Datta Ken" is mostly found in formal situations. This is because this animation tells the story of Rimuru's adventures in exploring a new world, meeting new people, building friendships and a kingdom structure, forming alliances, and encountering various challenges and conflicts that must be overcome, while looking for ways to create world peace. This is because the animation "tensei shitara slime datta ken" is set in an afterlife world (*isekai*) that has many kingdoms.

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