CAUSATIVE VERB IN JAPANESE: A COMPARISON TO INDONESIA LANGUAGE

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa Jepang selalu menempatan kata kerja di akhir kalimat adalah satu hal yang menarik sehingga penelitian ini dilakukan. Jika dibandingkan dengan bahasa Indonesia, kata kerjanya sama-sama mengalami proses perubahan imbuhan (agglutinative langguage). Untuk itu penelitian ini dilakukan secara typologis agar menemukan kaedah khususnya pada kata kerja jenis kausatif. Teori dasar yang digunakan adalah syntactic processes yang dikemukakan oleh Shibatani dan ditunjang oleh teori lain yang berkaitan.

Dari penelitian yang sudah dilakukan, ditemukan bahwa afiks *sase* dalam bahasa Jepang dan *me-kan* dalam bahasa Indonesia, merupakan alat sintaktis formatif yang potensial dan memiliki keteraturan serta ketidak-aturan kata kerja. Hal lain, penggunaan partikel *o* dan *ni* sebelum kata kerja dalam bahasa Jepang, berelasi dengan *menyebabkan* dan *membuat* dalam bahasa Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

Japanese, spoken by more than 120 million people in Japan, ranks among the top ten language of the world. No definite link has been established between Japanese and any other language, living or dead. Though it adopted the Chinese pictographic characters in the 3 rd century A.D., Japanese is not, as is sometimes thought, genetically related to Chinese. Japanese does resemble Korean in grammatical structure, and though some scholars have suggested that they are related, this remains to be proven. Notwithstanding, the interesting one of Japanese grammar is verb is always take place at the last of sentence. Japanese belongs to a groups of Languages that are often referred to as agglutinative (Hirota, 1994). Agglutinative language are characterized by highly productive morphological operations which often change

Grammatical Functions. Typical instances are Passivization and Causativization.

Japanese and Indonesian are of analytical language, language which express the relationships between the syntactical unit through adverb. Japanese is of pure analytic while Indonesian and English are of semi-analytical languages. This research to compare Japanese and Indonesian, in which the two languages, morphological-syntactic belong to analytical languages.

Indonesia language is a language used by over 200 million resident of Indonesia and millions more world-wide. Indonesia language is both an old and new language it is based on Malay, which has been the lingua franca throughout much of Southeast Asia for centuries. Based on the Malay trade dialect, Indonesia language is now the national language of the Republic of Indonesia. It unites the 200.000 people of Indonesia, whose native tongue may be one of the over 300 distinct language or regional dialect.

Indonesia language is also lack of complicated verbal tenses. To denote time, a few key adverbs are used, "*sudah*" (already) denoting the past, "*belum*" (not yet) indicating what is about to or never to happen, "*akan*" (will) denoting the future. Another basic rule in Indonesia language is adjectives always follow the noun. "*Indonesia indah*" means beautiful Indonesia, "*pasir putih*" means white sand (s). The possessive is made by putting the personal pronoun after the noun, "*bahasa saya*" means my language, "*negara saya*" means my country.

Verb in Japanese always take place at the last of sentence, but in Indonesia language always take place at the last of sentence, but in Indonesia language always after subject. Pattern in Indonesia grammar is S-P-O-A (Subject-Predicate-Object-Adverb), for example: *Saya pergi ke Tokyo* (I am going to Tokyo). In Japanese: *Watasi wa Tokyo e ikimasu*. In risearch, I look at about complex verb in Japanese, especially about causative verb and than compare to Indonesia language. For example:

Simple verb : (1) Watasi ga Tokyo ni sono hon o ageta
Watasi ga sono hon o Tokoro ni ageta
Sono hon o watasi ga Tokoro ni ageta

(Saya memberi buku itu kepada Tokoro)

'I gave that book to Tokoro'.

Complex verb: (2) Watasi ga Tokoro ni hon o agesaseta
(Saya meminta Tokoro memberikan buku)
'I made Tokoro gave the book'

The Japanese potential formative *sase* is an agglutinative morpheme of the above-mentioned kind. It suffixes to a verbal stem and yields a potential reading of the verb. The sequence (verb + suffix) surfaces as a single word, rather than two. This study is concerned with the syntactic properties of the potential formative *sase* (me-kan).

Non causative	*Causative*	*Meaning*
ageru	agesaseru	
(beri)	(memberikan)	'give'
akeru	akesaseru	
(buka)	(membukakan)	'open'
kariru	karisaseru	
(pinjam)	(meminjamkan)	'borrow'

Defining the causative construction is not an easy matter. In fact, a successful definition of the causative construction would approximate a through grammatical analysis of the construction. Nevertheless, it seems highly appropriate, or even necessary, to give a rough characterization of the causative construction before details of the Japanese causative construction are dealt with. Since a syntactic structure that conveys a causative expression varies from one language to another, a universally valid definition must be given in semantic terms.

The easiest way to define the causative construction is, perhaps, by characterizing the situation, which may be called the 'causative situation', that the construction expresses. Two events can be said to constitute a causative situation if the following two conditions hold;

a. The relation between the two events is such that the speaker believes that the Occurrence of one event, the 'caused event' has been realized at t2, which is after t1, the time of the 'causing event'.

b. The relation between the causing and the caused event is such that the speaker. Believes that the occurrence of the caused event is wholly dependent on the occurrence of the causing event; the dependent on the occurrence of the causing event; the dependency of the two events must be to the extent that it allows the speaker to entertain a counterfactual inference that the caused event would not have taken place at that particular time if the causing event had not taken place, provided that all else had remained same.

The theoretical framework for the paper is Shibatani (1973): In the case of the coercive sentence, the main syntactic processes involved are (a) equi-NP deletion, which

deletes the subject of the embedded sentences, (b) verb raising, which raises the verb of the embedded sentence and adjoins it to the verb of the matrix sentence. The structure underlying the noncoercive sentence on the other hand, calls for (a) verb raising (b) case-marking rules, one of which assigns *ni* to the subject of the embedded sentence that has been raised to the matrix sentence following verb raising and tree pruning.

Morphology Types of Causative

Japanese causative forms may be also classified into two types on the basic of morphological regularity (Farmer, 1984). The regular type involves the suffix *sase*, which has a phonological variant form *ase* and than in an irregular fashion without *sase*

or *ase*. In Indonesia languages as I have seen, has one types of causative sentences, that is the suffix *me-kan*. As illustrated regular verb in (3):

Noncausative	*Causative*	*Meaning*
hataraku	hatarakaseru	
(kerja)	(mengerjakan)	'work'
miru	misaseru	
(lihat)	(melihatkan)	'look'
aruku	arukaseru	
(jalan)	(menjalankan)	'walk'

a. Ueno ga hatara-u
(Ueno bekerja)

'Ueno works'
b. Tokoro ga Ueno o hatarak-ase-ru
(Tokoro mengerjakan pekerjaan Ueno)
'Tokoro makes Ueno work'
a. Ueno ga e o mi-ru
(Ueno melihat gambar)
'Ueno looks at the picture'
b. Ueno ga Tokoro ni e o mi-sase-ru
(Ueno melihatkan gambar kepada Tokoro)
'Ueno makes Tokoro look at the picture'
a. Ueno ga aru-ku
(Ueno berjalan)
'Ueno walks'
b. Ueno ga Tokoro o aruk-ase-ru
(Ueno menjalankan/membimbing Tokoro)
'Ueno makes Tokoro walk'

The other type causative verb in Japanese, illustrated in (4) an irregular fashion:

Non-causative	*Causative*	*Meaning*
hirak-u	hirak-u	
(buka)	(membukakan)	'open'
sin-u	koros-u	
(mati)	(mematikan/membunuh)	'die'
hikkom-u	hikkom-e-ru	
(mundur)	(memundurkan diri)	'withdraw'

a. Mado ga hira-u
(pintu terbuka)
'The window opens'
b. Ueno ga mado o hirak-u
(Ueno membukakan pintu)
'Ueno opens the window'
a. Neko ga sin-da
(Neko sudah mati)
'The cat died'

b. Ueno ga neko o koros-I-ta
(Ueno membunuh kucing)
'Ueno killed the cat'
a. Musuko ga hikkon-da
(laki-laki itu sudah mundur)
'The son withdrew'
b. Ueno ga Musuko o hikkom-e-ta
(Ueno menyuruh mundur/menarik laki-laki itu)
'Ueno withdrew the son'.

What the preceding observation shows is that, while the regular, productive causative forms in (3) need not be present in the lexicon, the irregular form in (4) require either that they be present in the lexicon or that the non-causative forms be lexically marked as to the surface forms their causative counterparts take in case some kind of lexical derivational rule is involved. For ease of exposition, the regular causative forms and irregular are henceforth referred to as the 'productive causatives' and the 'lexical causatives', respectively.

SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

It has been proposed in Shibatani (1973) that the underlying syntactic structure for the productive causative sentence should have the basic form of (5) and that of the lexical causative sentence the basic form of (6):

(5)Tokoro ga Ueno ni arukaseta
(Tokoro menjalankan/membimbing/menggandeng Ueno berjalan)
'Tokoro made/had Ueno walk'

(6)Ueno ga neko o korosita
(Ueno membunuh kucing)
'Ueno killed the cat'

(5). S

NP (NP) (NP) V

Tokoro Ueno S sase

NP V

Ueno aruk

"Tokoro ga Ueno o/ni arukaseta"
(Tokoro menggandeng Ueno berjalan)
'Tokoro made/had Ueno walk'

(6) S

NP NP V

Ueno neko koros

"Ueno ga neko o korosita"
(Ueno membunuh kucing)
'Ueno killed the cat'

the presence or absence of an extra noun phrase in the matrix sentence in (5) is correlated with the fact that an Indonesia sentence such as (7a) translate into two Japanese sentence, (7b) and (7c):

(7)a. (saya menyebabkan ia berjalan)
b. watasi ga kare o aruk-ase-ta
c. watasi ga kare ni aruk-ase-ta.

The sentence with the o - marked 'cause' expresses coercive causation, and it corresponds more closely to an Indonesia sentence with *menyebabkan*, while the sentence with the *ni*- marked cause expresses non

coercive causation like an Indonesia sentence with *membuat*. It is for the purpose of reflecting this semantic difference that an extra noun phrase has been posited in the matrix sentence that underlies the coercive sentence.

As in Indonesia language, Japanese allows a sentence to undergo pronominalization may apply to the entire sentence or just to the embedded sentence of a complex sentence structure. For example, in (8b), the pronoun *sore* (nya/itu) 'it' can be interpreted as referring to the entire sentence of (8a), while in (8c), sore has replaced only what is identical with the embedded sentence *Tokoro ga atarasii setu o hakken sita* (Tokoro mendapatkan sebuah teori baru) 'Tokoro discovered a new theory':

(8)a. Tokoro wa atarashi setu o hakken sita ga
(Tokoro mendapatkan sebuah teori baru, tapi...)
'Tokoro discovered a new theory, but'
b. daremo *sore* o kini kakenakat-ta
tapi tidak seorangpun memperhatikannya)
'no one paid any attention to'
c. Daremo *sore* o sinzinakat-ta
(tidak seorangpun mempercayainya/mempercayai itu)
'no one believed it'

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this paper, I have shown that verb in Japanese always take place at the last of sentence, but in Indonesia language after subject. The Japanese potential formative *sase* is an agglutinative morpheme of the above-mentioned kind. It suffixes to a verbal stem and yields a potential of the verb.

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