



Structure, Usage, and Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentences “to”, “tara”, “ba”, and “nara” in Japanese Spoken Language

A Study Case of Dr. Stone Animation

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the structure, usage, and meaning of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) with the patterns of “to”, “tara”, “ba”, “nara” in the Japanese spoken language. By using qualitative methods, this study is collecting conversational data taken from Japanese Animation *Dr. Stone*. The data in the form of sentences were analyzed based on their structure, usage, and meaning. The results of this study found that Japanese conditional sentences with the patterns of “to”, “tara”, “ba”, and “nara” in *Dr. Stone* animation have a structure that tends to be attached to verb and noun predicates. In the spoken languages in Japanese Animation *Dr. Stone*, there were also found that some conditional sentences have different structures and change of predicate structure other than the usual structure mentioned in Japanese textbooks. Further, the conditional sentence “to” in *Dr. Stone’s* animation tends to be used to express general conditions or knowledge known by speakers, speech partners, and the general public. On the other hand, the conditional sentences “tara”, “ba”, and “nara” in *Dr. Stone* animation tends to be used to express conditions that may occur or the conditions that are assumed will occur by the speaker. Regarding the meaning of the conditional sentence “to” in *Dr. Stone’s* animation, “to” has the meaning of naturally occurring phenomena such as chemical reactions and physics, while the conditional sentences “tara”, “ba”, and “nara” in *Dr. Stone* animation have the meaning of conjecture or assumption, awareness or perception, and suggestion.

KEYWORDS

Keywords: Conditional sentences; Japanese language; *Jouken Hyougen*; Spoken language.

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INTRODUCTION

In every language, there is a pattern of expressions to express a condition or presupposition which is called a conditional sentence. In Indonesian, conditional sentences are often indicated by the use of the conjunction “*kalau*”, “*jika*”, “*apabila*”, and

seandainya” (Nurhayati, 2014). While in Japanese it is called as *jouken hyougen* which is generally indicated by the use of the pattern “to”, “tara”, “ba”, and “nara” (Kikuta, 2018). However, the use of conditional sentences in Japanese (*jouken hyougen*) has its own rules and usage so its use is different from conditional sentences in Indonesian.

In a contrastive study conducted by Indraswari (2017) which discusses the comparison of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) with the conjunction “if” in Indonesian, it is stated that the number of variations in the meaning of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) is more than the variation of meaning of the conjunction “if” in Indonesian. This happens because the use of each conditional sentence in Japanese (*jouken hyougen*) has its own rules (Kim, 2018), and is different from Indonesian, so it has a more varied meaning. The examples below are conditional sentences in Japanese (*jouken hyougen*) in various spoken languages.

- (1) 触れると指が黄色くなる。
Fureru to yubi ga kiroku naru.
“My finger turns yellow **when** I touch it.”
(*Dr. Stone* episode 3, 04:54)
- (2) 塩酸ゲットちーつとやべえ薬だ。目に**跳ねた**
ら、失明すんぞ。
Ensan getto chotto yabee kusuri da. Me ni hanetara,
shitsumei sunzo.
“We got Hydrochloric Acid. Slightly hazardous
chemical liquid. **If** it gets in the eye, it can make
you blind, you know.”
(*Dr. Stone* episode 13, 02:54)
- (3) 川に沿**え**ば着けるはずだ、あのクスノキの場所に。
Kawa ni soeba tsukeru hazu da ano kusuno ki no
basho ni.
“**If** I go down the river I should be able to get to
that camphor tree.”
(*Dr. Stone* episode 1, 06:18)
- (4) 杠**なら**大丈夫、きっと無事でいるはずだ。
Yuzuriha nara daijoubu, kitto buji de iru hazu da.
“**If** Yuzuriha is okay, I’m sure she will survive.”
(*Dr. Stone* episode 1, 04:00)

The examples above are Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) in various spoken languages. We can see that the sentences above are at first glance similar in usage as in Indonesian because all sentences are matched using the conjunction “If” which seems to be able to replace each other without any rules of use. However, Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) have their own usage rules and have different nuances (Siswoyo, 2018).

Sentence (1) uses the conditional sentence pattern “to” which shows the meaning of a phenomena in a chemical process that occurs

repeatedly. Then, there was an obliteration of the object discussed at the beginning of the sentence, namely “*shousan wo*” which means “nitric acid”. Then, sentence (2) uses the conditional sentence pattern “*tara*” which shows the meaning of conjecture or assumption. Furthermore, sentence (3) uses the conditional sentence pattern “*ba*” which shows the meaning of conjecture or assumption. However, grammatically in Japanese, this sentence is irregular in its structure because the predicate is pronounced first compared to the object of the place that is the destination. Sentence (4) uses the conditional sentence pattern “*nara*” attached to the noun person, namely “*Yuzuriha*” indicating the function to focus on the person being discussed.

In research conducted by Adriani and Yani (2020) regarding the structure and meaning of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*), conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) are attached to verbs, nouns, adjectives *i* and *na*. And found the meaning of cause and effect, habits, requirements, and commands. While the research conducted by Artadi and Setiawan (2020) regarding the Japanese conditional sentences “*to*”, “*tara*”, “*reba*”, and “*nara*”, found that based on the difference in modality at the end of the sentence and the information conveyed, the conditional sentence “*to*” as much as 46.2% is a repeated factual conditional sentence, while the conditional sentence “*tara*” as much as 80.7% is an assumption or conjecture conditional sentence. On the other hand, the conditional sentence “*reba*” as much as 80% is an assumption or conjecture conditional sentence, and finally the conditional sentence “*nara*” as much as 95.3% is an assumption or conjecture conditional sentence.

In a study conducted by Sari (2015) regarding the errors of Japanese students at the university level in using conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*). From the results of the study, students experienced errors in the use of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) with a fairly high percentage, which was about 54% of the 83 students. One of the causes of this is the students’ lack of understanding of the meaning, function, and differences in the use of Japanese conditional sentences. Based on the results of a survey conducted by the author to 100 students through an online questionnaire, as can be seen in Figure 1.

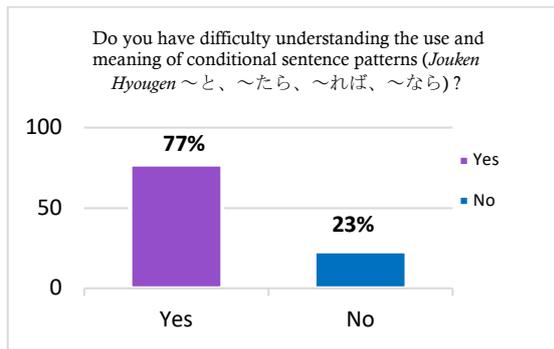


Figure 1: Students' Difficulty Survey in Using Japanese Conditional Sentence (*jouken hyougen*).

From Figure 1, we can see that 77% of 100 students stated that they had difficulty understanding the use and meaning of Japanese conditional sentence patterns (*jouken hyougen*) “to”, “tara”, “ba”, “nara”. This shows that the material on Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) is quite difficult.

Based on the results of research conducted by Sari (2015) and a survey conducted by the author (2021), it is sufficient to prove that there is a need for a more in-depth review of the conditional sentence patterns (*jouken hyougen*) “to”, “tara”, “ba”, “nara” in the form of research. Moreover, the data used in the four previous studies are conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) in the form of various written languages found in textbooks, novels, and newspapers. As far as the author's observations, research that discusses the form of structure, usage, and meaning of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) “to”, “tara”, “ba”, and “nara” in various spoken languages are still limited.

Based on these backgrounds, this research aims to determine the structure, use, and meaning of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) with the patterns of “to”, “tara”, “ba”, “nara” in various spoken languages contained in the Japanese animation entitled *Dr. Stone*.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Variety of Spoken Language

Language has a variety or variations that are reviewed based on speakers and their use. Language variety occurs as a result of social diversity and the diversity of language functions in social society. The variety of languages can be seen from various aspects, one of which is the variety of languages seen in terms of use as a means or path used. In this case, it can be called the oral variety and the written variety (Malabar, 2015, p. 32-43).

Kurasawa and Noji (2004) described that spoken language is a variation of language composed of temporal linearity of utterances, expressions that show one-time expressions, and interpersonal directness. Nagara and Chino (1988) in Yamamoto and Onishi (2003, p. 76-77) propose that the characteristics of spoken language are (1) the sentences are relatively short and the vocabulary used is easy to understand; (2) uses a lot of respectful languages, interjections, final particles, and interrogatives; (3) it is easy for word order deviation, sentence suspension, and sentence structure to be reversed, as well as subject omission; (4) there are differences between male and female dialects; and (5) in expressions of rejection and affirmation, it is often not spoken directly, but by giving a touch of tenderness when expressing it.

The Structure of Japanese Conditional Sentence (*Jouken Hyougen*)

Ichikawa (2005) explains the structure/pattern of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*). In general, the structure/pattern of conditional sentences in Japanese (*jouken hyougen*) is the same where the clause information is in front of the connecting particles “to”, “tara”, “ba”, “nara” then the end of the sentence is the main sentence. However, there are differences in each of these patterns, namely changes in the predicate attached to each particle “to”, “tara”, “ba”, “nara” (Sang, 2021).

Based on the explanation from Ichikawa (2005), the authors reduce the variable regarding the conditional sentence structure of Japanese (*jouken hyougen*) which is used as a reference in this study, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Japanese Conditional Sentence Structure.

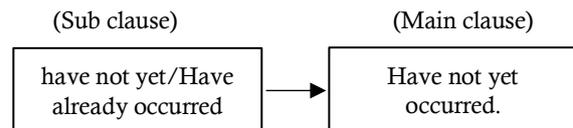
Word Class	Structure/Pattern	
	～と	～たら
動詞 1	行く + と 行かない + と	行ったら 行かなかったら
	食べる + と 食べない + と	食べたたら 食べなかったら
動詞 3	する + と しない + と 来る + と 来ない + と	したら しなかったら 来たら 来なかったら
イ形容詞	良く + と 良くない + と	良かったら 良くなかったら
ナ形容詞	元気だ + と 元気じゃない + と	元気だったら 元気じゃなかったら
名詞 + だ	島だ + と 島じゃない + と	島だったら 島じゃなかったら
Word Class	Structure/Pattern	
	～ば	～ (の) なら
動詞 1	行ければ 行かなければ	行く + なら 行かない + なら
動詞 2	食べれば 食べなければ	食べる + なら 食べない + なら
動詞 3	すれば しなければ 来れば 来なければ	する + なら しない + なら 来る + なら 来ない + なら
イ形容詞	良ければ 良くなければ	良い + なら 良くない + なら
ナ形容詞	元気 + なら 元気じゃなければ	元気 + なら 元気じゃない + なら
名詞 + だ	島 + なら 島じゃなければ	島 + なら 島じゃない + なら

The Types of Japanese Conditional Sentences (*Jouken Hyougen*)

Artadi and Setiawan (2020) explain language conditional sentences in Japanese (*jouken hyougen*) and classify them into three types of sentences based on the information conveyed in the sentence.

Assumption Conditional Sentences (*Katei Jouken*)

In this conditional sentence, the contents of the clause are events that have not yet occurred or events that have already occurred, but the content of the information in the main clause is events that have not yet occurred (Artadi & Setiawan, 2020, p. 43). The following is a description of the assumption conditional sentence which can be seen in Figure 2.



(Artadi & Setiawan, 2020, p. 43)

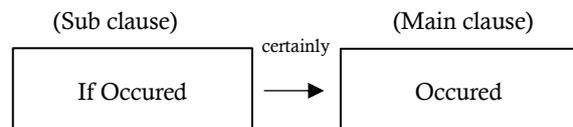
Figure 2: Assumption Conditional Sentence (*Katei Jouken*).

- (5) この薬を飲んだら、治りますよ。
Kono kusuri wo nondara, naorimasu yo.
“**If** you take this medicine, you will recover.”
(Iori, 2001, p. 212)

Sentence (5) shows an assumption that is likely to occur. The information “if taking this drug” is an event that has not happened, then the main sentence information is “will be healed.” is an assumption/assumption that has not happened.

Repeated Factual Conditional Sentences (*Koujouteki Jouken*)

In this conditional sentence, the information contained in the clause and the main clause is a recurring event and is usually considered general knowledge (Artadi & Setiawan, 2020, p. 44). The following is a description of repeated factual conditional sentences as seen in Figure 3.



(Artadi & Setiawan, 2020, p. 44)

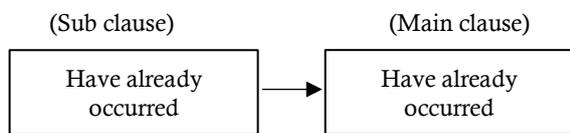
Figure 3: Repeated Factual Conditional Sentences (*Koujouteki Jouken*).

- (6) 水は 0°C になると、凍る。
Mizu wa zero do shi ni naru to, kooru.
“**If** water were at 0°C, it would freeze.”
(Iori, 2001, p. 215)

Sentence (6) states that “when the water is at a temperature of zero degrees Celsius” it is certain that the water freezes. This event is something that happens repeatedly and constantly which shows a natural phenomenon.

Sequential Past Conditional Sentences (Jijitsuteki Jouken)

In this conditional sentence, the information content of the clause and the main clause is a sequence of events that have occurred in the past and only happened once (Artadi & Setiawan, 2020, p. 44). The following is an overview of sequential past conditional sentences which can be seen in Figure 4 below.



(Artadi & Setiawan, 2020, p. 44)

Figure 4: Sequential Past Conditional Sentences (Jijitsuteki Jouken).

- (7) 雨が（降ると / 降ったら）涼しくなった。
Ame ga (furu to / futtara) suzushiku natta.
 “**When** it rains, the air becomes cool.”
 (Iori, Takanashi, Nakanishi, & Yamada, 2001, p. 408)

Sentence (7) states that the condition of the clause and the main clause is a condition that has occurred sequentially. The information “After it rains” and “the air cools down” are events that have already occurred.

The Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentence (Jouken Hyougen)

Ichikawa (2005) categorizes the meaning of conditional sentences based on past (*kako*) and non-past (*hikako*) time scales. According to him, this categorization is very important, because it shows a significantly different meaning. Based on the explanation of Ichikawa (2005), the writer categorizes the meaning as follows.

The Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentence “to” 「と」

“to” in the non-past tense as example (8) shows the meaning of natural phenomena, results of machine movement, results of calculations, current habits,

and difficult circumstances or a warning (Cho, 2020).

- (8) 1 と 2 を足すと、3 になる。
Ichi to ni wo tasu to, san ni naru. (calculation result)
 “**If** 1 plus 2, then it becomes 3.”
 (Ichikawa, 2005, p. 409)

As for the conditional sentence “to” in the past tense, it shows the meaning of findings (*hakken*), continuous actions carried out by the same person (*doutsujinbutsu de renzoku dousa*), and past habits (*kako no shuukan*) as example (9) below.

- (9) ドアを開けると、小さな子供がドアの前に立っていた。
Doa wo akeru to, chiisana kodomo ga doa no mae ni tatte ita. (hakken)
 “**When** you open the door, there is a small child standing in front of the door.” (findings)
 (Ichikawa, 2005, p. 409)

The Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentence “tara” 「たら」

Sentence “assumptions” in the non-past form, then shows the meaning of allegations, causes, desires, invitations, orders, requests, and hope as example (10).

- (10) 100 万円があつたら、豪華船で世界一周したい。
Hyaku man en ga attara, goukasan de sekai issuu shitai.
 “**If** I had 1 million yen, I would like to travel the world on a luxury ship.” (desire)
 (Ichikawa, 2005, p. 403)

As for the conditional sentence “tara” in the past tense, it shows the meaning of finding (*hakken*), things that happen by chance (*guuzen*), causes (*kikkake*), and things that happen only once (*ikkai kiri*) as example (11).

- (11) 宝くじを買ったら、一等に当たった。
Takarakuji wo kattara, ittou ni atatta. (ikkai kiri, guuzen)
 “After I bought the lottery, I got the grand prize.”
 (happens only once and by chance)
 (Ichikawa, 2005, p. 403)

The Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentence “ba” 「ば」

“ba” in the non-past form of the sentence, shows the meaning of assumptions, causes, habits, and statements interrogative.

- (12) 話せば、分かる。
Hanaseba, wakaru. (alleged)
“If you talk, you will understand.”
(Ichikawa, 2005, p. 415)

As for the conditional sentence “ba” in the past tense, it shows the meaning of past habits (*kako no shuukan*) and awareness/perception (*ninshiki*) as example (12) and (13).

- (13) よく見れば、彼女が美人ではなかった。
Yoku mireba, kanojo ga bijin de wa nakatta. (ninshiki)
“If you look closely, she’s not a pretty woman.”
(consciousness/perception)
(Ichikawa, 2005, p. 416)

The Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentence “nara” 「なら」

In the explanation of Ichikawa (2005) the conditional sentence “cannot express past events that occurred consecutively. The conditional sentence “nara” can only state a sentence in the non-past form as example (14). Therefore, it shows the meaning of assumptions/suggestions and suggestions (Kim, 2017).

- (14) A: これ、もう要らない。
B: 要らないなら、私にちょうだい。
A: *kore, mou iranai.*
B: *iranai nara, watashi ni choudai. (responses and suggestions)*
A: “This, it’s no longer needed.”
B: “If you don’t need it, give it to me.”
(Ichikawa, 2005, p. 424)

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is qualitative research that uses literature study research methods and case studies with primary data in the form of Japanese conditional sentences taken from *Dr. Stone* animation, as well as taking questionnaires through online questionnaires for students

majoring in Japanese Language and Culture at a private university in Jakarta. Then the data collection technique used the listening technique and the note-taking technique. Data analysis techniques using descriptive analysis techniques.

Furthermore, regarding the data analysis procedure, the writer first collects data on Japanese conditional sentences in *Dr. Stone’s* animation, then the writer groups the sentence data on each pattern. Next, researchers analyzed the data by categorizing based on its’ structure, use, and meaning. In analyzing the structure and meaning of conditional sentences in Japanese (*jouken hyougen*), the author used the theory of Ichikawa (2005), while regarding the types of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*), the author used the theory of Artadi and Setiawan (2020) as the basis of the analysis in this study.

The author uses Japanese conditional sentence data (*jouken hyougen*) in *Dr. Stone* animation which consists of 24 episodes. *Dr. Stone* is a Japanese animated series produced by TMS Entertainment. The phenomena of using Japanese in this animation uses a variety of formal and casual language, but more casual language than formal language. The reason for taking data from this animation is because in this animation there are many uses of Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) “to”, “tara”, “ba”, and “nara”. The conditional sentences used in this animation show the uniqueness of their structure, usage, and meaning. Then this animation tells about science, so that you not only gain knowledge about Japanese conditional sentences (*jouken hyougen*) “to”, “tara”, “ba”, “nara” only, but also gain other knowledge such as knowledge of physics, chemistry, and rock types in Japanese. Therefore, the animation *Dr. Stone* is interesting enough to be the object of research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data found from the *Dr. Stone’s* animation consists of 190 conditional sentences in Japanese (*jouken hyougen*), including 22 sentences using the “to” pattern, 53 sentences using the “tara” pattern, 55 sentences using the “ba”, and 60 sentences using the “nara”. In this section, the authors report the results and analyse the data based on the theories mentioned on the previous section.

The Structure of Japanese Conditional Sentence in *Dr. Stone* Animation

In the previous explanation, it has been explained that the structure/pattern of conditional sentences in Japanese (*jouken hyougen*) “to”, “tara”, “ba”, and “nara” can be attached to the predicate clause of the *doushi* (verb), *i keiyoushi* (*i* adjective), *na keiyoushi* (*na* adjective), dan *meishi* (noun) (Ichikawa, 2005).

Based on the data results, in the conditional sentence “to” out of the 22 sentences analysed, 16 (72.8%) sentences are attached to the verb predicate in the form of a dictionary. A total of 3 (13.6%) sentences are attached to the regular form noun predicate, while another 3 (13.6%) sentences are attached to other and varied predicates.

Then, in the conditional sentence “tara” from 53 sentences analysed, 37 (69.8%) sentences were attached to the past verb predicate. It was also found that there were 4 (7.6%) sentences that did not change the predicate in general, and a total of 12 (22.6%) sentences are attached to other and varied predicates. The percentage of overall analysis results can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Japanese Conditional Sentence Structure in *Dr. Stone* animation.

Japanese Conditional Sentence Structure in <i>Dr. Stone</i> 's animation	
～と	Data
Predicate	16 (72,8%)
Noun Predicate	3 (13,6%)
Others	3 (13,6%)
TOTAL	22 (100%)
～たら	Data
Predicate	37 (69,8%)
Verb Predicate ている	4 (7,6%)
Others	12 (22,6%)
TOTAL	53 (100%)
～ば	Data
Predicate	38 (69,1%)
Dissolving Main Sentence	3 (5,5%)
Inverted Structure	2 (3,5%)
Others	12 (21,9%)
TOTAL	55 (100%)
～なら	Data
Predicate	17 (28,3%)
Noun Predicate	16 (26,7%)
Child Melting Sentences	7 (11,7%)
Inverted Structure	2 (3,3%)
Others	18 (30%)
TOTAL	60 (100%)

Next, the conditional sentences “ba” out of 55 sentences, 38 (69.1%) sentences analysed were attached to the verb predicate. There are also unusual sentence structures found, where the main sentence statement was omitted in 3 (5.5%) sentences, and an inverted structure where the main sentence was stated first before the subordinate clause in 2 (3.5%) sentences were found. Then as many as 12 (21.9%) sentences are attached to other and varied predicates.

As for the conditional sentence “nara” from 60 sentences, as many as 17 (28.3%) sentences are attached to the noun predicate. Then as many as 16 (26.7%) sentences are attached to the verb predicate in the form of a dictionary (*no/n*). It was also found that the sentence structure was not common, that is 7 (11.7%) sentences were missing clauses and an inverted structure where the main clause was pronounced first than 2 (3.3%) clauses. Also, as many as 18 (30%) sentences are attached to miscellaneous and various predicates.

- (15) 灰重石つつてな。紫外線が当たると、蒼く光る。
Kaijuuseki ttsutte na. Shigaisen ga ataru to, aoku hikaru.
 “Scheelite tone. A stone that emits blue light **when** exposed to ultraviolet light.”
 (*Dr. Stone* episode 21, minute 20:12)

Sentence (15) is an example of conditional sentence “to” usage which is attached to the verb predicate in the form of a dictionary in the subordinate clause, namely “aru” which is connected with particle “to”, then the sentence after “aoku hikaru” is the main statement of the sentence.

- (16) 科学の武器が登場したら、最強の僕が最強じゃなくなっちゃう。
Kagaku no buki ga toujou shitara, saikyou no boku ga saikyou janaku nacchau.
 “**If** the weapons of science are successfully created, I won’t be the strongest human anymore.”
 (*Dr. Stone* episode 4, minute 11:07)

Sentence (16) is an example of conditional sentence “tara” which is attached to the predicate of the past tense of the verb in the clause “*toujou shita*” from the word “*toujou suru*”. Furthermore, the past tense verb “*toujou shita*” is connected with the particle “ra”, the next sentence “*saikyou no boku*

ga saikyou janaku nacchau” is the main statement of the sentence.

(17) 川に沿えば着けるはずだ。あの楠木の場所に。
Kawa ni soeba tsukeru hazu da. ano kusuno ki no basho ni.

“If I go down the river I should be able to get to that camphor tree.”

(Dr. Stone episode 1, minute 06:18)

Sentence (17) is an example of conditional sentence “*ba*” attached to the clause is a verb predicate. Derived from the word “*sou*” then changed to the form of the presupposition “*ba*” to “*soeba*”. Then the sentence “*tsukeru hazu da*” is the main sentence. The sentence “*ano kusuno ki no basho ni*” is the object of the main clause at the end.

(18) 飯はダメでも金の槍なら、もらうのか。

Meshi wa dame demo kin no yari nara, morau no ka.

“You don’t receive food but if it’s a golden spear, you accept it?”

(Dr. Stone episode 9, minute 01:25)

Sentence (18) is an example of conditional sentence “*nara*” which is attached to the noun predicate in the clause is the noun “*yari*” which is directly connected to the connecting particle “*nara*”. Then the sentence after “*morau no ka*” is the main sentence.

The Use of Japanese Conditional Sentences in Dr. Stone Animation

In the previous explanation, it has been explained based on the explanation of Artadi and Setiawan (2020) that the types of conditional sentences in Japanese are assumption conditional sentences (*katei jouken*), repeated factual conditional sentences (*koujouteki jouken*), and consecutive past conditional sentences (*jijitsuteki jouken*). This study analyzes the use of Japanese conditional sentences as seen from the type of conditional sentences.

Based on the data results, in the conditional sentence “*to*” of 22 sentences, as many as 16 (72.7%) sentences indicated “*koujouteki jouken*” which is a repeated factual conditional sentence. It was also found as many as 6 (27.3%) sentences showing “*katei jouken*” namely assumption conditional sentences.

Then, in the conditional sentence “*tara*”, out of 53 sentences analyzed, 43 (81.1%) sentences are “*katei jouken*” namely assumption conditional sentences. And a total of 6 (11.3%) sentences are

“*jijitsuteki jouken*” namely consecutive past conditional sentences. Then, as many as 4 (7.6%) sentences are “*koujouteki jouken*” namely repeated factual conditional sentences. The percentage of all analysis results can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3: Use of Japanese Conditional Sentences in Dr. Stone animation.

Use of Japanese Conditional Sentences in Dr. Stone animation	
～と	Amount of Data
<i>Koujouteki Jouken</i> (Recurring Factual Conditional Sentences)	16 (72,7%)
<i>Katei Jouken</i> (Assumption Conditional Sentences)	6 (27,3%)
TOTAL	22 (100%)
～たら	Amount of Data
<i>Katei Jouken</i> (Assumption Conditional Sentences)	43 (81,1%)
<i>Jijitsuteki Jouken</i> (Sequential Past Conditional Sentences)	6 (11,3%)
<i>Koujouteki Jouken</i> (Recurring Factual Conditional Sentences)	4 (7,6%)
TOTAL	53 (100%)
～ば	Amount of Data
<i>Katei Jouken</i> (Assumption Conditional Sentences)	48 (87,3%)
<i>Koujouteki Jouken</i> (Recurring Factual Conditional Sentences)	4 (7,2%)
<i>Jijitsuteki Jouken</i> (Sequential Past Conditional Sentences)	3 (5,5%)
TOTAL	55 (100%)
～なら	Amount of Data
<i>Katei Jouken</i> (Assumption Conditional Sentence)	60 (100%)
TOTAL	60 (100%)

Next, in the usage of conditional sentence “*ba*”, out of 55 sentences, as many as 48 (87.3%) sentences are “*katei jouken*” namely assumption conditional sentences. A total of 4 (7.2%) sentences are “*koujouteki jouken*” or repeated factual conditional sentences, followed by 3 (5.5%)

sentences which is “*jijitsuteki jouken*” or past conditional sentences.

As for the conditional sentence “*Nara*”, out of 60 sentences, 60 sentences (100%) were the type of “*katei jouken*” which is an assumption conditional sentence.

(19) 触れると指が黄色くなる。

Fureru to, yubi ga kiiroku naru.

“**If** I touch it (nitric acid), my fingers turn yellow.”

(*Dr. Stone* episode 3, minute 04:54)

In sentence (19) the object of the clause is lost, namely nitric acid or “*shousan*” (硝酸). This sentence is an example of a conditional sentence “*to*” which is used to indicate *koujouteki jouken* or knowledge/general condition that occurs repeatedly from a chemical reaction that “**if we** touch nitric acid” then “our fingers will turn yellow”.

(20) 物腰穏やかな強いイケメンにある種の正論並べられたら、口八丁で周りから切り崩すってのは厳しいね。

Monogoshi odayakana tsuyoi ikemen ni aru shuno seiron narabe raretara, kuchihatchou de mawari kara kirikuzusu tte no wa kibishii ne.

“**If** a strong and handsome young man becomes an enforcer of justice, it will be difficult to persuade anyone to oppose him.”

(*Dr. Stone* episode 19, minute 03:59)

Sentence (20) is an example of a conditional sentence of “*tara*” which is used to indicate things that might happen or *katei jouken*. The information in the clause “to be an enforcer of justice” and in the main clause, “it is difficult to persuade anyone to oppose it” is an event that has not happened.

(21) 司が気付かないうちに、科学の武器を完成しちまえば、俺らの勝ち。

Tsukasa ga kidzukanai uchi ni, kagaku no buki wo kansei shichimaeba, ore ra no kachi da.

“**If** we succeed in making science weapons while Tsukasa is unaware of it, victory is ours.”

(*Dr. Stone* episode 3, minute 13:57)

This sentence (21) is an example of a conditional sentence “*ba*” whose usage expresses things that might happen or *katei jouken*. The information in the clause “successfully made a scientific weapon” and in the main clause “our victory” is an event that hasn’t happened yet.

(22) 君なら本当にゼロから近代文明を作れてしまうかもしれない。

Kimi nara hontou ni zero kara kindai bunmei o tsukurete shimau kamo shirenai.

“**If** it’s you, you could build a modern civilization from scratch.”

(*Dr. Stone* episode 2, minute 18:03)

This sentence (22) is an example of a conditional sentence of “*nara*” which is used to express things that might happen or *katei jouken*. Information on the occurrence of “can build a modern civilization from scratch” is something that is assumed by the modality of possibility “*kamoshirenai*” and this event has not yet occurred.

The Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentences in *Dr. Stone* Animation

Ichikawa (2005) categorizes the meaning of conditional sentences based on past (*kako*) and non-past (*hikako*) time scales. The conditional sentence “*to*” in the non-past tense, then shows the meaning of natural phenomena, the results of machine movement, the results of calculations, current habits, and difficult circumstances or a warning (Widodo & Sutedi, 2020). As for the past tense, it shows the meaning of ‘findings’ (*hakken*), ‘continuous actions carried out by the same person’ (*doutsujinbutsu de renzoku dousa*), and ‘past habits’ (*kako no shuukan*).

Based on the results and analysis, the conditional sentence “*to*”, out of 22 sentences found, a total of 11 (50%) sentences mean science. Moreover, 4 (18.2%) sentences mean conjecture, while 7 (31.8%) sentences have other meanings and are varied.

On the other hand, the conditional sentence “*tara*” in the non-past form shows the meaning of assumptions, causes, desires, invitations, orders, requests, and hopes (Kartika & Irma, 2021). If “*tara*” used in the past tense sentence, it shows the meaning of ‘finding’ (*hakken*), ‘things that happened by chance’ (*guuzen*), ‘causes’ (*kikkake*), and ‘things that happened only once’ (*ikkai kiri*). Based on the results and analysis, out of 53 conditional sentence which contain “*tara*”, 37 (69.8%) sentences mean ‘conjecture’, 6 (11.3%) sentences mean ‘the findings’, 4 (7.6%) sentences meaning ‘the flow of making objects’, and 6 (11.3%) sentences have other meanings and are varied.

Furthermore, the conditional sentence “*ba*” in the non-past form of the sentence have the meaning of assumptions/allegations, causes, habits, and interrogative statements, while the conditional sentence “*ba*” used in the past tense sentence shows the meaning of ‘past habits’ (*kako no shuukan*) and ‘awareness/perception’ (*ninshiki*). Based on the analysis of conditional sentences “*ba*”, out of 55 sentences there as many as 37 (67.3%) sentences mean ‘conjecture’, 11 (20%) sentences mean “*ninshiki*” or ‘awareness/perception’, and 7 (12.7%) sentences have other meanings and are varied.

On the other hand, the conditional sentence “*nara*” cannot state past events that occurred successively. Conditional sentence “*nara*” in the non-past form of the sentence indicates the meaning of assumptions/conjectures and suggestions. Based on the analysis on conditional sentences “*nara*”, out of 60 sentences, 28 (46.7%) sentences mean ‘conjecture’, 11 (18.3%) sentences means ‘suggestions’, 10 (16.7%) mean ‘intention/desire’, and lastly as many as 11 (18.3%) sentences have other meanings and are varied. The percentage of all analysis results can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4: The Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentences in *Dr. Stone*’s animation.

Meaning of Japanese Conditional Sentences in <i>Dr. Stone</i> ’s animation	
～と	Amount
Knowledge	11 (50%)
Allegations	4 (18,2%)
Others	7 (31,8%)
TOTAL	22 (100%)
～たら	Amount
Allegations	37 (69,8%)
Finding	6 (11,3%)
Item Creation Flow	4 (7,6%)
Others	6 (11,3%)
TOTAL	53 (100%)
～ば	Amount
Allegations	37 (67,3%)
Awareness/Perception	11 (20%)
Others	7 (12,7%)
TOTAL	55 (100%)
～なら	Amount
Allegations	28 (46,7%)
Suggestion	11 (18,3%)
Intentions/Wishes	10 (16,7%)
Others	11 (18,3%)
TOTAL	60 (100%)

(23) サイフオンの原理。まず管の中を水でいっぱいにして、そのまま水面より低い位置持つていくと、水が上がってきて流れ続ける。
Saifon no genri. Mazu kan no naka o mizu de ippai ni shite, sonomama suimen yori hikui ichi motte iku to, mizu ga agatte kite nagare tsudzukeru.
“The Siphon. First, fill a hose with as much water as possible. Then **if** we lower it to a point lower than the water level, the water can rise and continue to flow.”

(*Dr. Stone* episode 22, minute 10:51)

Sentence (23) is an example of a conditional sentence “*to*” which means ‘inevitable’ scientifically in the field of physics. Sentence (23) explains how the siphon or the principle of sucking water from a higher surface to a lower surface. The statement “Then **if** we lower it to a point lower than the surface of the water” is the way law of physics works, so that the water naturally can flow through the hose.

(24) 司が気付かないうちに、科学の武器を完成しまえば、俺らの勝ち。その前にバレたら、俺らの負け。

Tsukasa ga kidzukanai uchi ni, kagaku no buki wo kansai shichimaeba, orera no kachi. Sono mae ni baretara, orera no make.

“**If** we succeed in making science weapons while Tsukasa is unaware of it, victory is ours. But if he notices first, we lose.”

(*Dr. Stone* episode 3, minute 13:57)

The sentence (24) above is an example of a conditional sentence “*tara*” which means ‘conjecture’ or ‘assumption’. Based on the situation in the animation, Senku and his friends want to make a science weapon, but Tsukasa gets in the way of them making it. The statement “if he realized it first” means that Tsukasa’s character realizes that Senku will make a science weapon, then “we lose” is something that might happen and is a guess that Tsukasa’s plan to make a science weapon will be stopped.

(25) 私たちの計画どおりいけば、ルリ姉の夫は金狼か銀狼になってしまう。

Watashitachi no keikaku douri ikeba, Ruri-ne no otto wa Kinrou ka Ginrou ni natte shimau.

“**If** everything goes according to our plan, the husband of Sis Ruri will be Kinrou or Ginrou.”

(*Dr. Stone* episode 12, minute 14:44)

The sentence (25) above is an example of conditional sentence “*ba*” usage which means conjecture or assumption. The statements “everything went according to our plan” and “Ruri’s brother’s husband is Kinrou or Ginrou” are things that have not happened and are still conjectured.

- (26) これで交代制 *nara* いけそうぞ。
Kore de koutaisei nara ikesou da zo.
“Looks like it will work **if** we take turns.”
(*Dr. Stone* episode 9, minute 06:13)

The sentence (26) above is an example of a conditional sentence “*nara*” which means ‘conjecture’ or ‘assumption’. The statements “It looks like this will work” and “if we take turns” are things that have not happened and are still conjectures confirmed by the possible modality “*souda*”.

CONCLUSION

Research on the structure, use, and meaning of conditional sentences in Japanese patterns “*to*”, “*tara*”, “*ba*”, and “*nara*” in this variety of spoken language provide a new perspective on how Japanese conditional sentences are used in spoken language to communicate in everyday life.

Based on the analysis above, the Japanese conditional sentences with the patterns of “*to*”, “*tara*”, “*ba*”, and “*nara*” in *Dr. Stone* animation has a structure that tends to be attached to verb and noun predicates. The variety of spoken languages in *Dr. Stone* also has a different structure and predicate change than usual. Moreover, the use of the conditional sentence “*to*” in *Dr. Stone* animation tends to be used to express general conditions/knowledge known by speakers, speech partners, and the certain general public. While the conditional sentences “*tara*”, “*ba*”, “*nara*” tend to be used to express conditions that may occur or are assumed by the speaker. Regarding the meaning, the conditional sentence “*to*” in *Dr. Stone* animation has the meaning of naturally occurring phenomena such as chemical reactions and physics. The conditional sentences “*tara*”, “*ba*”, and “*nara*” in *Dr. Stone* animation have the meaning of conjecture/assumption, awareness/perception, and suggestion.

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