

ABSTRAK

Syalaisha Amani Faatihah (01041210039)

REPRESENTASI NILAI-NILAI KERJA DALAM BUDAYA JEPANG PADA FILM TO EACH HIS OWN (2017)

(xv + 132 Halaman; 6 Gambar; 2 Lampiran)

Kata kunci: semiotika, budaya kerja, film, Jepang

Budaya kerja Jepang sering kali menekankan produktivitas dan harmoni, namun dapat menciptakan tekanan bagi karyawan. Penelitian ini berangkat dari fenomena ini yang direpresentasikan dalam film *To Each His Own* (2017). Dengan menggunakan teori semiotika Ferdinand de Saussure, dengan analisis *signifier* dan *signified*, penelitian ini mengkaji elemen budaya kerja Jepang seperti *kaizen* (perbaikan berkelanjutan), *wa* (harmoni), hierarki yang kaku, dan fenomena *karoshi* (kematian akibat kerja berlebihan) dan bagaimana elemen-elemen tersebut digambarkan dalam film. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis semiotika untuk menjawab rumusan masalah: bagaimana nilai-nilai kerja dalam budaya Jepang digambarkan dalam film ini. Fokus analisis adalah pada tanda dan simbol dalam adegan-adegan film yang merepresentasikan tekanan budaya kerja Jepang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun *kaizen* dan *wa* bertujuan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi dan harmoni, penerapannya sering kali menciptakan tekanan berlebihan dan mengorbankan kesejahteraan karyawan. Hal ini tergambar dari pengalaman tokoh utama, Aoyama, yang menghadapi tuntutan kerja yang berat dan terancam kehilangan identitas pribadi.

Referensi: 62 (1969-2024)

ABSTRACT

Syalaisha Amani Faatihah (01041210039)

REPRESENTATION OF WORK VALUES IN JAPANESE CULTURE AS DEPICTED IN THE MOVIE TO EACH HIS OWN (2017)

(xv + 132 Pages; 6 Images; 2 Attachments)

Keywords: semiotics, work culture, film, Japan

Japanese work culture often emphasizes productivity and harmony but can create stress for employees. This research stems from this phenomenon, as represented in the movie *To Each His Own* (2017). Using Ferdinand de Saussure's semiotic theory, which analyzes the concept of signifier and signified, this research examines elements of Japanese work culture such as *kaizen* (continuous improvement), *wa* (harmony), rigid hierarchy, and the phenomenon of *karoshi* (death from overwork) and how these elements are portrayed in the film. This research uses a qualitative approach with semiotic analysis to answer the formulation of the problem: how work values in Japanese culture are portrayed in this movie. The focus of the analysis is on the signs and symbols in the movie scenes that represent the pressure of Japanese work culture. The results show that although *kaizen* and *wa* aim to improve efficiency and harmony, their implementation often creates excessive pressure and sacrifices the well-being of employees. This is illustrated by the experience of the main character, Aoyama, who faces heavy work demands and the threat of losing his personal identity.

References: 62 (1969-2024)