

Study of Manga, Animation and Anime as an Art Form

Steen. J. Mathews

Department of Master Of Computer Application(MCA)

University Of Mumbai

Dr.G.D.Pol Foundation YMT College of Management

Sector-4 Kharghar, Navi Mumbai-410210, India

steenajm@gmail.com

Abstract—Manga is from Japanese for comics or whimsical images. Manga grow from combining of Ukiyo-e and from Western style drawing and it's currently soon after World War II. Part from Manga's covers which is usually issued in black and white. But it is usual to find introductions to chapters to be in color and is read from top to bottom and then right to left, alike to the layout of a Japanese basic text.

Anime relates to the animation style developed in Japan. It is characterized by particular characters and backgrounds which are hand drawn or computer generated that visually and confined set it apart from other forms of animation. Plots may include a variety of imaginary or ancient characters, events and settings.

Anime is a complex art form that includes various themes, animation styles, messages, and aspects of Japanese culture. Each member will understand the differences in theme, style, animation, and cultural influences between Anime, Manga and American animation. As mass-produced art, anime has a stature and recognition even American animated films, long accepted as a respectable style of film making, have yet to achieve. We will encourage and support a growth in understanding about the difference in art styles between Eastern and Western forms and the cultures originating and affect the art form. We will hold weekly meetings to explore a specific Anime series, discussing all of the already mentioned aspects of the art form. The techniques behind the Anime style of drawing.

Anime as an Art Form will strive to give each member a working knowledge of Japanese culture and language, along with basic drawing or animation ability and a thirst to keep learning.

Anime and manga share many characteristics along with exaggerating of physical features, to which the reader probably should give most attention on dramatically shaped speech bubbles, speed lines and onomatopoeic, exclamatory typography. Some Manga have a small amount of the total output, is adapted into anime, often with the collaboration of the original author.

Keywords—manga, anime, animation, culture, art.

I. INTRODUCTION OF MANGA

Most of people may think as "Manga are Japanese comics and Anime is the Japanese type of animation. Anime is normally but not always, the animated type of popular manga." So manga are comics and anime stands for animated film in Japan. Manga comes from the Japanese word composed of the two kanji 漫 (man) meaning whimsical and 画 (ga) meaning pictures. (1) (2)

History:

The first person to draw manga was a Japanese artist called Hokusai around 1760-1849. He was also the first person to use the term manga when he referred to his comic sketches as careless which a man is drawing known ga. He drew a series of sketchbooks in 1814, called the Hokusai manga. The sketches were based on different subjects including Gods, monsters, mountains, flowers and birds.



Fig. 1. Artist: Hokusai Year: Published 1814-1878. (16)

However, the images in the Hokusai manga were not characteristic of the manga we see today. The Hokusai manga style was that of sketching's and it wasn't until later, when the influence of the western world set in, that we began to see the drawing technique we see in manga today. This was known as Ponchi-e (punch-picture), when Japanese artists began to concentrate on effectively using thick lines, colours, and forms. The period of Ponchi-e also went hand in hand with animated films, and in the 20th century we saw the first publication of manga animation known today as anime. While available throughout the beginning of the 20th century, manga was not very famous until after World War II. Starting in the 50's, manga followed by anime develop into a popular way for writers and artists to deal with the devastation of the war. From then on, anime and manga became a prominent part of the Japanese. (2) A manga tells a story through pictures which develops from mixture of Ukiyo-e and western styles of drawing. Story will be a little limited if all your characters are stick figures. We develop a separate style instead of sticking to the stereotypes of manga. When US began trading Japan, they tried to develop it. By this they imported western artists to teach their students things such as line form and colour. (3)

1) Basic Manga Genre:

The following list describes each manga genre:

- a) *Kodomo Manga*: Comics for little kids.
- b) *Shōnen Manga*: Comics for young teenage boys.
- c) *Shōjo Manga*: Comics for young teenage girls.
- d) *Seinen Manga*: Comics for young adult males
- e) *Seijin Manga*: Adult comics for males

- f) *Redisu(Lady's)Manga*: Comics for young Adult females
- g) *Dōjinshi Manga*: Comic emergence that's written By and for amateurs. Often created for self-promotion
- h) *Yonkoma Manga*: Four-panel comics(usually published in newspapers)
- i) *Gekiga Manga*: Comics focusing on serious topics geared toward mature audiences. (4)

2) How to Make Manga:

We'll need to give them a precise, vivid description or a basic storyboard to understand script. We should know exactly how you were going to lay out your manga or just draw out the panels and sketches onto paper to represent characters. Highlight the character which turns our plan into a work of art. Even at this stage we won't add any speech bubbles. Using picture editor software such as Adobe Photoshop cc or illustrator or gimp to clear your line art and make it professional. If the manga is publish on weekly basis, probably will not want to colour it. A one shot manga or a short graphic novel could be good in colour. Add in the speech bubbles and effects using your picture editing software. (5)

II. INTRODUCTION OF ANIMATION IN JAPAN

Anime (アニメ) refers to the animation style originated in Japan. It is characterized by particular characters and backgrounds that visually set it apart from other forms of animation. Storylines may include a variety of imaginary or ancient characters, events, and settings. Anime is aimed at a broad range of audiences and consequently, a given sequence may have aspects of a range of genres. (6) Anime is Japanese animated productions usually presenting hand drawn or computer animation. The word is the abbreviated pronunciation of "animation" in Japanese, where this term references all animation but in other language, the term is defined as animation from Japan or as a Japanese disseminated animated style often characterized by colourful graphical vibrant characters and fantastic themes.(7)

History:

Anime originate at the start of the 20th century. The first generation of animators in the late 1910s included Ōten Shimokawa, Jun'ichi Kōuchi and Seitaro Kitayama, introduced to as the "fathers" of anime. During World War II, propaganda films such as *Momotarō no Umiwashi* around 1943 and *Momotarō: Umi no Shinpei* around 1945 were made, the latter being the first anime feature film. In the 1980s, anime was accepted in the mainstream in Japan. The rise of *Gundam*, *Macross*, *Dragon Ball* and also the *Real Robot*, space opera and cyberpunk genres set a boom as well. The film *Akira* set records in 1988 for the production costs of an anime film and become a success worldwide. (8)

1) Different type of Anime:

Anime is presented in many things, with anime their id different ways you can categorize them. By Genre:

- a) *Action or adventure*: Martial arts,weapons,battles,etc.
- b) *Drama*: Character developments, emotional, relationships.
- c) *Game based*: Based on game like card or board game

such as *yu gi oh*.

- d) *Horror*: Darker or supernatural themes.
- e) *Sci Fi*: Futuristic, science, technology.
- f) *Progressive*: Exceptionally stylized art films by their Demographic
- g) *Shōjo*: they are for young girls
- h) *Shōnen*: they are for young boys
- i) *Seinen*: which are teenage boys or young male
- j) *Josei*: which are young women
- k) *Kodomo*: which are for children ,little kids (hello kitty) (Pokémon). (9)

Anime also as much more detailed scenery for adults or by the themes in the story:

- a) *Bishojo*: which are beautiful girls
- b) *Bishonen*: which are pretty guys with girlish beauty.
- c) *Sentai*: which are fighting teams
- d) *Robot/Mecha*: which are robots machines (gundam)
- e) *Post-Apocalyptic* which are post-apocalyptic world
- f) *Maho Shojo*: which are magical girl stories
- g) *Maho Shonen*: which are magical boy stories
- h) *Moe*: perky, cute, weak, or naive characters Expertise sports, arts, cooking, etc
- i) *Lolicon*: sexualization of underaged female
- j) *Shotacon*: sexualization of underaged male
- k) *Harem*: Men with lots of women romance
- l) *Reverse Harem*: Female character with lots of men
- m) *Magical Girlfriend*: One man and a inhuman GF. Alien or supernatural. (9)

III. INTRODUCTION OF ANIME AS AN ART FORM

Japanese animation or "Anime" is a complex art form that incorporates various themes, animation styles, messages and a particular part of Japanese culture. (10)They encourage and support development in knowledge about the difference in art techniques between Eastern and Western forms and the cultures originating and influencing the art form. They learn, compare, and try to understand the ways Anime illustrate and adapts Japanese culture. (11)

As we see in cartoon are always good vs evil, one side is always right and other side is always wrong. However in anime there is no good vs evil. Between two sides that can be considered neither good nor evil. Because cartoons are aimed at children therefore they need to simplified plots for children to enjoy or understand what is going on. However anime is more plots focused. Typically, cartoons are focused towards comedy and, in rare cases, action, and anime focuses more on plots. Because of this, anime is able to go into deeper situations and deeper morals, while can appease Japanese teens and adults, while cartoons can be watched no matter what your age is, with the simplified and episodic plot. The deeper plots are usually seen in America as movies, and not cartoons.

1) Few Learning Objectives:

- a) Each member will gain an understanding of the differences in style, theme, animation, and cultural influences between Anime and American animation.
- b) Each member will learn, compare, and understand how Japanese animation relates to Japanese culture

c) Each program member will be given the opportunity to branch out into the printed equivalent of Anime, which is called manga

d) Each program member will learn about the fundamentals of animation and how to draw Anime characters

e) Each program member will learn basic Japanese words and phrases. (10)

2) Type of Techniques and styles

Both used in animating in western animation are as follows:

a) Traditional animation or Classical 2D animation.

b) Digital 2D animation

c) Digital 3D animation

d) Stop-motion animation. (12)

3) How it is created:

While styles may differ from artist to another artist, there are some features that all anime has in common. Exaggerated physical features are the most familiar form of anime drawings, like large eyes, big hair and elongated limbs. Speed lines, dramatically shaped text bubbles and onomatopoeic, exclamatory typography are also used.

The linear qualities of the anime style are normally influenced by Japanese calligraphy and painting. The round ink brush traditionally used for writing kanji and for painting produces strokes of widely differing thickness. Anime also tends to borrow a lot of elements from manga, like text in the background and also to tell the story or emphasize a point.

Character designs are mostly the same in a lot of anime. Lot of anime and manga characters has large eyes. The first person to use this technique was Osamu Tezuka. He was influenced by American cartoon characters like Mickey Mouse and Bambi. He found that large eyes allowed the characters to show emotions clearly. However, all anime doesn't have large eyes. Artists, like Hayao Miyazaki and Toshiro Kawamoto are known for adopting realistically proportioned eyes as well as realistic hair colours for their characters like Death Note. Few characters have even smaller eyes, where easy black dots are used. But most audiences associate large eyes with anime. (2)

4) How it evolves:

Usually starts off as manga. When a particular manga becomes popular, it is evolved into anime. Anime is sometimes further adapted as real movies, and even PSP games.

Anime movies are almost always created in Japan, involving Japanese actors and actresses. But some movies have been made into Hollywood adaptations. However, the audiences are not very acceptant about Hollywood versions of anime movies. A popular example is Dragonball Evolution. The fans absolutely disliked the Hollywood version. There's a lot of criticism about the fact that Hollywood is planning makes their own version of the much-loved anime movie, Death Note. (2)

5) Popular Manga:

a) Death Note.

b) Naruto

c) Bleach

d) Fullmetal Alchemist

e) Fruit Basket. (13)

6) Popular Anime:

a) Death Note.

b) Sword Art Online

c) Shingeki no Kyojin

d) Fullmetal Alchemist: Brotherhood. (14)

7) Popular Animated Movie:

a) Spirited Away.

b) The Incredibles

c) Up

d) It's such a beautiful Day

e) The Tale Of Princess Kaguya. (15)

IV. CONCLUSION

Manga from Japan which are comics and anime is the Japanese version of animation. However, this does not mean the anime is basically the same as western cartoon. But people thought Japan "stole" comics from the west, which isn't true. Japan has been making cartoon art for long term. Some of manga are taken from the west but its main features such as simple lines and stylized features are a part of Japanese. Anime is now a general Asian phenomenon. Not just Japanese. There are many skill works if manga and anime being produced in, lot of places around the world. However the roots are in Japan. Japanese anime are different by plot. Anime tends to be more serious in nature. It's not as if they are not humorous as lot of serious anime often contain jokes but they tend to focus more on a characterized plot and deeper thought.

In general cartoon are always good vs evil, one side is always right and other side is always wrong. However in anime there is no good vs evil. Because cartoons are aimed at children therefore they need to simplified plots for children to enjoy or understand what is going on. However anime is more plots focused.

Complexity among Japanese animation which is mean for Anime is art form. Specially characterize mix art which is adopting from other western and eastern areas. Anime and manga have made a lot of improvements since the beginning. Today, it can be obtained very easily on the internet. In fact, manga, which was originally supposed to be a comic on paper, which is read online and its lot more than in book form. Anime is also watched in episodes for free on websites like crunchyroll.com, etc. There are thousands of anime and manga out there for people of all ages and interests

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