

## VARIED CHANGES IN MANGA *KYOU KARA ORE WA!!* INTO THE DRAMA VERSION

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### ABSTRACT

Varied changes in the process of ecranisation are common when adapting a literary work into a visual format such as film in an effort to adapt the story to the new medium. This study aims to describe the form of ecranisation in the form of varied changes sourced from manga. The benefit of this research lies in its contribution to understanding the process of ecranisation and this study provides insights into how literary works are transformed into visual formats and how storytelling is adapted to suit different mediums. The research method used is qualitative descriptive method. By analyzing the specific changes that occurred in the transition from manga to television, the recency of this research highlights the evolving nature of storytelling techniques and audience preferences in modern visual media. The data sources in this research are the manga *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* by Hiroyuki Nishimori and the Television Drama Series *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* directed by Fukuda Yuichi. The results of this study show that there are changes that have occurred in the manga to the drama series version. The changes focus on the varied changes that occur in the setting.

**Keywords:** ecranisation, *varied changes*, *drama series*, and *manga*

### INTRODUCTION

Currently in Japan, there is a trend of changing the form of literary works to other types of literary works. The change of form from a literary work to a film is called ecranisation. Ecranisation is an activity of transferring the vehicle or adapting literary works in any form into film or can be called filming a literary work *Eneste* (in Hamidi, 2018). One of the ecranisations that often occurs in Japan today is a literary work called *manga* into a drama series.

At first, *manga* was produced for Japanese consumption because *manga* is a medium for learning about Japanese situations and conditions. This is reinforced by Saifudin (2017) who states that *manga* is included in the learning media which is often

said to be a reflection of the real life of Japanese society. As a literary work, *manga* does not only convey stories with words, but also utilizes visual elements such as images and illustrations to convey narratives. The main characteristics of *manga* are in the technique of depicting characters, the shape and sequence of dynamic story panels, the depiction of backgrounds full of pictures and writings to emphasize the situation of the story Saifudin (2017). *Manga* can be categorized as a literary work because it carries messages and stories, just like those found in novels, short stories, or other types of literary works.

Putri (2022) states that drama series are presented with simple conflicts but in terms of artistic and visual are quite interesting. That is the reason for the public's interest and enthusiasm for drama series. Drama series enthusiasts are not only adults, but parents and teenagers are also interested in dramas from these digital platforms. Stories from drama series usually continue for weeks, months, or even years and are usually aired through television media. Some drama series are the result of a *manga* ekranization. One of them is Hiroyuki Nishimori's *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!! manga* which was extranalized into a drama series directed by Fukuda Yuichi.

The transfer of literary works into drama series inevitably has to experience the emergence of various changes according to Eneste (in Hamidi, 2018). The formulation of the problem in this study is how the ekranization form of varied changes from the *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!! manga* into the television drama series version. This research focuses on the causes and reasons for the varied changes that are evident in the original work and its ekranization. The purpose of this study is to find out and describe the varied changes in the *manga* ekranization and television drama series.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Ecranization

Eneste (in Setya Wati, et al., 2021) states that ekranisation is a process of casting or lifting or adapting a literary work into a film. Eneste (in Hamidi, 2018) also stated that ekranisation itself comes from the French *l'ecran* which means screen. The transfer of literary works into films inevitably has to experience the emergence of various changes. A number of differences arise as a result of the adaptation process which comes from two main factors, namely differences in media and differences arising from the interpretation process. This is also supported by Linda Seger in her book *The Art of Adaptation Turning Fact and Fiction into Film*, explaining that adaptation is a process of transition, change, or conversion from one medium to another Seger (in Fakhrurozi, 2020). However, despite the changes, the essence of the original text is expected to remain in the new work. Seger (in Fakhrurozi, 2020) also suggests that the concept of adaptation includes the stages of *rethinking*, reconceptualizing, and understanding the original text. Therefore, it is not impossible that the story content in the drama series as an adapted work can show various changes with the *manga* as the original work. In the theory of ekranisation, Eneste (in Hamidi, 2018) states that the changes that occur in the work of adaptation are in the form of shrinkage, addition, and varied changes.

### METHODOLOGY

The research method that the author uses by collecting, compiling, clarifying, analyzing, and interpreting research data. The research method is a qualitative descriptive research method. This is supported by Ratna (in Rosid, 2021) argues that this research method as a whole utilizes ways of interpretation by presenting it in descriptive form. The data sources in this research are the *manga Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* by *Hiroyuki Nishimori* and the drama series *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!*.

The author uses data collection techniques in the form of listening and recording. The Simak technique is carried out by the author by watching, reading and comparing changes related to the focus of the research. As well as note-taking techniques carried out by the author by recording several different scenes and providing data evidence in the form of *screenshots* as a comparison of the two data, namely in the *manga* and drama series.

### DISCUSSION

In the theory of ecranization, Eneste (in Hamidi, 2018) states that the changes that occur in the work of adaptation are shrinkage, addition, and varied changes. However, this study only focuses on discussing the varied changes in the setting that occur in the ecranization of the *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!! manga* into the television drama series version with the same title.

Varied changes in the process of ecranisation are common when adapting a literary work into a visual format such as film. In an effort to adapt the story to the new medium and meet the expectations of the audience. Changes to the setting are divided into three namely place, time and socio-cultural settings.

The following is a comparison of the setting in the *manga* and drama series which is presented into three :

### Changes to the Setting

#### Manga Data



Image 1: The scene where *Mitsuhashi* fights with the school bully in front of the shoe rack.

(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* 01:24)

#### Drama Series Data



Image 2: The scene where *Mitsuhashi* fights with the school bully on the school roof.

(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* Episode 01: 11:53-12:27)

The picture above is a very visible form of varied changes to the setting that occurred in the first episode. In the *manga* it is depicted that the setting of *Mitsuhashi's* quarrel is in front of the shoe rack because at that time *Mitsuhashi* and *Ito* came from outside the school. Whereas in the drama, the place where their fight took place was on the roof of the school because at that time *Mitsuhashi* and *Ito* were fighting and then the bullies joined in the fight between the two of them.

Manga Data



Image 3: The scene where *Mitsuhashi* tells *Imai* the facts at the housing complex.  
(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* 12:130)

Drama Series Data



Image 4: The scene where *Mitsuhashi* tells *Imai* the facts at a cafe.  
(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* Episode 04: 21:26-21:34)

The picture above is the scene when *Mitsuhashi* tells *Imai* the fact that he has been cheated in his romance. In the *manga* version, the incident began when *Mitsuhashi* and *Ito* caught the woman who was being approached by *Imai* holding hands with another man. The next day *Mitsuhashi* immediately told *Imai* the facts while they were dating in the housing complex. While in the drama, the incident after *Mitsuhashi* and *Ito* caught the woman, after returning from school they both immediately told *Imai* who was dating in a cafe.

Manga Data



Image 5: The scene of *Mitsuhashi* hitting the punks in front of the schoolyard.  
(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* 12:79)



Drama Series Data



Image 6: The scene of *Mitsuhashi* hitting the punks inside the factory.  
(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* Episode 08: 39:08-39:20)

The next varied change in setting is the scene when one of the younger classmates is looking for the strongest person in the school. In the *manga* version, the scene in the picture is when the little sister attacks *Riko* in front of the school yard because she thinks that *Riko* is the strongest in this school. When *Riko* is cornered by the younger brother, *Ito* and *Mitsuhashi* come to her rescue and hit her helmet with a large log. In the drama version, the scene begins when the younger sister challenges *Riko* with her challenge letter to come to an empty factory alone. After *Riko* comes to accept the challenge, she ends up being attacked by the junior with a baseball bat. After *Riko* is cornered, *Mitsuhashi* comes to her rescue and she immediately announces that she is the strongest person she has been looking for and immediately hits him with the iron around the factory.

### Changes to the Time Setting

Manga Data	Drama Series Data
	
<p>Image 7: A scene of <i>Ito</i> scolding a man during the day. (Source: <i>Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!</i> 12:145)</p>	<p>Image 8: A scene of <i>Ito</i> scolding a man at night. (Source: <i>Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!</i> Episode 04: 33:41-34:00)</p>

The varied changes that occur in images (7) and (8) are when *Ito* scolds a man who is in fact the boyfriend of the woman who framed *Imai*. The man is so cowardly that he uses his girlfriend to approach one of the powerful punks he encountered to use as a defense against being bullied by other punks. In the manga version, the incident takes place during the day right after *Imai* has a date with the woman in the park. Whereas in the drama, it is shown at night after *Mitsuhashi* tells the fact about *Imai* being taken advantage of at the cafe while still wearing a school uniform.

Manga Data



Image 9: The scene when Ito comes to Mitsuhashi's rescue at night.  
(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* 38:92)

Drama Series Data



Image 9: The scene when Ito comes to Mitsuhashi's rescue during the day.  
(Sumber: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* Episode 10 : 39:00 -39:29)

The next change in time setting is shown when *Ito* comes to rescue *Mitsuhashi* who is being attacked by *Sagara* until he cannot move at all. In the manga version, *Mitsuhashi's* rescue by *Ito* is shown at night because he was badly injured by being hit by a car. Whereas in the drama version, *Ito's* rescue was carried out during the day right after he was battered by *Akehisa's* school bullies.

Changes to the Socio-Cultural Setting

Manga Data



Image 7: The scene where *Mitsuhashi* douses the thugs with gasoline.  
(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* 37: 121)

Drama Series Data



Image 8: Scene of *Mitsuhashi* dousing the *Yakuza's* head with gasoline.  
(Source: *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* Episode 10: 30:00 -30:17)

The varied changes in the socio-cultural setting are shown in the respective social status of the antagonist characters. In the manga version, the antagonist that *Mitsuhashi* and *Itou* fight is a street thug who is very fond of looting, taking advantage of others, and fighting with anyone. Whereas in the drama version, the antagonist shown is a *yakuza* chief whose business goes awry caused by *Mitsuhashi* and *Itou*. *Yakuza* according to Hasugian (2019) is a term that refers to the Japanese mafia, organized crime syndicates and formed illegal gangs that emerged in the early Edo period. The characteristics of the *yakuza* usually like to deal with dark work such as selling drugs and extortion.

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the presentation of the research results and discussion, it can be concluded that the adaptation of a literary work has become commonplace if there are changes compared to the original work. These changes occur to adapt the story to the new medium. In this study, the varied changes that occur in the *Kyou Kara Ore Wa!!* manga into the drama series version are changes in the setting which includes place, time and socio-cultural settings. Especially the most visible changes occur in the socio-cultural setting. That's because the *manga* version does not show *Mitsuhashi* and *Itou*'s involvement with a *yakuza* antagonist. This is what affects changes in the socio-cultural setting of the storyline that gives a different impression when watching the drama.

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