Students' Perceptions Of Japanese Comics: Case Study At High School Students

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Abstract: This study aims to find descriptions of types of Japanese literature especially comics; and Malang's high school students' perceptions of Japanese literature. This research uses a qualitative approach. Data collection was carried out by conducting a questionnaire to class X, XI, and XII students. The next step is recording and documenting the questionnaire results. The next step is documenting the collected data/ questionnaire results, and taking notes of the data. Data validation is using an intense discussion with colleagues, in addition to figuring out a triangulation used on data sources and triangulation between researchers. Data analysis used qualitative description techniques arranged in descriptions and explanations. The results of the study are expected to show 1) a Malang High School students' perceptions of Japanese Comics (Manga), findings are predominantly positive, suggesting Manga has a beneficial impact on students' interest on Japanese literature and Manga could be one of learning experiences 2) The students' perceptions of Japanese through comics were that students were increasingly motivated to be more serious about studying Japanese. The study's results indicates that students' interest of Japanese Literature especially in Manga showed a positive trend.

Keywords: Perceptions; high school student's perceptions; perceptions of Japanese comics

I. INTRODUCTION

Perception is a process related to entering information or a message into the human brain (Slameto, 2010: 102). Through perception, humans continuously make connections with the surrounding environment. Furthermore, Sugihartono, et al. (2007: 8), states that perception is the human brain's ability to translate stimuli. In other words, the human brain processes translating and interpreting stimuli that enter the sensory organs. Meanwhile, according to Bimo (2004: 70), perception is a process of organizing, and interpreting the stimulus received by the individual so that it becomes something meaningful, and is an activity that is integrated within the individual.

According to Miftah (2003: 154), 2 factors influence a person's perception, the first is internal factors including feelings, attitudes and individual personality, prejudice, desires or hopes, attention (focus), learning process, physical condition, mental disorders, values , needs, interests, and motivation.

There has been quite a lot of research on perception. In this sub-chapter several perception studies will be presented, firstly the Perceptions of High School Students (SMA) in the City of Yogyakarta towards Modern Indonesian Literature by Wulandari et al. (2017). Wulandari's research is in the form of a case study at Yogyakarta High School. The research results show that the type of literary reading popular with high school students in the city of Yogyakarta is the popular novel and the type of literary reading that is rarely read is saga.

Apart from that, students' perception of modern Indonesian literature is that Indonesia has young writers who are creative, visionary, and have character, so it is very likely that martyred literature will appear in the Indonesian literary treasury.

Next is research by Sulistiyawati (2020), regarding Student Perceptions of Online Learning in Indonesian Language Subjects at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 2 Surakarta. This research is also case study research with MAN 2 Surakarta student respondents. The research results show that the majority of students have a negative perception of online learning in Indonesian language subject matter. This is because the majority of students do not understand the online learning material delivered by the teacher, besides that the way the Indonesian language material is delivered is considered less interesting. Overall, students think that online learning is considered less effective.

Emiliasari's research (2021), Student Perceptions of English Language Learning. Case study research with data sources from a survey of students who have attended English courses for 4 semesters. The research results show that students' perceptions of English language learning are less than optimal. Learning English is considered difficult, and the environment and facilities are inadequate.

Lastly, Budianto et al., (2022) argue A teacher should believe that she or he has been devoting to the students matches to students' perceptions or vice-versa. In other words, both teachers and students must have similar points of view in learning the course. A similar point of view leads the mutual understanding to reach the aim of learning.

II. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach. The decision to use a qualitative approach was based on the existence of linguistic practices that appeared both explicitly and implicitly in the teaching and learning activities which were the source of research data. Apart from that, the analysis was carried out descriptively and data validation using triangulation and peer checking confirmed that this research used a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach here focuses on revealing the type of literature read and students' perceptions of the second language being studied, namely Japanese.

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The research data is in the form of a final tabulation of questionnaire results containing descriptions of the answers of students in classes X, XI, and XII of high school in Malang City. The questionnaire in this study used a Likert scale with 4 score distributions according to the alternative answers provided, namely strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. Alternative Questionnaire Answers for answers that strongly disagree are given a score of 1, answers for disagree are given a score of 2, answers for agree are given a score of 3, and answers for strongly agree are given a score of 4.

The data collection method used by researchers is as follows. The first is a questionnaire, carried out to find out students' perceptions of the Japanese comics they read. Furthermore, the literature review method is the method used to search for, determine, and examine various literature as written sources for reference in the next research stage, namely the research data analysis stage.

The research analysis method used is descriptive analysis. The purpose of using this method is because the expected findings are in the form of a description of

the interpretation of the questionnaire results.

The research aims to describe, interpret, and explain what types of comics reading and Japanese literary works are read by high school students in Malang and high school students' perceptions of comics which are literary works in the form of images with Japanese themes in Malang.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 reports the results of question 1, the comic genre the students usually read, showing there were 30 (65,2%) reading Romance comics, 27 (58,7%) reading Comedy Comics, 22 (47,8%) reading Adventure, and 22 (47,8%) reading Fantasy comics. This finding showed that there were four most preferable comics for students; Romance, Comedy, Adventure, and Fantasy.
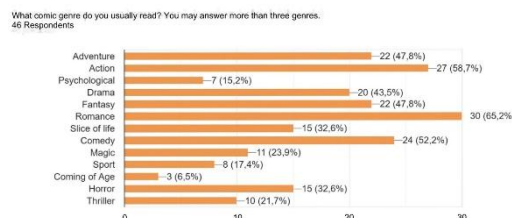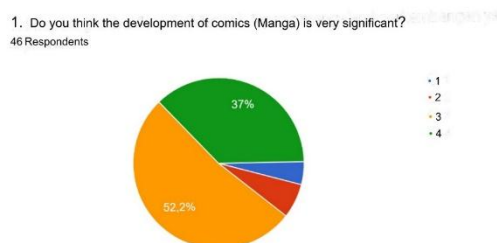

Figure 1: Comic Genre

Pie chart 1 shows 52,2% of students believe that the development of comics (Manga) is very significant. 37 % of students believe that the development of Manga is significant. Only 10,8% students disagree that the development of Manga in Malang is significant. The student answer shown that the development of Manga in Malang is very good.
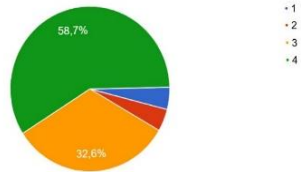

Pie Chart 1

Pie chart 2 shows 57,8% students chose very significant and 32,6% students chose significant answer. It's means 91,3% of students think that Japanese have creative, visioner, and talented Manga writers. Creativity, visioner, and talented

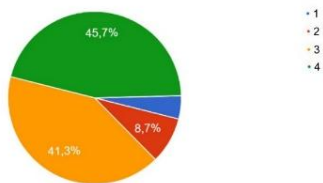Japanese Manga writers can be seen from various story theme of Manga.

Pie Chart 1

Pie chart 3 shows 45,7% students chose very significant and 41,3% students chose significant answer. Totally 87%, this result shown that the students have a belief that the themes used in Manga are up to date.
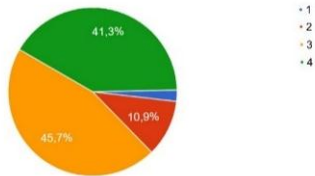

Pie Chart 2

Pie chart 4 shows 45,7% students chose very significant and 41,3% students chose significant answer. It's means 87% of students are sure that Manga has a role in the development of modern Japanese literature.
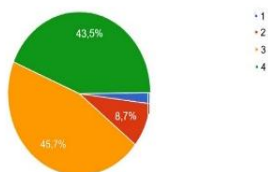

Pie Chart 3

Pie chart 5 shows 45,7% chose very significant and 43,5% chose significant. Totally 89,2% of students agree and think that the presence of Animated Manga cannot be avoided as part of modern Japanese literature. As we know not only Japan, many modern literature today rewrite as Manga or Animated.

Pie Chart 4

Conducted a Malang High School students' perceptions of Japanese Comics (Manga), findings are predominantly positive, suggesting Manga has a beneficial impact on students' interest on Japanese literature and Manga could be one of learning experiences. The study's results indicates that students' interest of Japanese Literature especially in Manga showed a positive trend.

IV. CONCLUSION

Manga as Japanese comics has attracted many students of senior high to read Manga since most students have a positive perspective on it. There are several reasons why Manga is very attractive to read. First, it is written accordance with the current phenomena in society. Second, the appearance is always attractive and fresh. Finally, Manga functions as the media to express Japanese thought through literature. To recognize more the Japanese literature, reading Manga is as an alternative ways for people from other countries.

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