



SNIPS AND SNAILS, SUGAR AND SPICE

A GUIDE TO JAPANESE HONORIFICS AS USED IN WANDERING SON

BY MATT THORN

GENDER AND LANGUAGE are inextricably linked. English has its own gender quirks, such as the difficulty of speaking of a person (particularly a hypothetical one) without specifying his or her gender (as this sentence demonstrates). And as any first-year student of Japanese will tell you, Japanese has gender quirks aplenty. The most obvious is the personal pronoun, or rather, as the anthropologist Robert J. Smith put it, "the absence in Japanese of anything remotely resembling a personal pronoun."

What Smith meant (and he is not the only scholar who ever made the claim) is that the relative social positions of speakers are so fundamental in Japanese communication that there is no way to "fix" any player's position--be it first-, second-, or third-person--with a single, one-size-fits-all pronoun. The twenty-five year-old man who refers to himself as *oré* among school-mates would be considered arrogant, uneducated, or childish if he were to use the same term, instead of the more polite *watashi*, or at least the more humble *boku*, in speaking at a business meeting that included people older than or superior to himself (let alone, heaven forbid, a client). For a twenty-five year-old woman, the

choices would differ. Let's not even get into "you." An attentive first-year student of Japanese might be able to tell you a half a dozen different words for "I/me" and another half dozen for "you." I could offer up to two or three times as many off the top of my head, and a scholar of pre-modern Japanese could no doubt list ten times the number I could come up with. Many first-person pronouns originally intended to be humble, including *oré*, are today seen as haughty, while some second-persons pronouns that once conveyed respect, such as *kisama*, now convey contempt.

If all that still sounds like a variation on the kinds of pronouns found in English or Romance languages, consider this: Many, if not most, Japanese pronouns have switched from second- to first-person (or, less commonly, vice versa), over the centuries, and even today there are pronouns, such as *jibun* or *boku*, that can be used in both first and second person.

What may seem even more odd to the English speaker is the scant use of the gendered third-person pronouns *karé* ("he/him") and *kanojo* ("she/her"). In English, it is all but impossible to talk about someone in the third person without indicating the person's

gender, but in Japanese it is possible to converse in the most natural way about, for example, "Chiaki" (a name, like "Pat", which can be given to boys as well as girls) for a full thirty minutes without once indicating Chiaki's gender. It is much more common to refer to the person by name or as ano hito ("that person"). (For that matter, it is much more common to address someone by name or title than using a second-person pronoun, which, depending on the context, can seem either rude or aloof.)

Relative age complicates things further. When people of roughly the same age meet each other in Japan, they will try to pinpoint their relative ages-down to the month or even day, if necessary--either directly ("I don't mean to be rude, but how old are you? Oh, really? Me too! What month were you born?") or indirectly ("So you're a college student?"), in order to figure out the appropriate way of speaking to each other. The closer they are in age, the less likely they are to be formal, but in some cases even a day--or a few minutes--can define the relationship. There are no "brothers" or "sisters" in Japan: only "older brothers," "younger brothers," "older sisters," and "younger sisters." Even in the case of twins, one is arbitrarily defined as the "elder." (Traditionally, the second to come out of the womb was defined as the elder, based on the notion of "first in, last out"; today it is common to define the first out as the elder.)

Particularly among school children and students, it is expected that one address someone in a higher grade as senpai, which can be awkwardly translated as "senior colleague." (The antonym, kōhai, "junior colleague," is used as a descriptor, but not as a form of address.) This form is also used in many workplaces. And while there is usually a direct correlation between "seniority" and age, beyond high school it is not uncommon for a younger person to be "senior" to an older person. In such cases, the older kōhai will address the younger person as senpai, but the senpai will still be expected to use polite forms of speech, demonstrating respect for the kōhai's age.

Have I lost you yet?

Sociologically, this is fascinating stuff. But for those of us in the business of translating Japanese into English, it represents an all but insurmountable obstacle: there is simply no elegant way to convey in English the nuances—the inherent relativity and conditionality—of all those Japanese personal pronouns (or rather, what pass for personal pronouns). In most cases, it is

hardly important. In Wandering Son, which is essentially all about gender, it is too important to gloss over. But since I can't just make up new English pronouns, or expect you to memorize Japanese pronouns, I am forced to deal with the problem indirectly, by trying to give each character a distinctive yet natural voice that conveys, as best as possible, his or her sense of self and his or her position vis-à-vis others.

However, there is another aspect of the Japanese language, similarly infused with gender implications, that can be dealt with more directly, and that is the use of honorifics (the best-known example being the "-san" commonly appended to a person's name). People who have heard me pontificate on translation before might know that I think the retention of honorifics that has become so common in manga translations is generally an unnecessary and even wrong-headed practice. In fact, after twenty years of professionally translating manga, I am hard pressed to recall a case in which I retained honorifics (without an editor holding a gun to my head). Retention of Japanese honorifics without good reason seems to me to be an affectation intended to make self-described otaku feel part of an exclusive club that understands, for example, what the honorific "-chan" means.

In the case of Wandering Son, though, skipping over honorifics would not only make my job more difficult, but also completely close off to the reader an aspect of the work that is both important and intrinsically interesting. But if I'm going to retain the honorifics, I'm going to do it right. So bear with me while I offer a glossary that is, I hope, more thorough and nuanced than the kind you'll find in most manga translations.

-san: The best-known and most common honorific, it is, in most cases, neutrally polite and applicable to both sexes and between people of differing ages. Some women or girls can be very intimate, yet never stop addressing each other as -san. In school or in the workplace, -san is more commonly used in addressing girls and women. When in doubt, surname + san will get you through most situations.

-kun: A form of address used most commonly in speaking to younger boys or men, but which can also be used in speaking to younger girls or women. Some bosses will address all their subordinates as -kun, regardless of the subordinate's gender. As a rule, it is never used to address someone older, even if that

person is "junior" to the speaker within the school or workplace. School teachers are generally expected to address girls as -san and boys as -kun, though some male teachers will gruffly call a pupil by his or her surname, with no honorific.

-chan: An affectionate, diminutive form of -san. It is commonly used among family members for both sexes, and for girls among close friends. When it is used in speaking to or of a boy or man among friends, it is usually because it has become part of a nickname. Despite all the rules of who should address whom in what manner, when it comes to nicknames (which are very common in Japan), anything goes.

sensei: This is both a title and an honorific, used to address a teacher or any accomplished scholar, writer, or artist. It can be applied with equal validity to your aerobics teacher and a Nobel Prize Laureate.

These are the honorifics I will be retaining in this translation. There are other common forms of address that I will (for the most part) not retain. For example, it is standard practice for someone to call an older sibling oniisan/oniichan, "older brother") or oneesan/oneechan, "older sister") rather than by the sibling's given name. The same titles are commonly used when addressing or speaking of a young woman or man whose name is unknown. Similarly, a mature woman unknown to the speaker can be addressed as obasan ("aunt") and a man as ojisan ("uncle"), an elderly woman as obasaan ("grandmother") and an elderly man as ojiisan ("grandfather"). I will retain these usages only when it is crucial to understanding the story.

Two more points.

First, given names are generally used only by family members or fairly close acquaintances or friends. For the most part, Japanese call each other by their surnames. In particular, boys in the same grade are likely to call each other by surnames, without any honorific, or by nicknames. Girls are more likely to err on the side of politeness. Calling someone with whom you are not intimate by his or her given name is considered presumptuous and can be seen as rude. In any other translation, I would adopt the English style of mostly using given names, but not in *Wandering Son*. In keeping with the use of honorifics, I am also preserving the Japanese name order where full names are used: surname first, given name second.

Second, the honorifics I've introduced should not be taken at face value in every case. Japanese will sometimes use them in inappropriate situations, either consciously (with irony or malice) or unconsciously (because they have misread the nature of a relationship). Honorifics can also be omitted as a show of contempt. (Addressing someone older than yourself without using an honorific is akin to a slap in the face.)

This may sound like a lot to chew on, but I'm hoping you'll find it worth the effort.

Matt Thorn
KYOTO

STOP!

THE MANGA IN THIS BOOK IS "UNFLIPPED." MEANING PAGES ARE TO BE READ FROM RIGHT TO LEFT. PANELS START AT THE TOP-RIGHT AND END IN THE BOTTOM-LEFT.



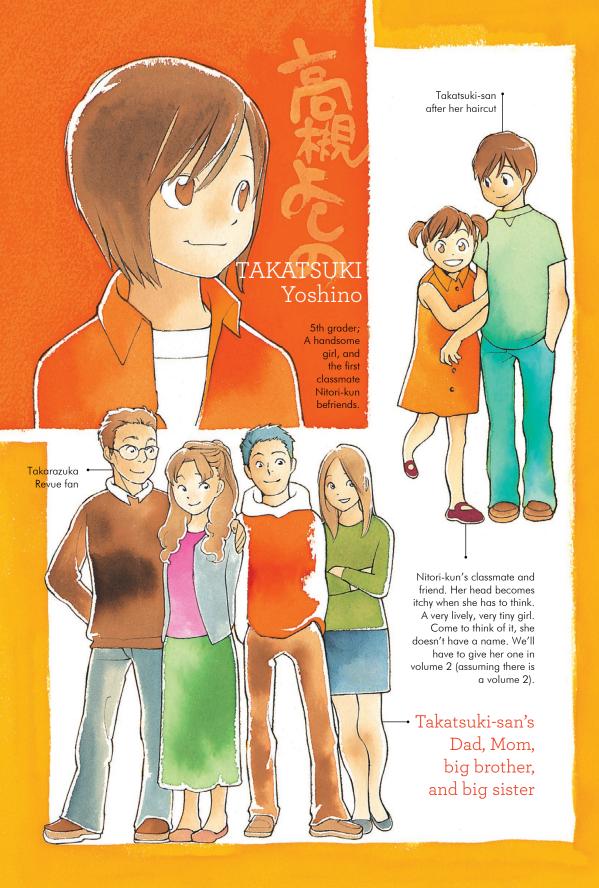


WANDERING SON



Volume One





JAPANESE PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

VOWELS

- a as in "father"
- i as in "spaghett<u>i</u>"
- u as in "put"
- e as in "them"
- o as in "p<u>o</u>le"

"Long" vowels are usually indicated by a macron ("ō"), circumflex ("ô") or diaeresis ("ö"), although sometimes the vowel is simply repeated. In personal names, a long "o" is sometimes represented as "oh". In cases where one vowel is followed immediately by a different vowel, but is not in the same syllable, they are often separated by a dash or apostrophe to indicate the end of one syllable and beginning of another. Here are common pairs of vowels that sound to the English-speaker's ear like one syllable (and thus are not separated):

- ai as in "my"
- ei as in "r<u>ay</u>"
- oi as in "t<u>oy</u>"
- ao as in "c<u>ow</u>"

CONSONANTS that require clarification

- g as in "get" (never as in "age")
- s as in "soft" (never like "rise")
- t as in "tale" (never like "d")
- ch as in "church"

Tricky consonants that you don't really have to worry about:

- ts English speakers make this sound all the time ("bats" "nuts"), but have trouble putting it at the beginning of a word. In Japanese, it is always followed by a "u", as in "tsunami".
- ${\bf r}$ Neither an "r" nor an "l", but literally in between.

ACCENTS

Most English words have "accented" and "un-accented" syllables. This is generally not the case in Japanese, which is more "flat." When English speakers encounter a new word, they tend to accent the first syllable if it has two syllables, the second if it has three, and after that they wing it. If you can't resist accenting a syllable in a Japanese word, accent the first and you'll be fine.

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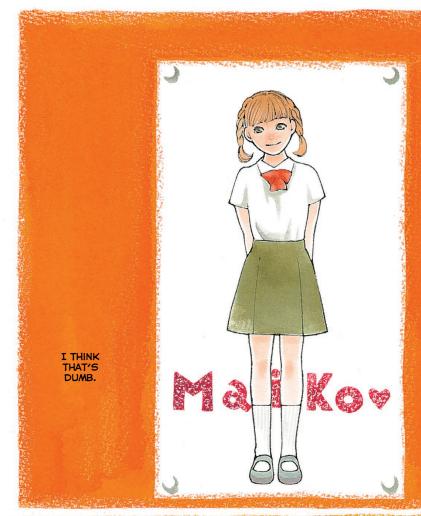
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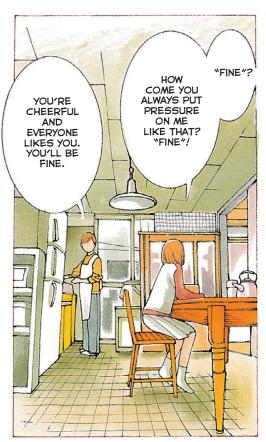
MY BIG SISTER SAYS HER DREAM IS TO BECOME MAIKO'S CLASSMATE IN AN IDOL HIGH SCHOOL.

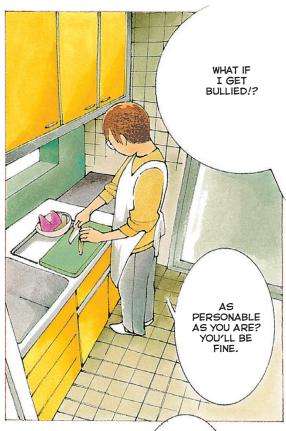
MY DREAM IS ...



The Boy Who's a Girl





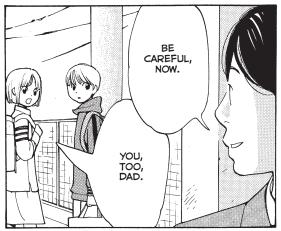






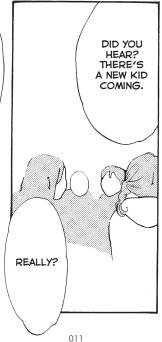


















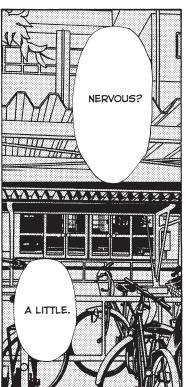


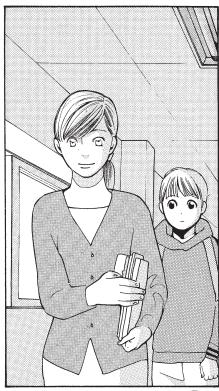




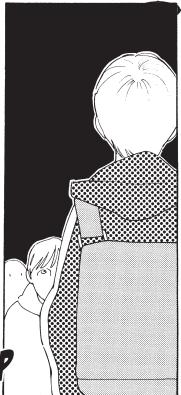


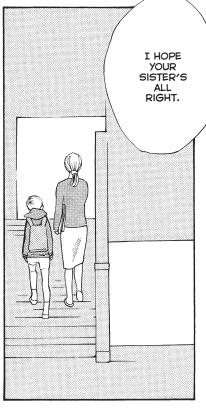


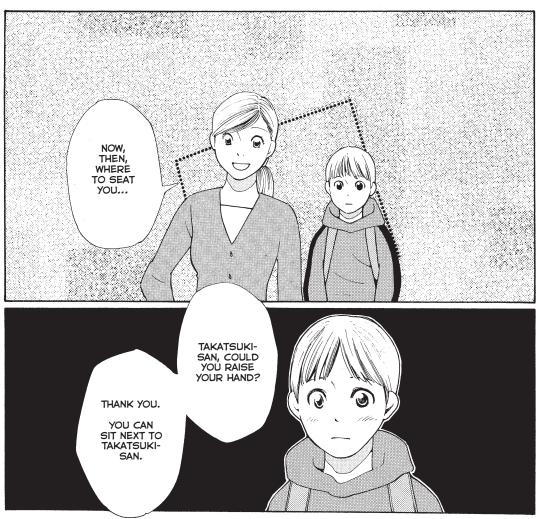






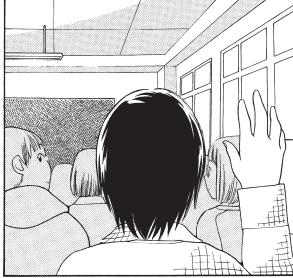


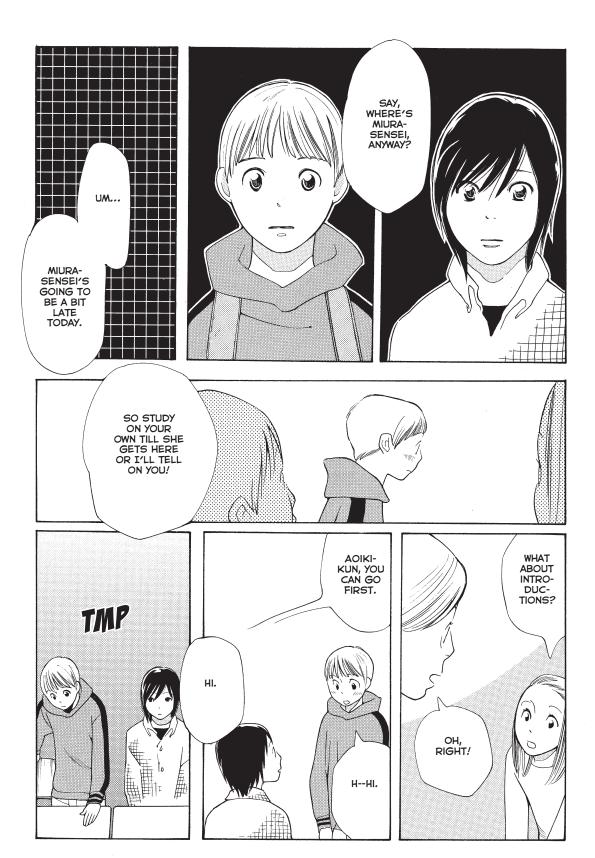










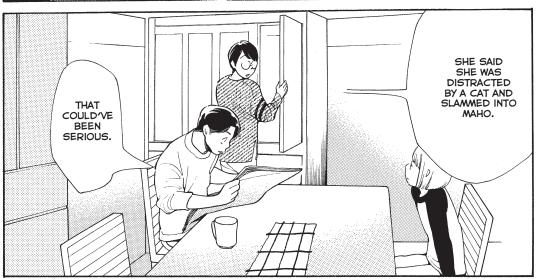














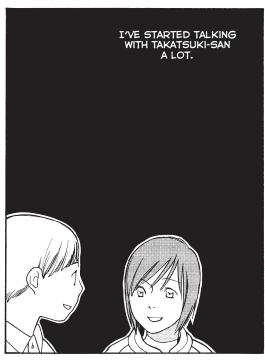


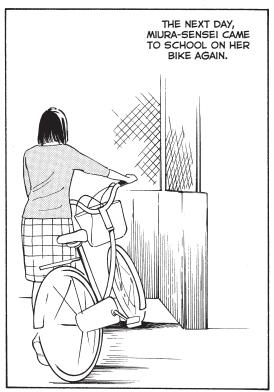


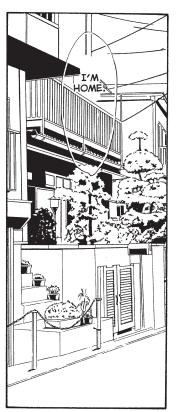


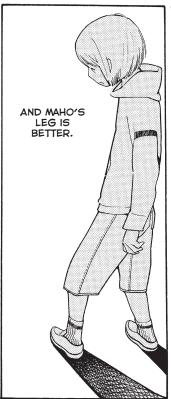


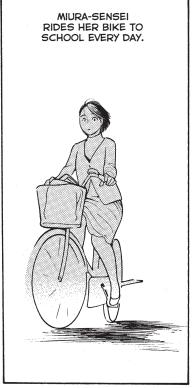










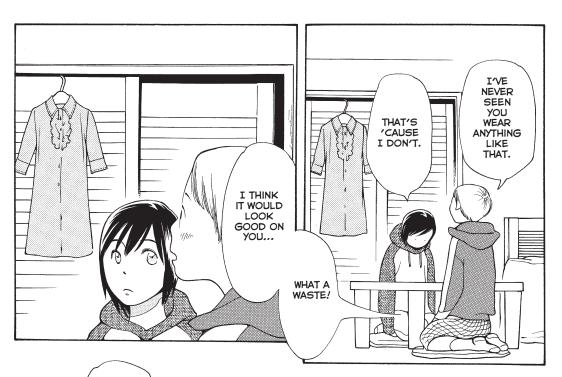




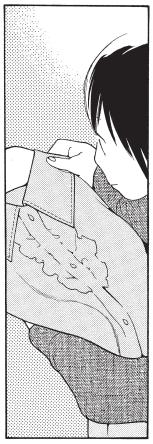




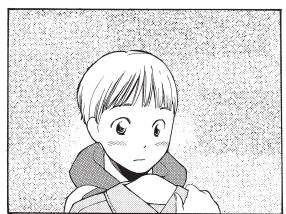




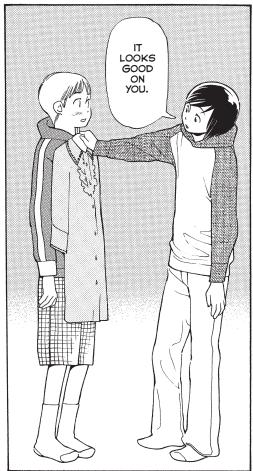


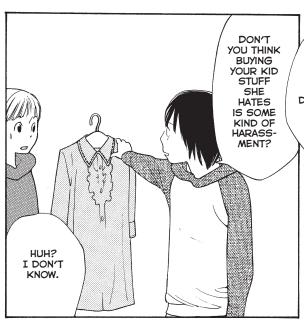








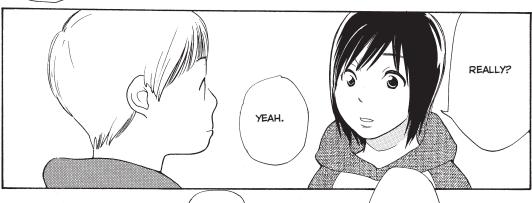










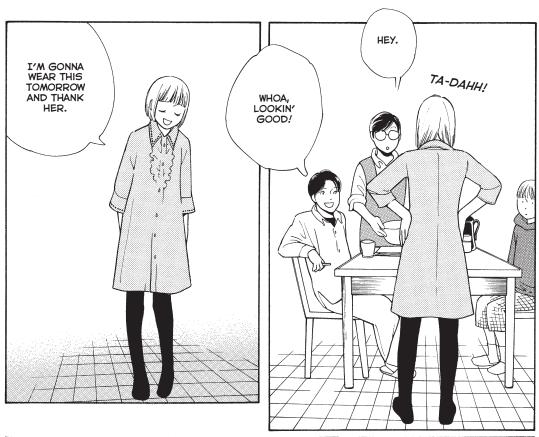


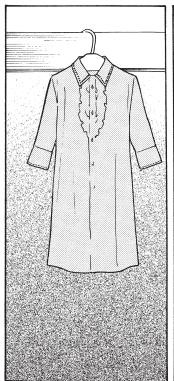










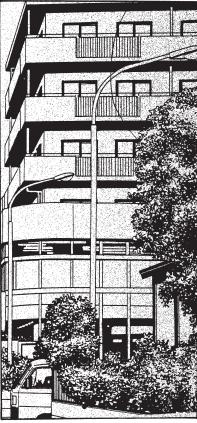


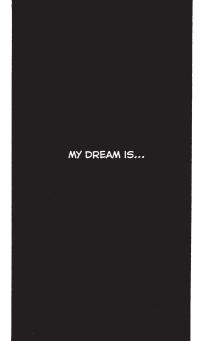


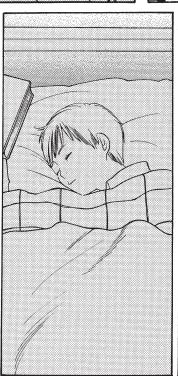




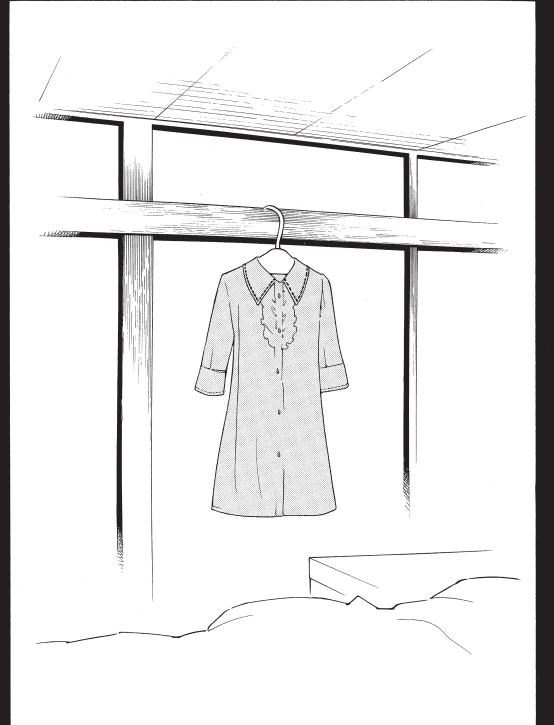












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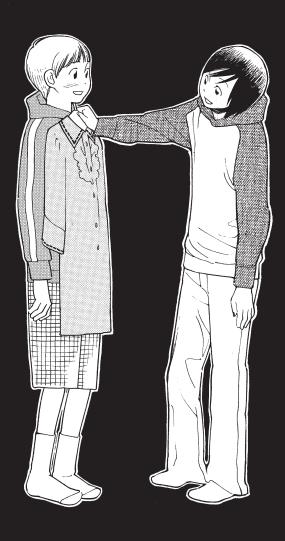
The Wandering Son Wanders On

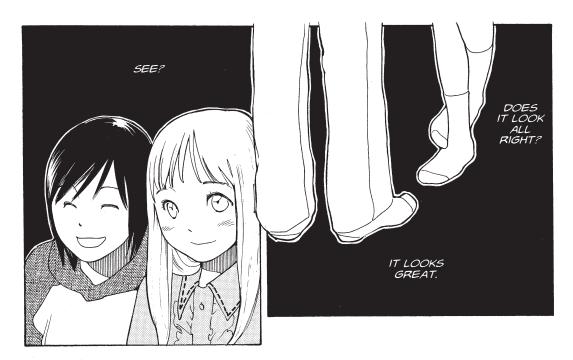




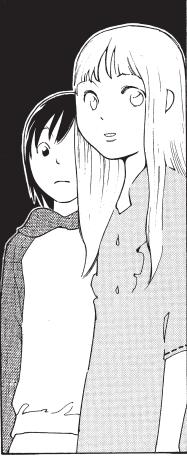
REALLY? THANK YOU!

YOU SHOULD WEAR IT.









GIVE ME BACK MY DRESS!





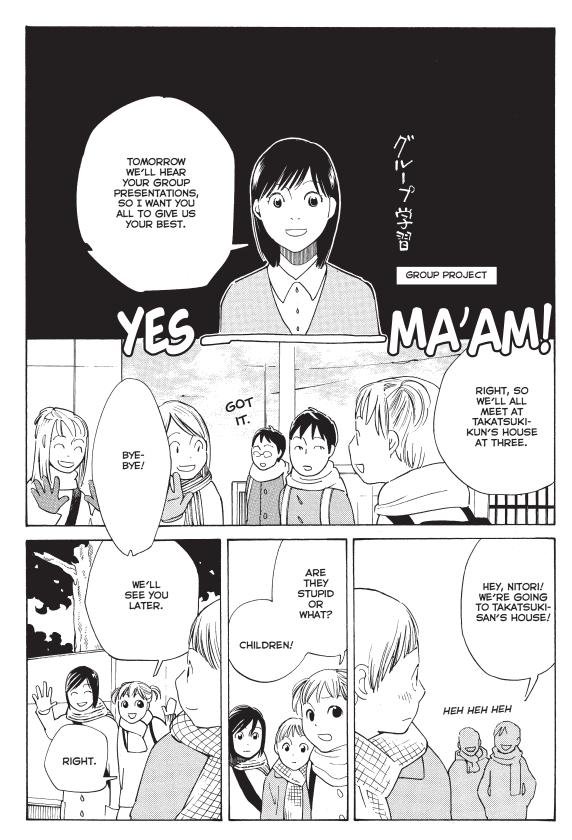








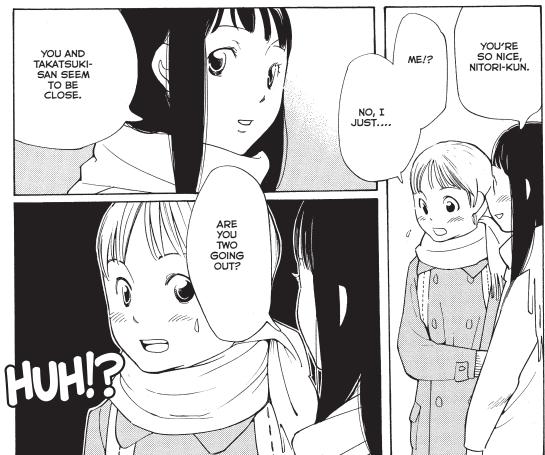


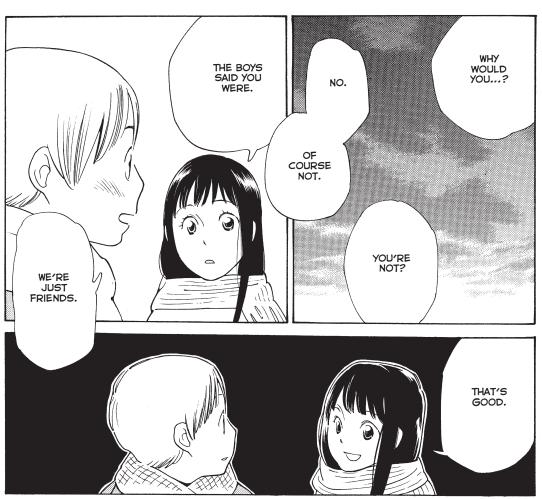




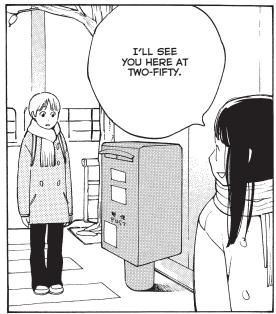


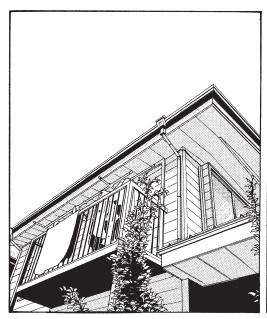










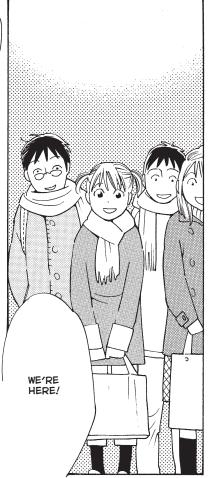






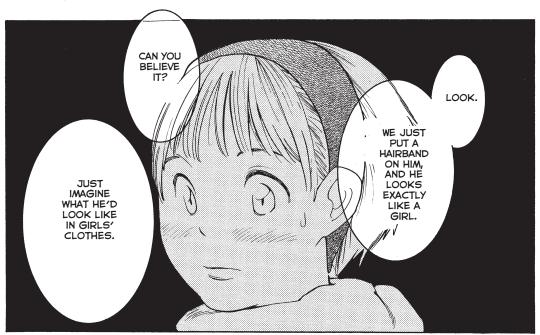






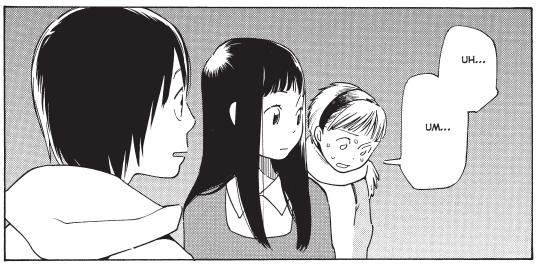












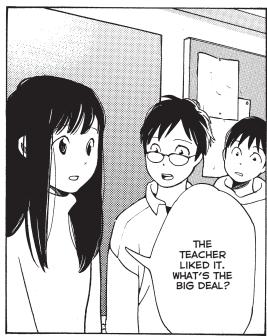




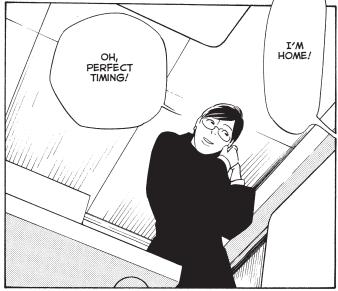














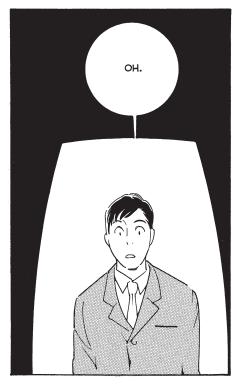














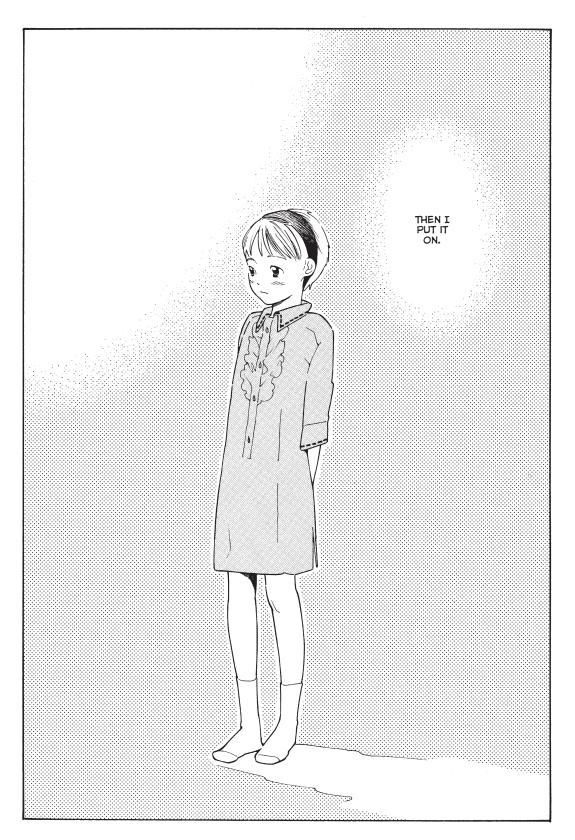








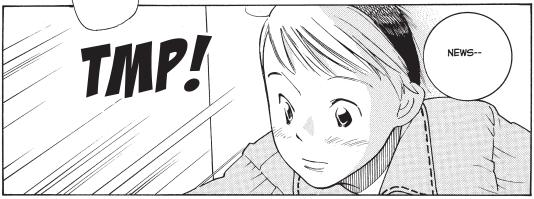




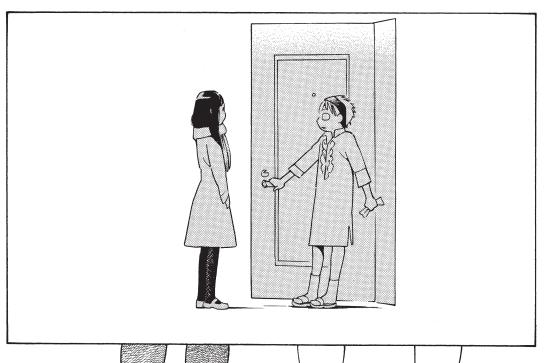


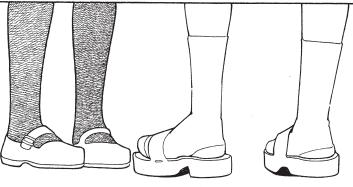


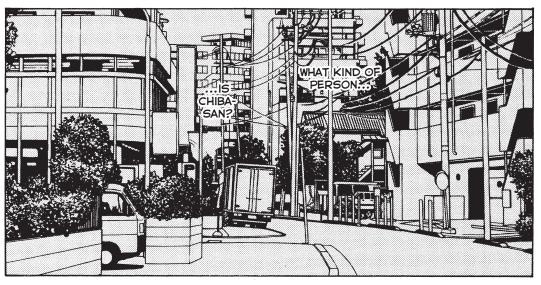










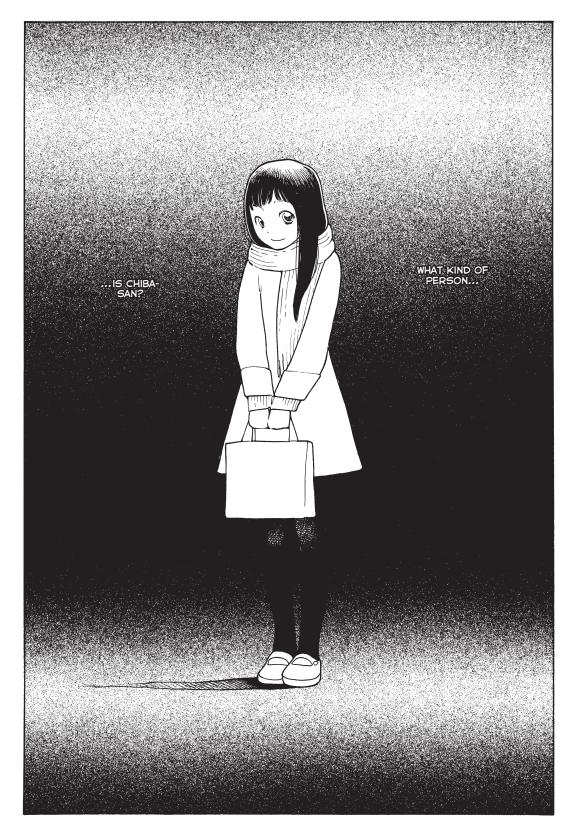


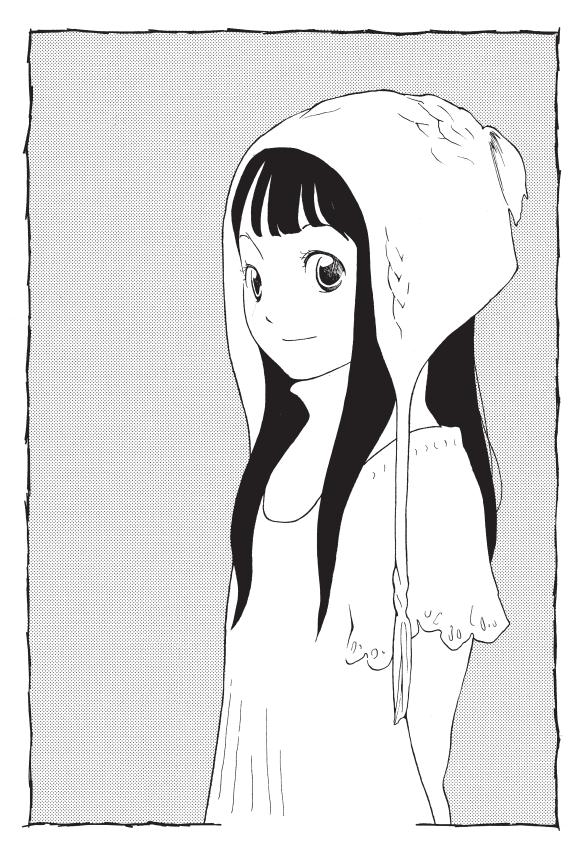


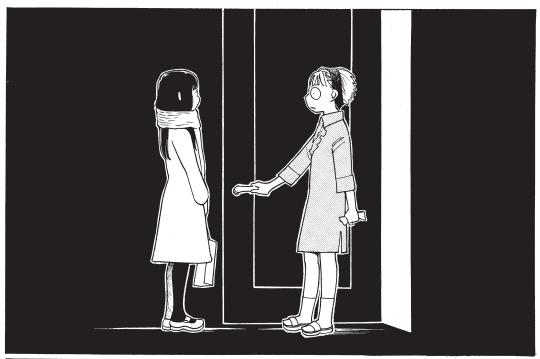
Oscar and André

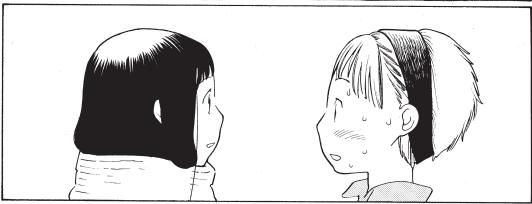


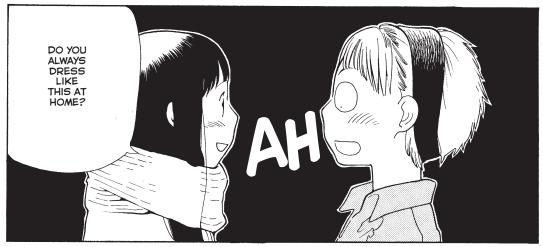


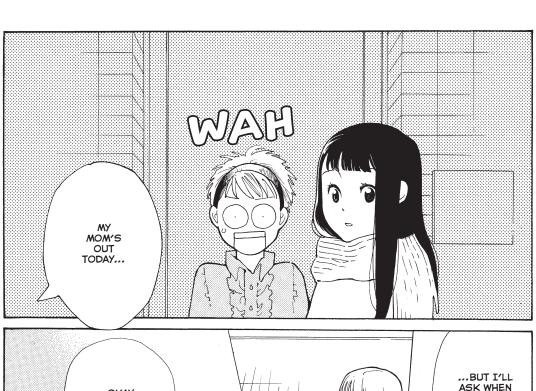


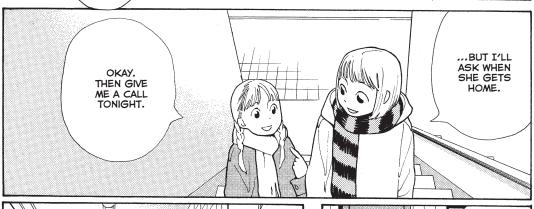


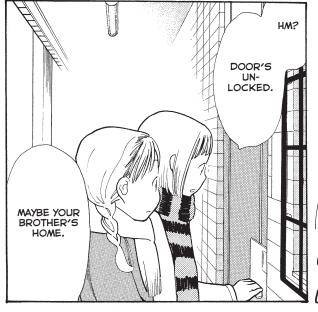


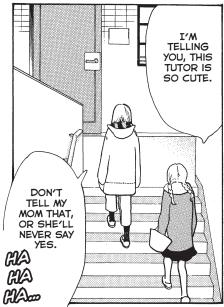


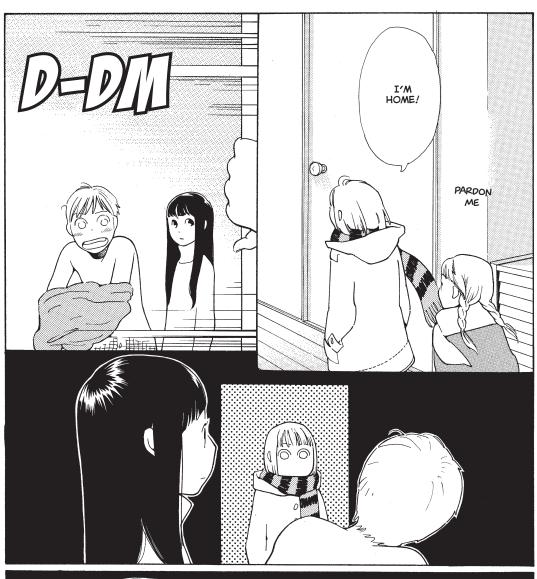


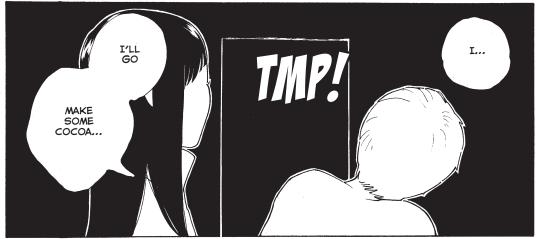




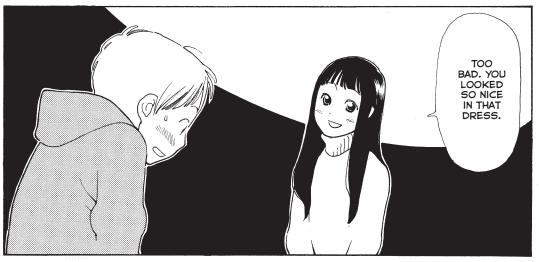












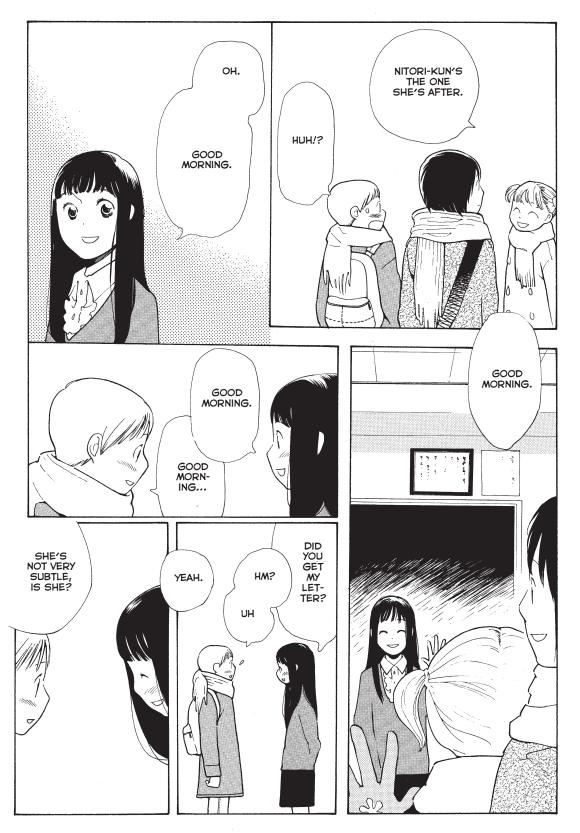


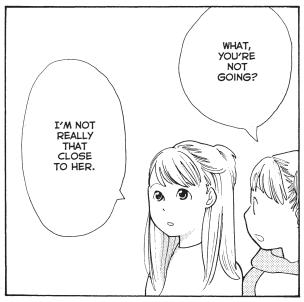


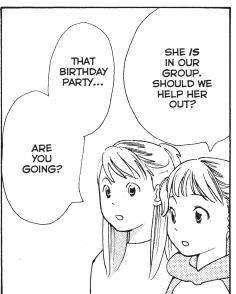


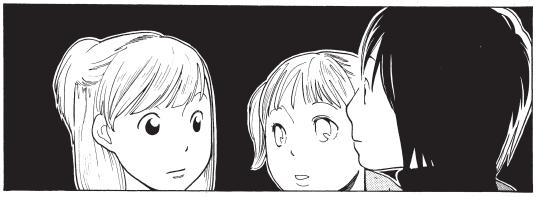




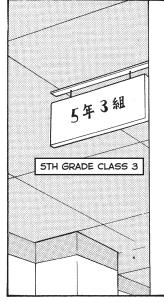










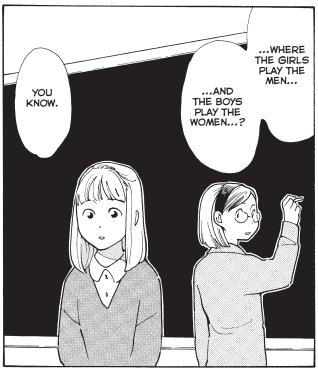




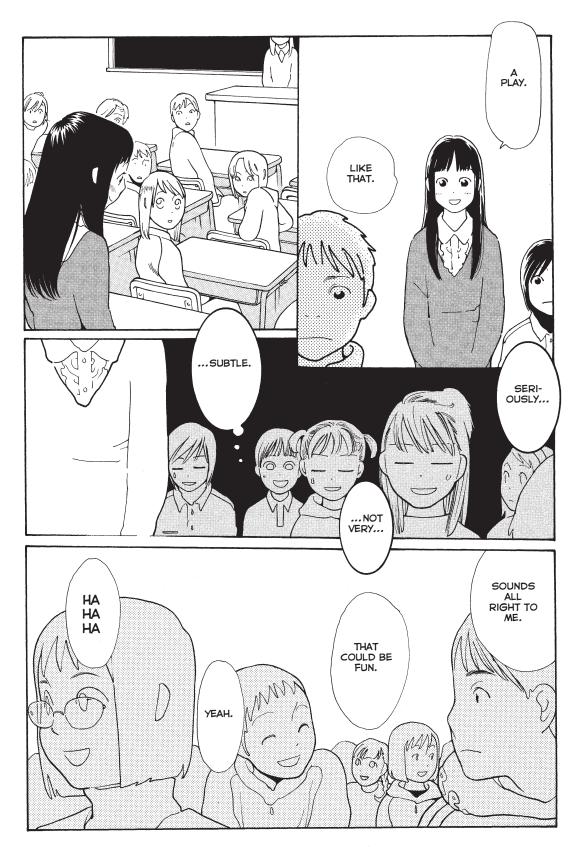












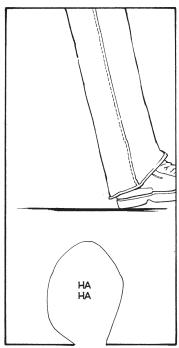








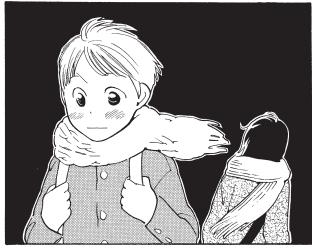




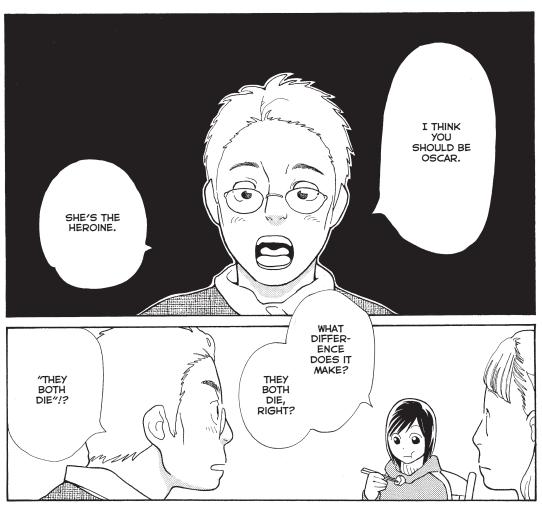
















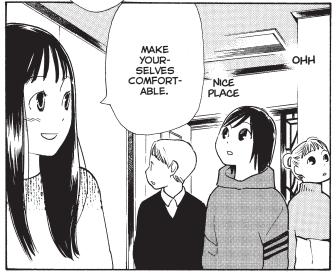


























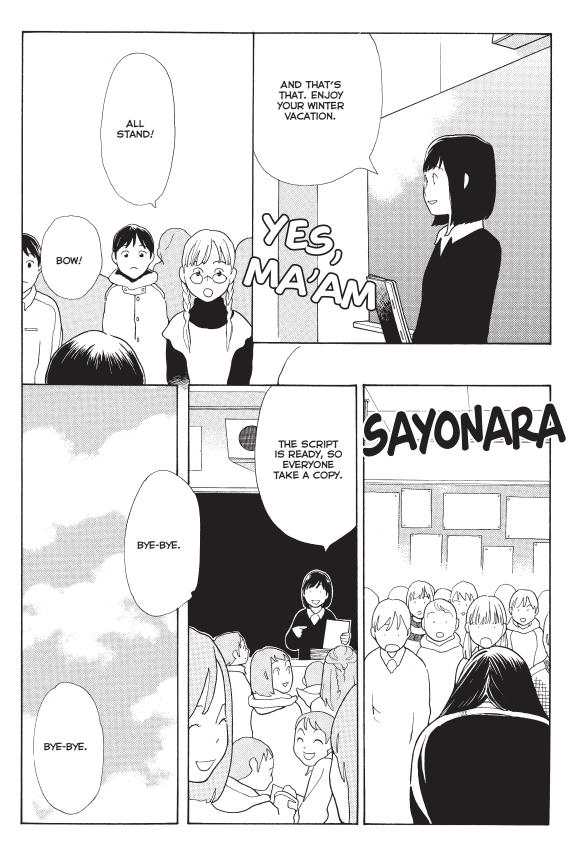


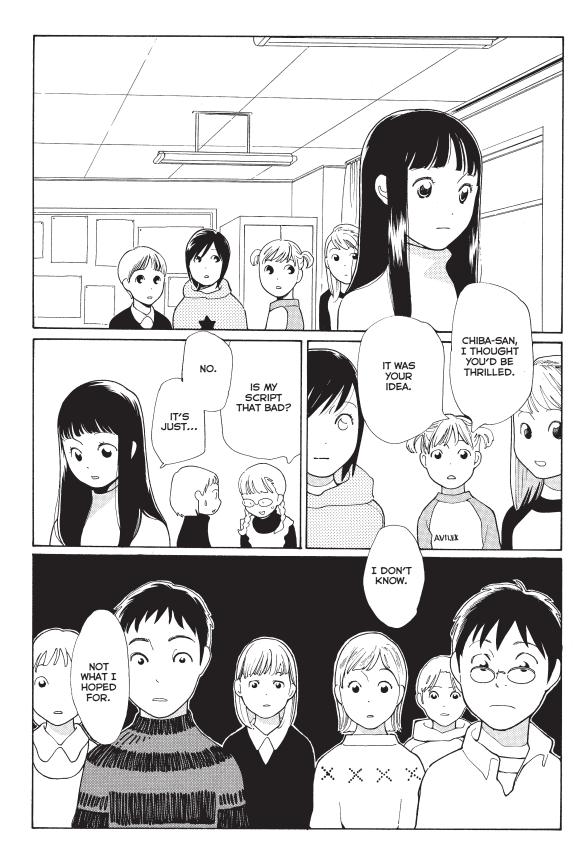


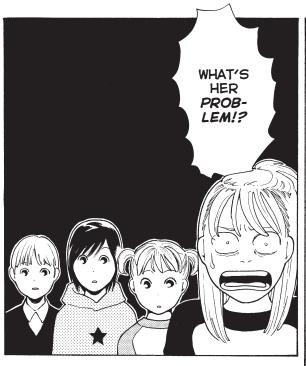
















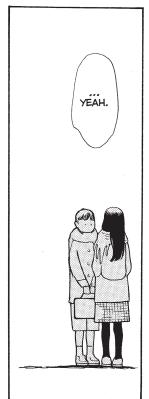
















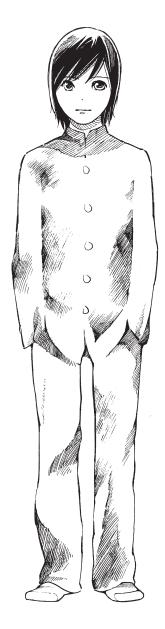
4



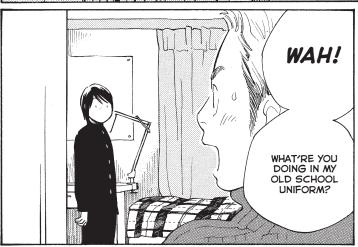
Wandering Daughter





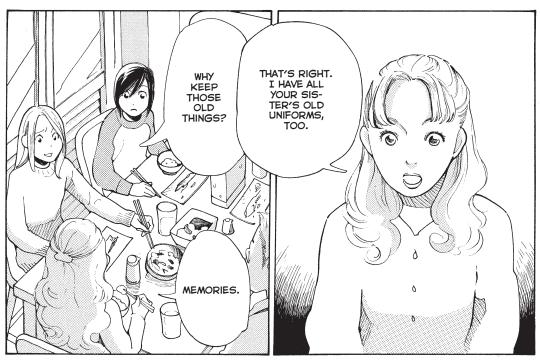




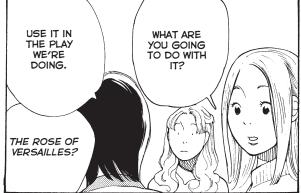












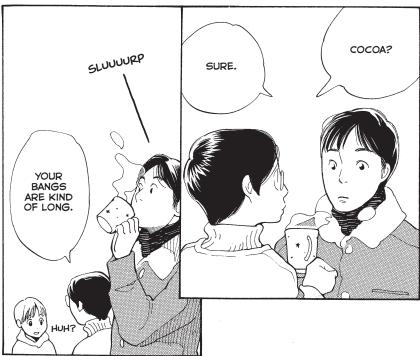








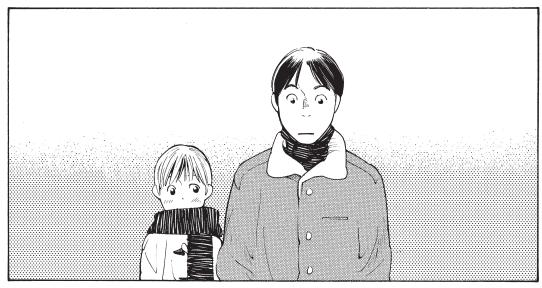




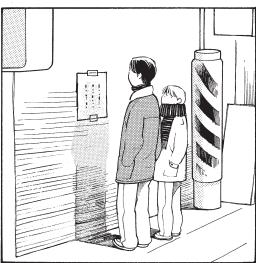










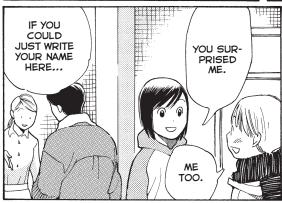


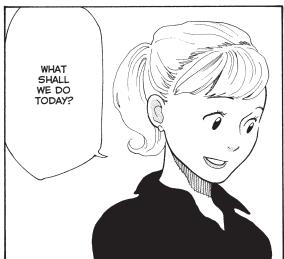






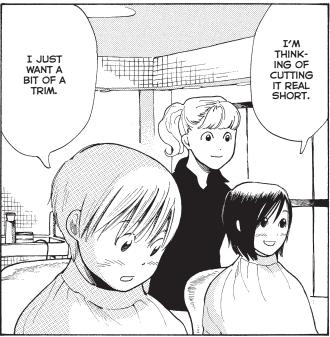










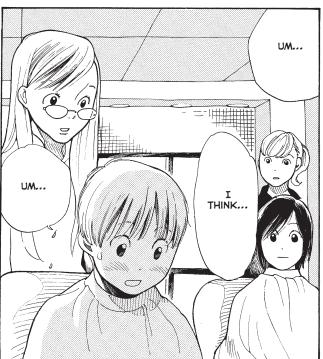


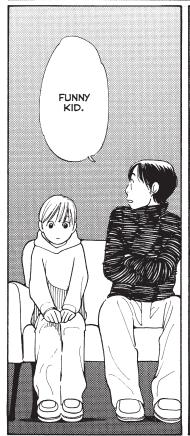
































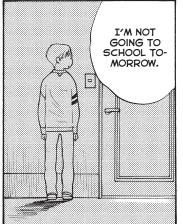




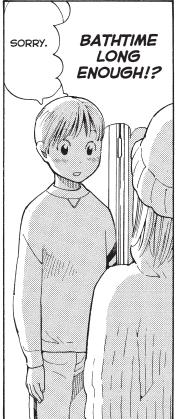




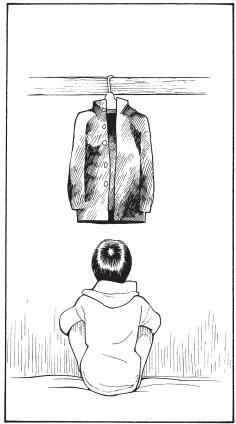




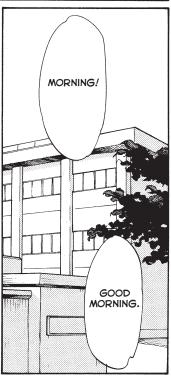




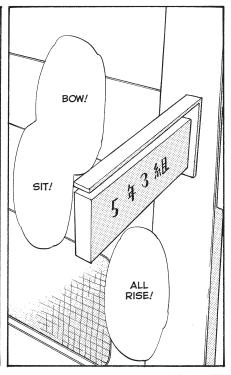












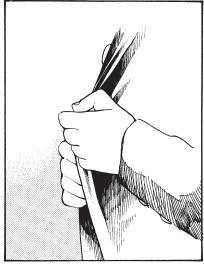


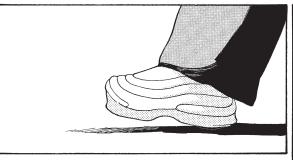










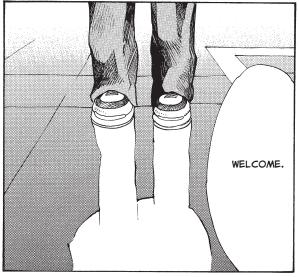
















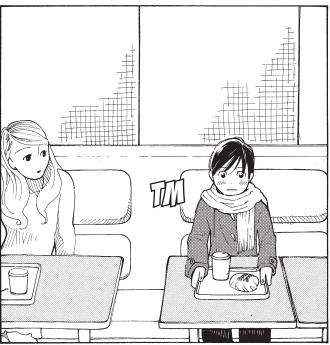






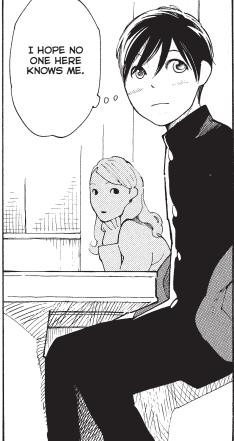


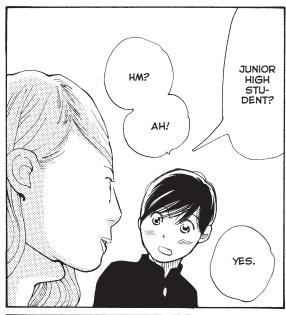
























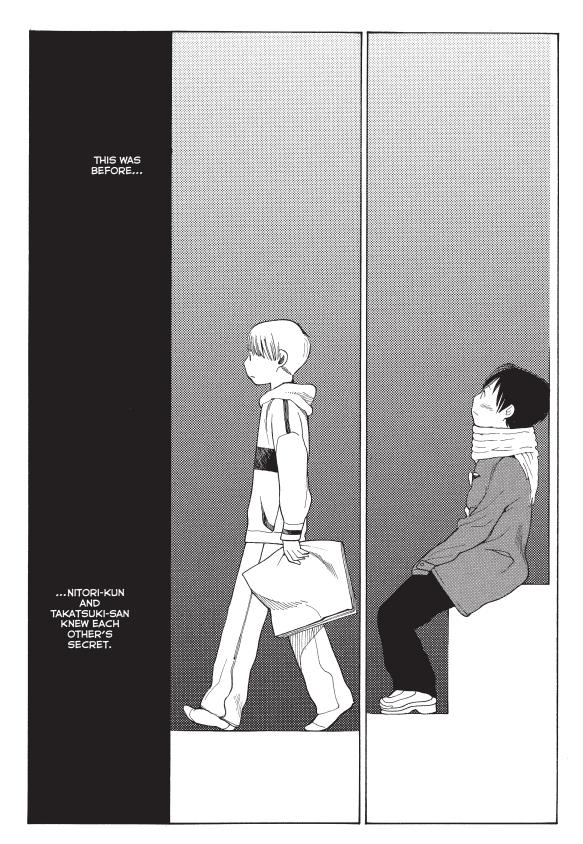


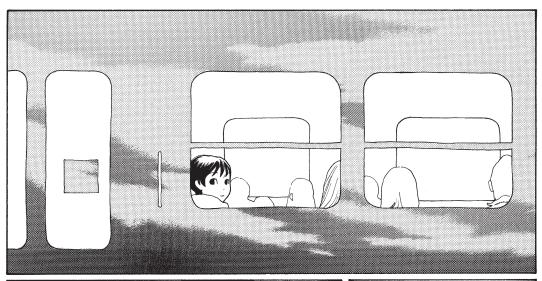


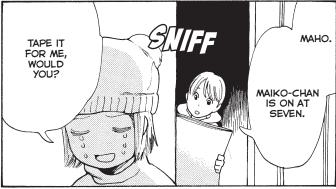






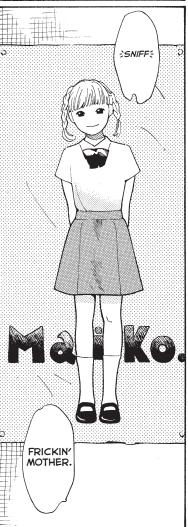












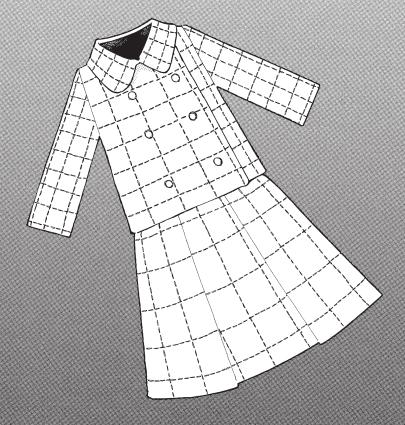


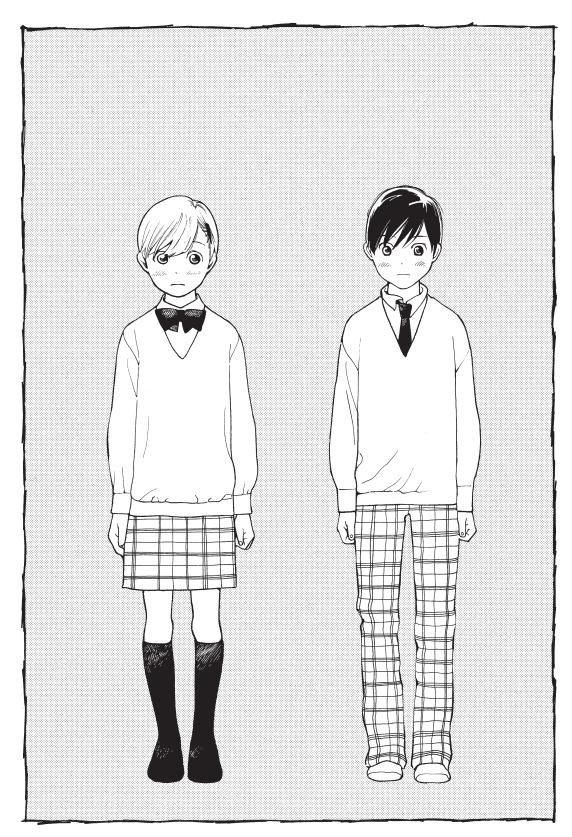
Nitori-kun's Birthday

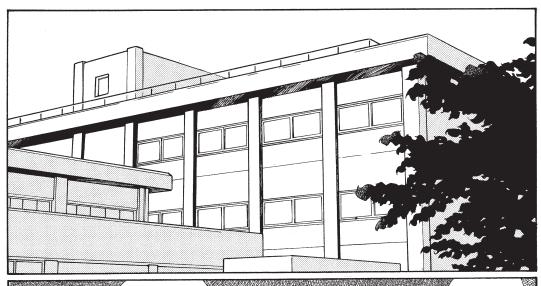


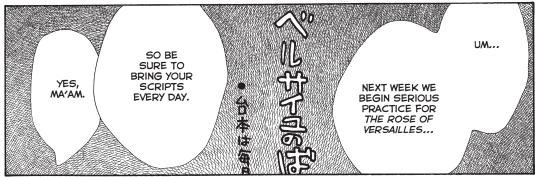


I LIKE CLOTHES WITH AN ANTIQUE LOOK.





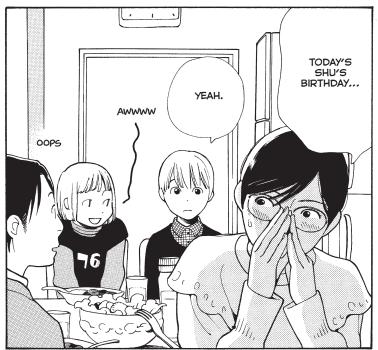






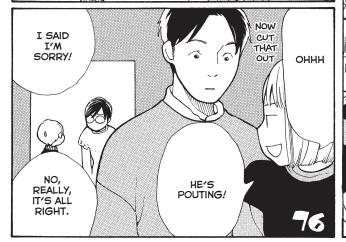




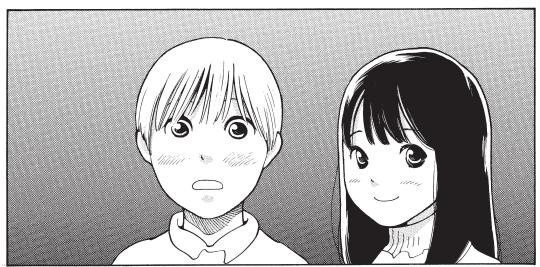








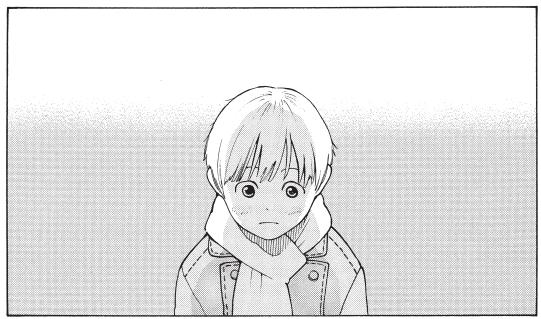


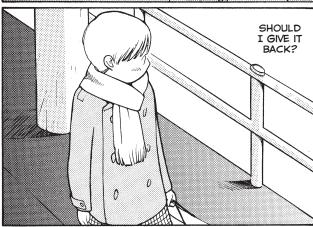


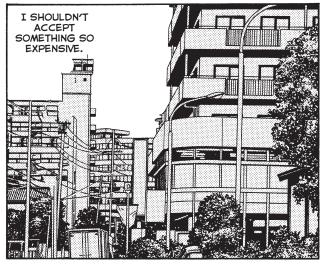


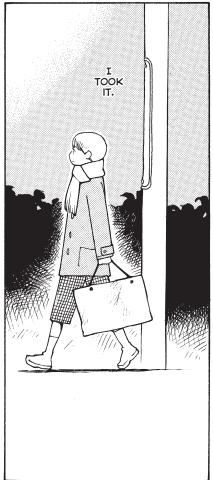


















































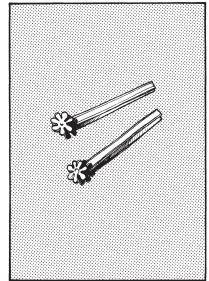






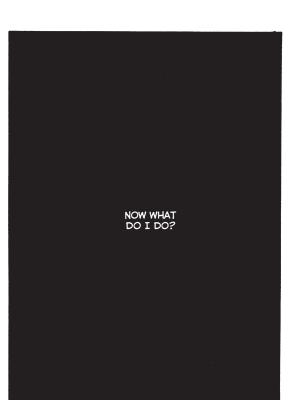


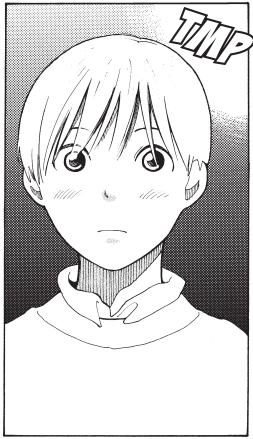










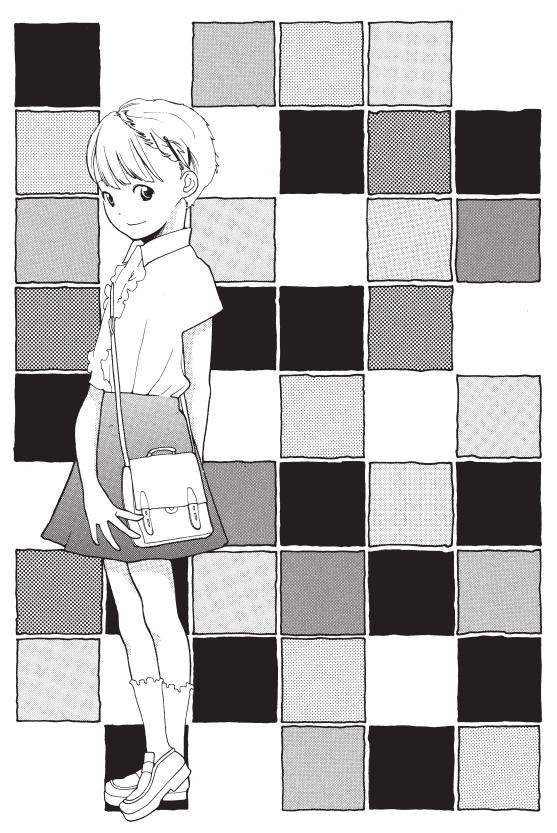


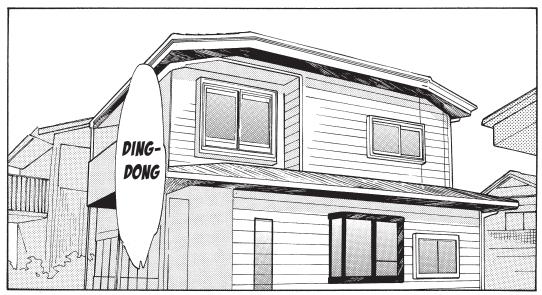


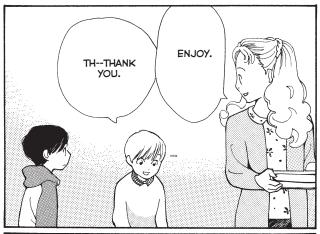
Friends and Their Words

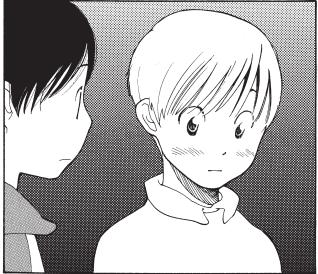










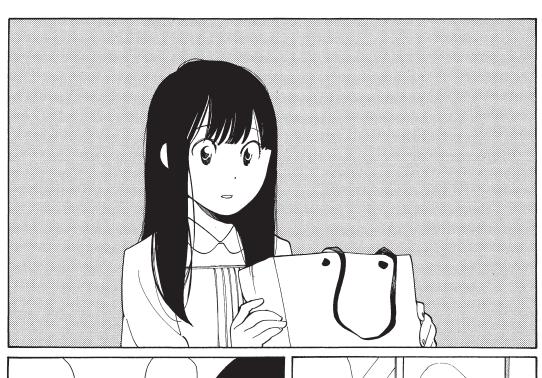


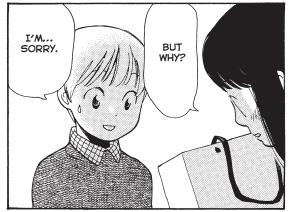




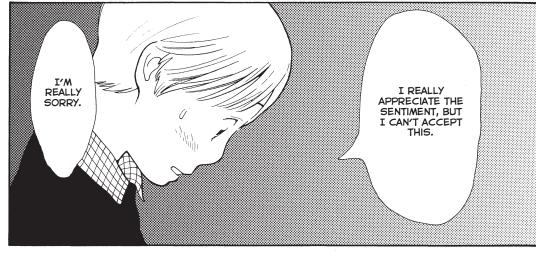




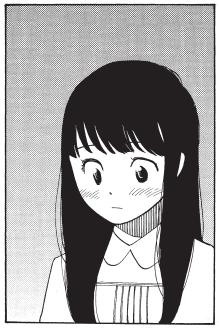




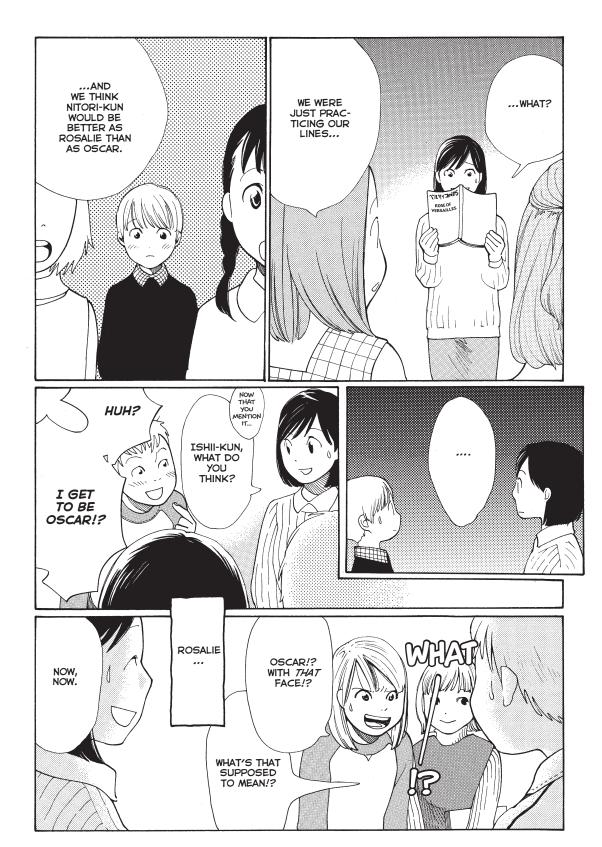


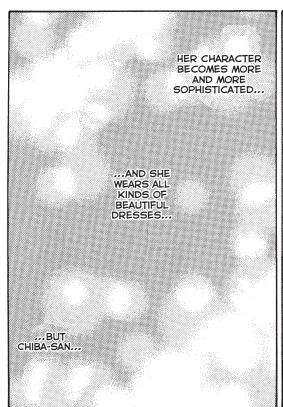














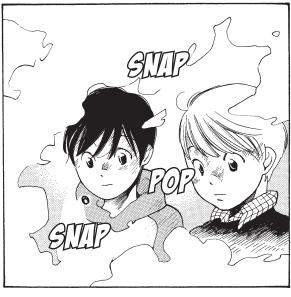






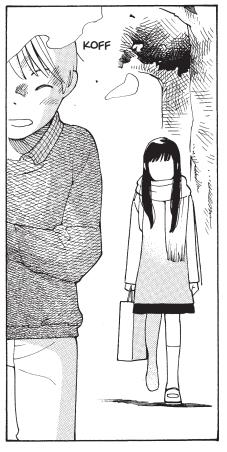










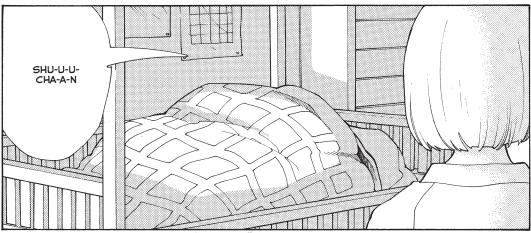




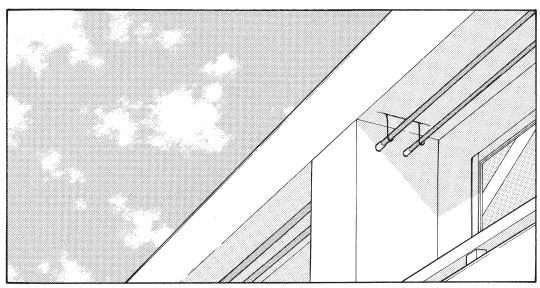


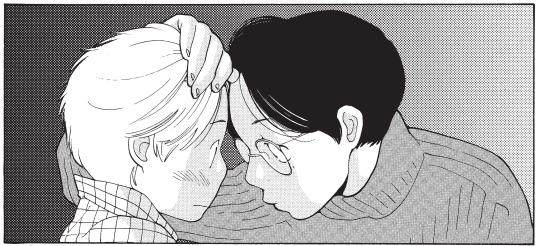






IF YOU DIDN'T NEED IT, YOU SHOULD HAVE GIVEN IT TO ME.









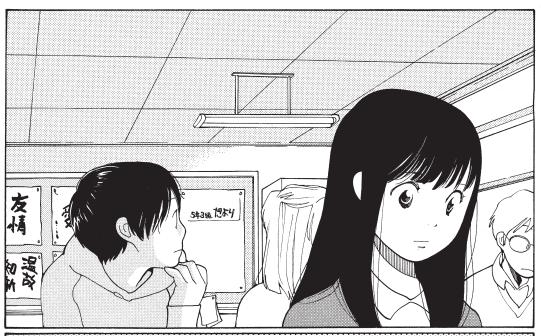






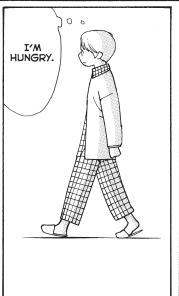


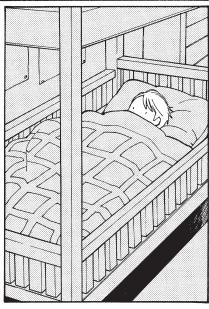




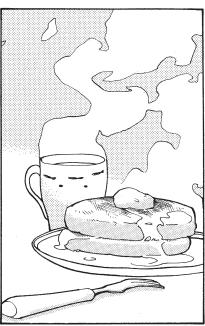




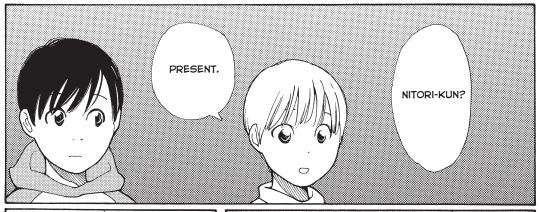






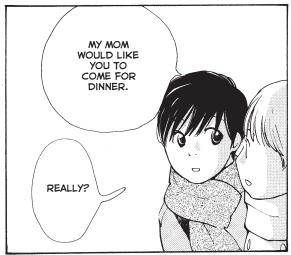
























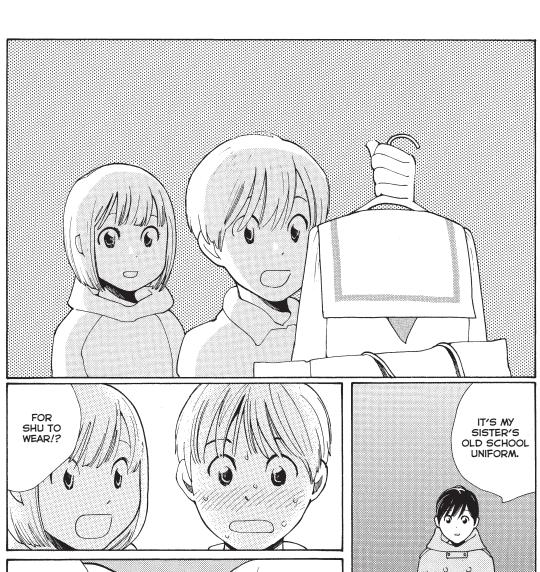


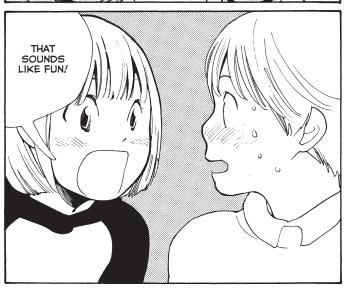




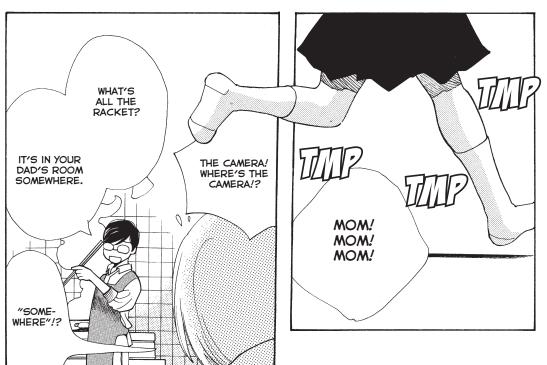




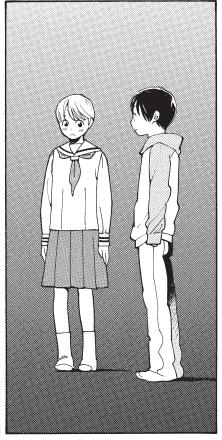






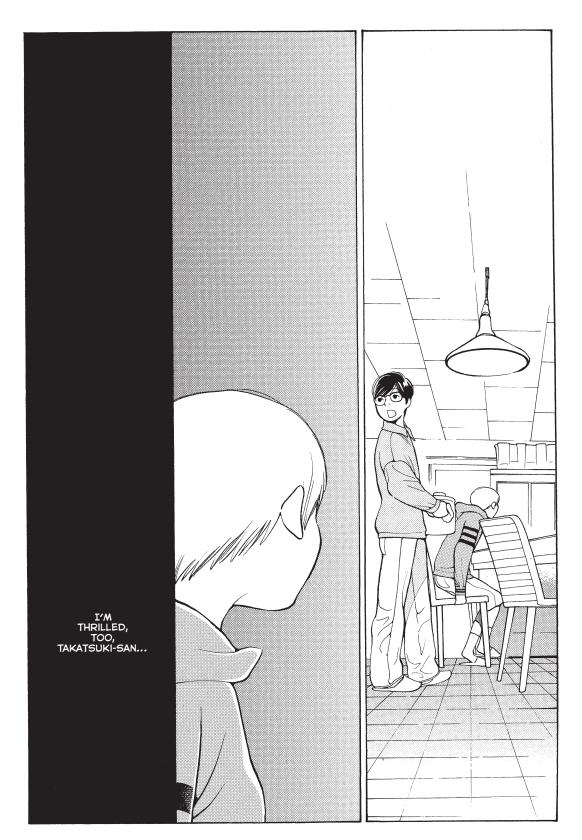














Takatsuki-san's Calamity





GOD.

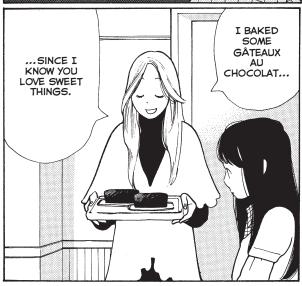
I'VE BEEN A BAD GIRL.

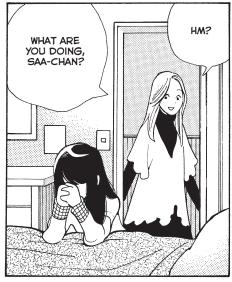
I CAN NEVER
FACE NITORI-KUN
AGAIN AFTER THE
HORRIBLE THING
I DID TO HIM.

PLEASE.

FORGIVE ME.

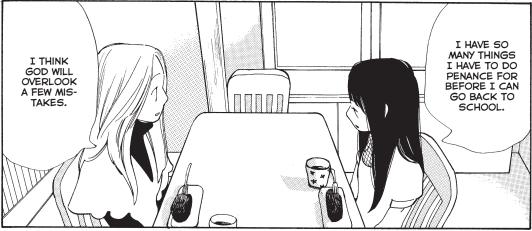






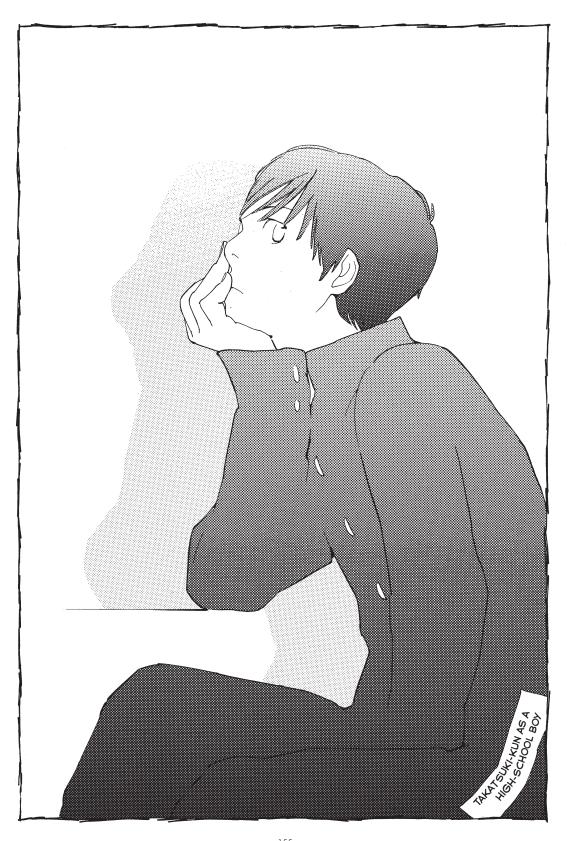






WHAT I DID WAS TOO AWFUL.

NO.









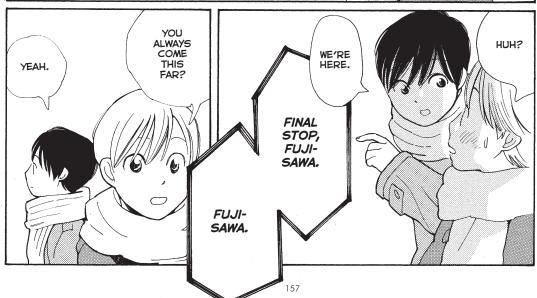










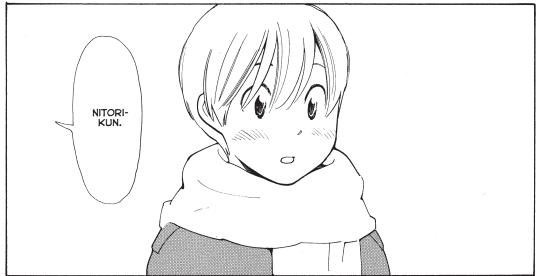










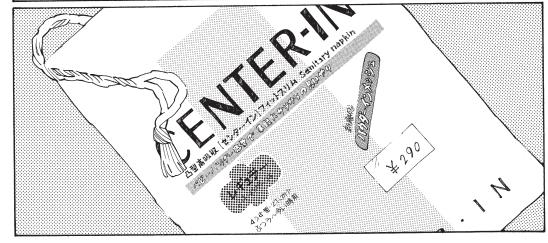








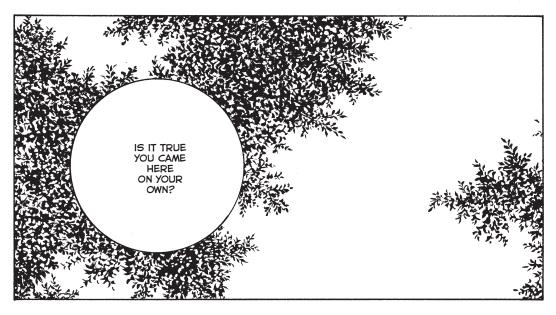


















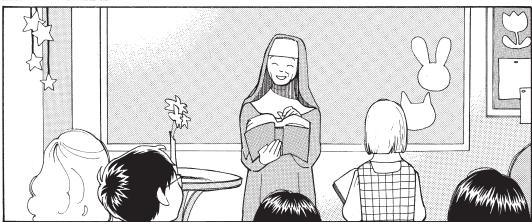


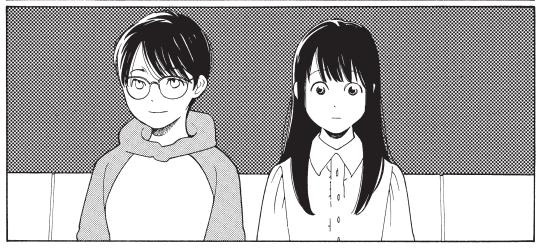






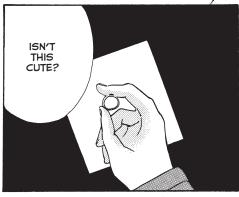














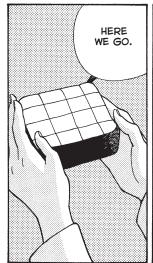




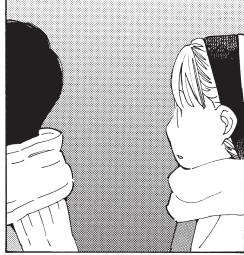














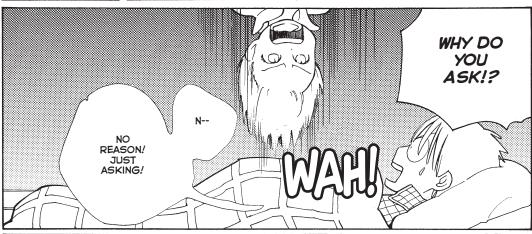


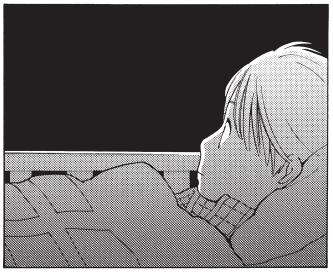








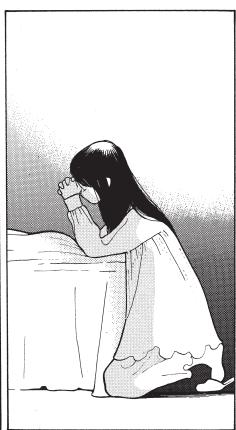














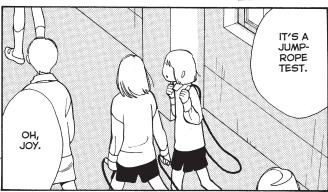


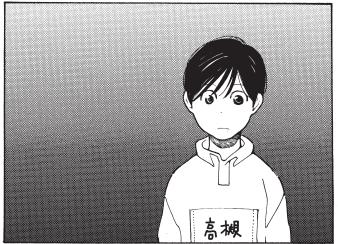


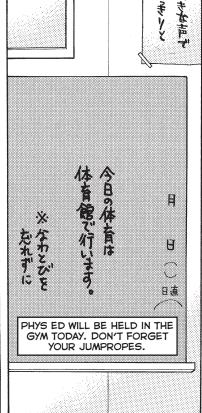








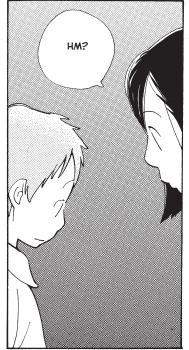
















THE TEACHER WAS SURPRISED.

WE WERE ALL SURPRISED.

EVEN THE THREE BOYS WERE SUR-PRISED.

TAKATSUKI-SAN...

TAKATSUKI-KUN...

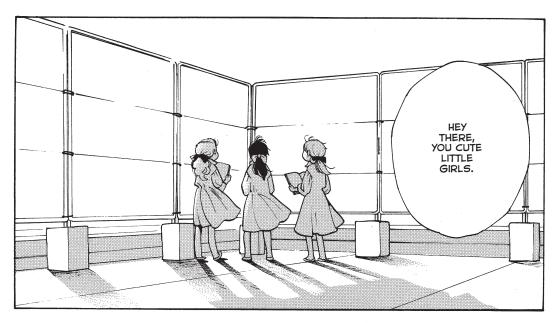


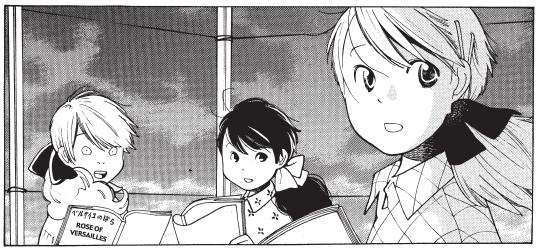


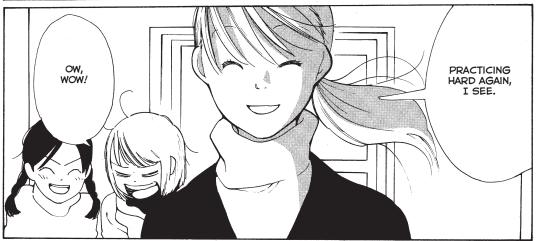
Everything I Want

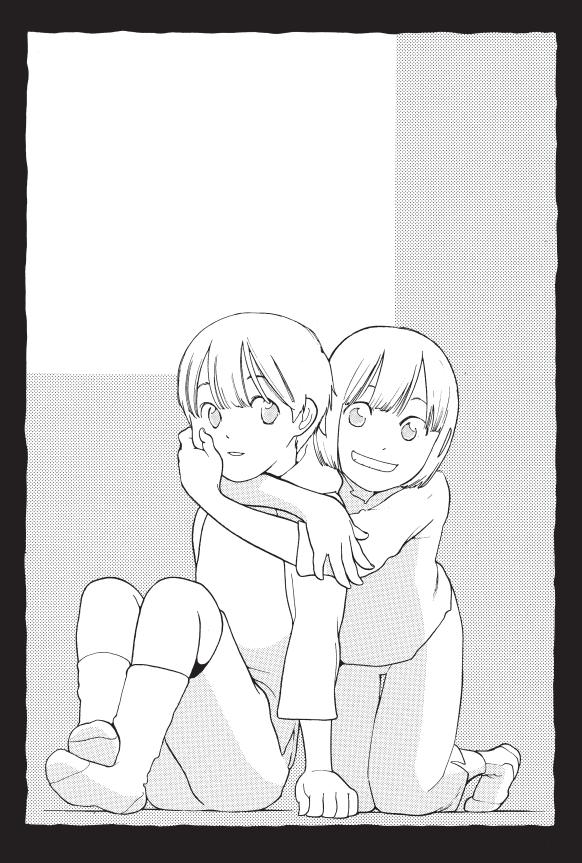










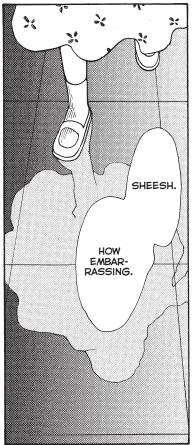






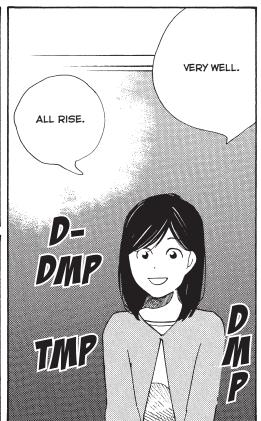




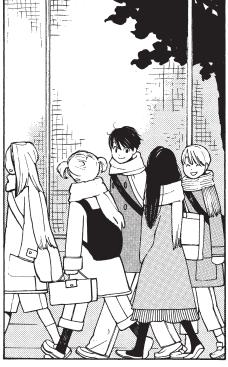






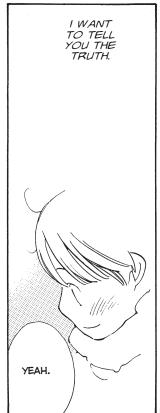




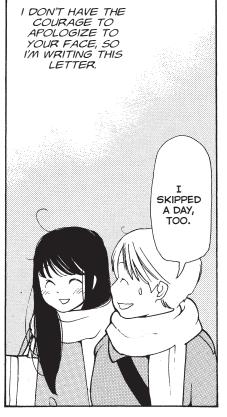




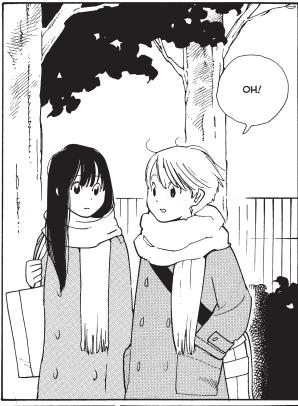






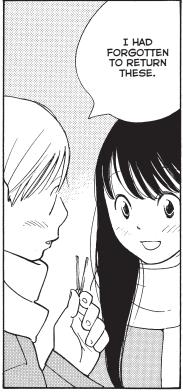






TAKATSUKI-SAN KNOWS, TOO.

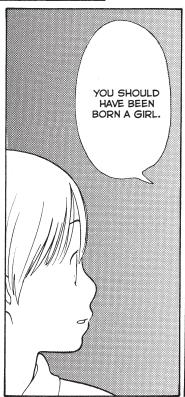


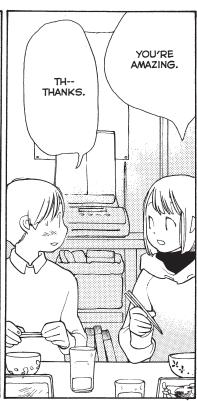












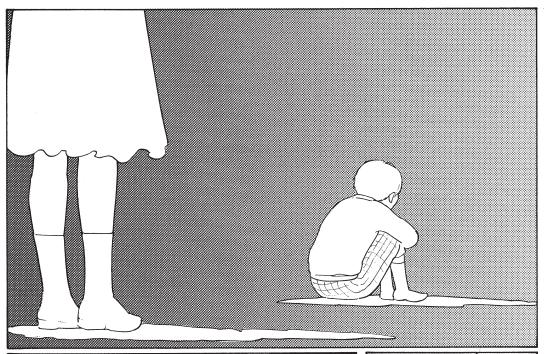






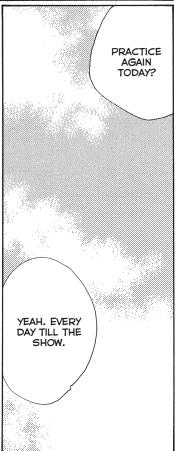


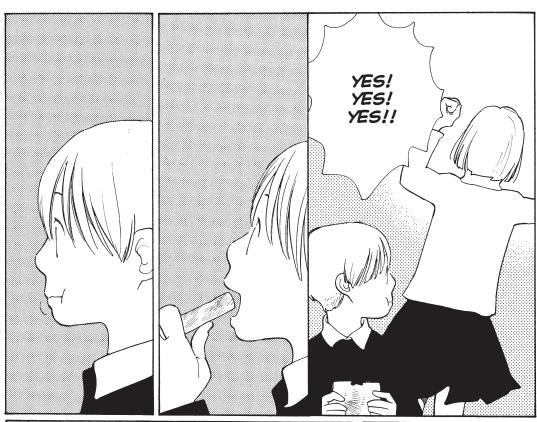


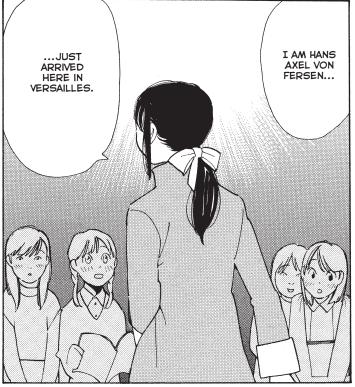








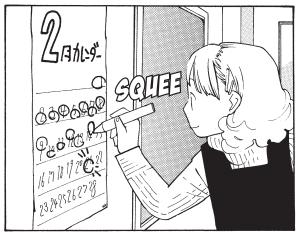


























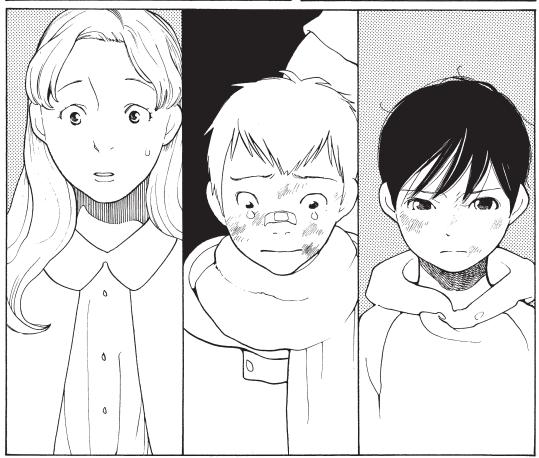








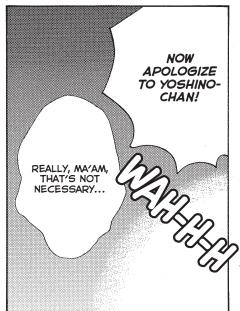








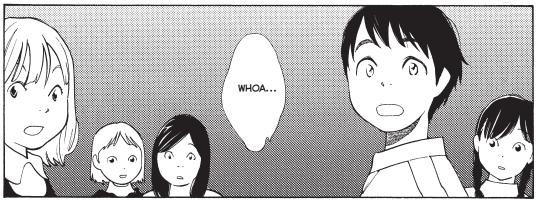


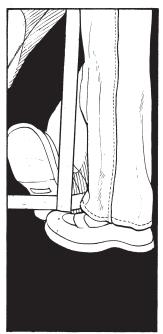
























THEY GOT INTO A FIST FIGHT.

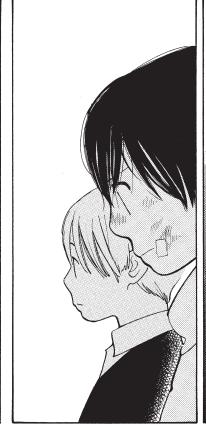
THE TEACHER SCOLDED THEM BOTH.

AIKAWA-KUN GAVE IN AND APOLOGIZED...

...BUT TAKATSUKI-SAN REFUSED TO APOLOGIZE.

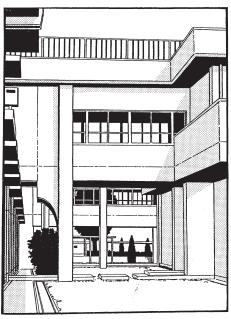






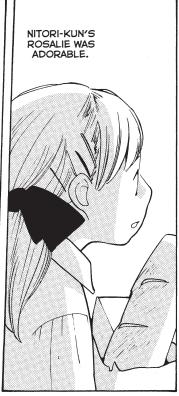












AND THE SIXTH GRADERS' FAREWELL ASSEMBLY WAS A SUCCESS.

