The Contrastive Analysis of Inchoative Aspect of Japanese and Indonesian Language

Elizabeth IHAN Rini*

Japanese Language and Culture, Linguistic Department, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

Abstract. Compound verb *-dasu* in Japanese language, adverb *mulai* (start), and adverb *baru* (just) in Indonesian language are marks of inchoative aspect. This research aims to describe the difference and similarity of those three marks of inchoative aspect. The method applied in this research is intralingual padan method. As the result of the research, it is proven that compound verb *-dasu* and adverb *baru* are focusing on the beginning of an activity or alteration, meanwhile adverb *mulai* (start) is a sign of the beginning of an event with an exact finished oriented. Compound verb *-dasu*, adverb *mulai* (start), and adverb *baru* can be constructed as activity verb and punctual verb, both volitional and non volitional with animate and inanimate as the subject. Then, the differences are compound verb *-dasu* shows the beginning of an event that happens suddenly, meanwhile the adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just) do not; beside, the adverb *mulai* (start) can be modified as stative verb, adjective and noun, meanwhile compound verb *-dasu* can not. Keywords: inchoative aspect, compound verb *-dasu*, adverb *mulai*, adverb *baru*.

1 Introduction

Japanese and Indonesian language have a special system in expressing time in a sentence. Aspect is method to view the formation of internal time in a situation, circumstance, event, or process [1]. One of the subjects of aspect is inchoative aspect, which is an aspect that emphasizes the beginning of a situation [2].

In Japanese language the inchoative aspect is identified by gramatical category in morphological form, for example in compound verb (*fukugou doushi*) *-hajimeru*, *-dasu*, and *-kakeru* and in syntax form, such as in *-you to suru*; meanwhile in Indonesian language it is identified by lexical component in the form of adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just). This can be a difficulty to Japanese language learner in applying the time identifier in Japanese language which can be various.

The previous study regarding inchoative aspect of Japanese language has been conducted before by the writer herself [3]. As the result of the research, it can be concluded that *-hajimeru* is a marker of inchoative aspect to identify the beginning of events in general; compound verb *-dasu* is an identifier for events or activities that start suddenly; meanwhile, the compound verb *-kakeru* as an identifier of the activities that will be begin

*Corresponding author: elizabethikahesti@lecturer.undip.ac.id

and shortly after the events are begun but then discontinued. The difference between the previous study and this newly conducted study is this research will only be comparing one compound verb –*dasu* of inchoative aspect marker with inchoative aspect of Indonesian language with adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just) as the markers.

The objectives of the research is to describe the similarity and difference between inchoative aspect of Japanese language with compound verb –*dasu* as the marker and inchoative aspect of Indonesian language with adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just) as the markers.

2 Methods

This research is a qualitative descriptive research. The methods applied in this research are described as the following. In data providing step, *Simak* method is conducted with *Sadap* technique and continued with note taking method. In analyzing the data step, the method used is *padan* intralingual method, which is an analysis method that connecting and comparing the lingual elements, both found in a single language or various different languages. The *Padan* method used in this research is *padan translational* method which its the determining device is another language, in this case is Indonesian language. Then, the result of this research will be presented in informal method. Presenting the result of the analysis using informal method is presenting the data with casual vocabularies [4].

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Inchoative Aspect of Japanese Language

The aspect marker can be found in verb category; therefore the verb classification regarding this research will be explained first as preceding discussion. According to its movement nature, Kindaichi divided verbs into activity verb (*keizoku doushi*), punctual verb (*shunkan doushi*), stative verb (*joutai doushi*), and the 4th type verb (*daiyonshu doushi*) [5], and based on the existence of the subject's intention, verbs are divided into volitional verb (*ishi doushi*) and non volitional verb (*muishi doushi*).

3.1.1 Compound Verb –*dasu*

Compound verb –*dasu* is a form that signifies the beginning of an activity, action, or a event that starts suddenly [6]. In accordance to that idea, Iori also stated the same thing, that compound verb –*dasu* is generally used for an activity or event that starts suddenly [7]. By observing the subject, compound verb –*dasu* can signify the beginning of an activity which inanimate or even human's physiological phenomenon as the subject of the activity. But, according to Nitta, compound verb –*dasu* is more frequently applied to signify the natural phenomenon that has an alteration effect, not based on subject's intention [8].

Compound verb –*dasu* can be constructing well with volitional and non volitional verb as *furu* (fall), *fuku* (blow), *nagareru* (flow), *naku* (cry), *okoru* (angry), etc. To signify the sudden event, compound verb –*dasu* can be followed by adverb *kyuuni*, *totsuzen*, *toutou*, *tsuini*, etc. In accordance to the previous explanation, Ichikawa argued that compound verb –*dasu* can be attached to both volitional and non volitional verb, as can be seen in the following examples [6]. According to Ichikawa, compound verb –*dasu* is focusing on the beginning point of an activity or an alteration. [6]

1. 雨が降り出した。[7,91]

“Rain was **starting to fall**.”

2. 今まで這い這いをしていた子供がきのうから**歩き出した**。[6,149]

“The kid, who used to be able only crawling, **suddenly started to walk** since yesterday. In sentence 1, non volitional verb *furu* (fall) is being attached by compound verb *-dasu* in past form *-ta*; and the sentence signifies the natural phenomenon that is the rain which starts to fall suddenly. In sentence 2, the volitional verb *aruku* (walk) attaches to compound verb *-dasu* that is constructing with past form *-ta*. In this sentence, the level of volitional verb *aruku* is low because *akachan* as the subject is doing his walking activity spontaneously (*jihatsu*). Sentence 2 signifies the meaning of sudden activity of the baby, who used to be able only crawling, who can start walking suddenly (subject) yesterday.

Kato added that compound verb *-dasu* is not only constructing along with activity verb, but also with punctual verb, with a provision that the activity or alteration happen at the same time, so that that activity or alteration can be seen as a whole same process. For example can be seen as following.

3. ネオンが一つ一つ**消えだした**。[9]

“The lamp **suddenly went off** one by one.”

In sentence 3, punctual verb *kieru* (go off) attaches to compound verb *-dasu* which is constructing with past form *-ta*. The attachment of compound verb *-dasu* to previous sentence shows the process of a lamp which is starting to go off suddenly; and noun of number *hitotsu hitotsu* (one by one) signifies the beginning of those lamps when starting to go off one by one.

In this research, the characteristic of inchoative aspect of Japanese language with compound verb *-dasu* as the marker is discovered as following.

4. 朝の七時から夫婦げんかを始めて、九時に僕はドアをボタンといわせて、**飛び出してしまった**のです。[10,39]

“I started to have a fight with my wife at seven this morning, and then at nine, I flung the door “brak” and **jumped out suddenly**.”

The verb *tobu* (jump) in sentence 4 is a volitional activity verb. Verb *tobu* is attached by compound verb *-dasu* and auxiliary verb *-te shimau* in past form. The attachment of compound verb *-dasu* in sentence 4 is depicting the activity of *boku* (I) as the subject who starts to jump out suddenly after flung the door because having a fight with his wife.

5. 古ぐつの上ばきをパック、パック音させて男先生が去りかけると、はじめてみんなは**わらいだした**。[10,39]

“When the male teacher started to walk away upon his old pair of shoes with the sound “pak, pak”, the children **started to laugh suddenly**.”

The verb *warau* (laughing) in sentence 5 is a non volitional activity verb. The verb *warau* which gets attached by compound verb *-dasu* signifies a laughing activity of *minna* (all children) as the subject, which happens suddenly, after the male teacher walked away with his shoes echoing “pak pak” sound.

6. チェブトイキン、夕食後ひと休みしていた寢床から**起き出した**ばかりのていで、広間にはいって来て、髯をなでつけ、それからテーブルに向って腰をおろして、ポケットから新聞を出して読む。[10, 62]

“Chebutoykin just **woke up suddenly** from his short nap in the floor, after he had his supper, and then he went to the hall, patted his heel, sat down on a desk and read the newspaper he got from his own pocket.”

The verb *okiru* (wake up) in sentence 6 is a non volitional punctual verb. Verb *okiru* that gets attached by compound verb *-dasu* signifies inchoative aspect which means (wake up) suddenly. On the whole sentence 6 signifies that subject Chebutoykin who just woke up suddenly from his short nap, from his initial position which is lying on the floor, then went to the hall, and tapped his heel, then read the newspaper.

7. 彼女がそこに特殊な光をあてて、あらためて照らし出したのだ。[11, 110]

“She flashed the special light in here and illuminated the light in a new way.”

Verb *terasu* (illuminate) in sentence 7 is a non volitional activity verb. Verb *terasu* which is attached by compound verb *-dasu* signifies inchoative aspect which means (started to illuminate) suddenly. Overall, sentence 7 signifies that subject *kanojo* is illuminating the dim place by her way this time.

3.2 Inchoative Aspect in Indonesian Language

Tadjuddin [12] used the form adverb of time to explain about the aspect and called it as the aspectuality adverb. Where the adverb itself is syntactically bounded to the main word, as the adverb of verb and adverb of adjective.

To make the explanation about verb and adjective found in Indonesian language clearer, the writer will be explaining about verb classification first according to Tadjuddin [12]. In Indonesian language, verb can be divided into punctual verb such as *baca* (read), *tulis* (write), *makan* (eat), *minum* (drink), *rancang* (design); static verb such as, *duduk* (sit), *berdiri* (stand), *berbaring* (lay down), *telungkup* (face down), *tinggal* (stay); and stative verb such as, *gatal* (itchy), *mulas* (heartburn), *ragu* (doubt), *pegal* (stiff), *pening* (dizzy), *sakit* (hurt), *takut* (scared), *dan malu* (shy), *cinta* (love), *benci* (hate), *yakin* (believe), *mengerti* (understand). Meanwhile, adjective is a type of word that used to accompany or modify noun [12], which can be used to explain, change or add meaning to noun, so the modified noun can become more specific.

Tadjuddin argued that, internal time adverb (limited) that signifies inchoative aspect consists of word *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just). The example can be seen as following.

8. Salah seorang karyawan yang menjadi korban keracunan mengatakan, setelah menyantap makanan itu dirinya mulai merasakan mulas dan tiga kali buang air besar (SK). [12, 282]

(The worker who is one of poisoning victims said that after he ate the food, he started to feel the heartburn and needed to go to bathroom three times.)

9. Waktu itu saya menjadi gelisah dan baru merasa tenang setelah saya kirim dia uang untuk menunjukkan bahwa secara moral saya sudah tidak terikat lagi olehnya (TA). [12, 282]

(At that time, I felt so restless before and after I sent a sum of money to him to announce that my relationship with him was over, I could be peaceful at last.)

Adverb of limited time in sentence 8 shows the beginning of “*merasakan mulas*” (heartburn) of the worker after he ate his meal; and adverb *baru* (just) in sentence 9 shows the beginning process of “*tenang*” (peaceful) condition of the subject after he sent a sum of money to announce the relationship between him and the receiver is over.

In this data research, the characteristic of inchoative aspect of Indonesian language with adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just) as the marker is found and listed below.

3.2.1 Adverb Mulai (Start)

The data below is the analysis of inchoative aspect of Indonesia language with adverb *mulai* (start) as the signifier.

10. Keenan lalu meraih buku sketsanya yang masih baru, meraih peralatannya yang masih tersimpan di dalam tas, dan ia mulai menggambar dengan tekun. [13, 40]
(Keenan reached out for his new sketch book, got his equipment that still in his bag, and started to draw diligently.)

In sentence 10, adverb *mulai* (start) modifies volitional activity verb “menggambar” (draw), where adverb *mulai* (start) in the sentence is signifying the beginning stage of “menggambar” (drawing) activity done by subject Keenan, after he got his sketch book and the required equipment from his bag.

11. Awan mendung yang sejak tadi bergelantungan **mulai merintikkan** selapis gerimis tipis.[13, 59]

(The cloudy sky that has been around for a while was **starting to pour** the rain.)

In sentence 11, adverb *mulai* (start) modifies non volitional activity verb “merintikkan” (pour), where adverb *mulai* (start) in the sentence is signifying the beginning process of raining. So, the whole sentence 11 implies natural phenomenon as the subject “awan mendung” (cloudy sky) starts to fall after being cloudy for a while.

12. Buru-buru Pak Somad mematikan rokok kreteknya, lalu **mulai memanggil** anak-anak yang tercerai-berai di sekitar masjid. [13, 89]

(Pak Somad finish his cigarette in a hurry, then **started to call out** his children who scattered around the mosque.)

In sentence 12, adverb *mulai* (start) modifies volitional punctual activity verb “memanggil” (call) that is added by suffix -i, which can show the iterative meaning of “memanggil”. Adverb *mulai* (start) in the sentence is signifying the beginning process of repetitional activity conducted by pak Somad who “memanggil” calling his children, that scattered around the mosque, after he finished his cigarette.

13. Kugy **mulai menyadari** sesuatu.[13, 55]

(Kugy **started to realize** something)

In sentence 13, adverb *mulai* (start) modifies non volitional stative verb “menyadari” (realize), where adverb *mulai* (start) in the sentence is signifying the beginning process of “menyadari” (realize). So, the whole sentence 13 implies that Kugy as the subject starts to realize something.

14. Pandangannya **mulai mengabur**. [13, 196]

(Her sight **was getting blurry**.)

In sentence 14, adverb *mulai* (start) modifies non volitional stative verb “mengabur” (blur), where adverb *mulai* (start) in the sentence is signifying the beginning process of “mengabur” (blur). So, the whole sentence 14 implies that the subject whose name is not explained starts to feel that her sight is getting blurry.

15. Saya **mulai optimis**, nih. Apa syarat berikutnya?” [13, 269]

(I feel optimistic. What is the next requirement?)

In sentence 15, adverb *mulai* (start) modifies noun “optimis” (optimist), where adverb *mulai* (start) in the sentence is signifying the beginning process of optimistic behavior. So, the whole sentence 15 implies that saya (I) as the subject starts to feel optimistic and asking about the required requirement.

16. Melihat itu, Eko juga **mulai khawatir**. [13, 19]

(Seeing that, Eko **was also getting worried**.)

In sentence 16, adverb *mulai* (start) modifies adjective “khawatir” (worry), where adverb *mulai* (start) in the sentence is signifying the beginning process of “khawatir” (worry) that done by subject Eko after witnessing such thing.

3.2.2 Adverb Baru (*Just*)

The following data is the analysis of inchoative aspect of Indonesian language with adverb *baru* (just) as the marker or signifier.

17. Kugy menyadari sesuatu ketika **baru pindah** ke Jakarta, dimana pun ia tinggal, ia selalu menemukan air mengalir dekat rumahnya. [13, 12]

(Kugy realized that when she **just moved in** Jakarta, wherever she stayed, she will be able to find the flowing stream around her home.)

In sentence 17, adverb *baru* (just) is modifying volitional punctual verb “pindah”, where adverb *baru* (just) in the sentence above signifies the initial alteration as the result of move out activity. So, the whole sentence 17 implies that Kugy as the subject is realizing that she just moved into and stayed in Jakarta, and that wherever she lives, she will be able to find flowing stream around her home.

18. Tersadar bahwa baru kali itulah ia menggambar begitu banyak untuk seorang yang **baru dikenalnya** tadi sore.[13, 40]

(He was aware that it was his first time, drawing something in such huge amount of quantity just for someone he **just knew** this afternoon.)

In sentence 18, adverb *baru* (just) is modifying non volitional stative verb “kenal” in passive form, where adverb *baru* (just) in the sentence signifies the early stage of acknowledging process. So, the whole sentence 18 above signifies that the subject is having a realization that it is the first time he ever drew in such huge amount of quantity for someone he just met.

19. Setelah menghabiskan nasinya, **barulah** Karel **angkat bicara**. [13, 403]

(After finishing his meal, then Karel **was starting to talk**.)

In sentence 19, adverb *baru* (just) is modifying verb phrase which shows volitional activity with idiomatic meaning “angkat bicara”, where adverb *baru* (just) in the sentence signifies the beginning process of “angkat bicara” activity. So, overall the whole sentence 19 signifies that subject Karel is starting to talk after finishing his meal.

4 Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that compound verb *-dasu* and adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just), both are signifying the beginning of an activity or alteration. Compound verb *-dasu* and adverb *baru* (just) and *mulai* (start) are focusing on the beginning of an activity or alteration. Compound verb *-dasu* and adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just) can be constructing with activity verb and punctual verb, both volitional and non volitional with animate and inanimate as the subject. Then, the difference between compound verb *-dasu* as the marker of inchoative aspect of Japanese language and adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just) as the marker of inchoative aspect of Indonesian language are explained as following. Compound verb *-dasu* is used to signify the beginning of an activity or event that happens suddenly, meanwhile adverb *mulai* (start) and *baru* (just) are not. Adverb *mulai* (start) can modify stative verb, adjective and noun, meanwhile compound verb *-dasu* can not.

References

1. A.Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta), 259-260, (2002)
2. M. Tadjuddin, *Aspektualitas dalam Kajian Linguistik*, (Bandung : PT Alumni), 39, (2005)
3. EIHAN. Rini, K, *Verba Kompon Hajimeru, Dasu, dan Kakeru sebagai Penanda Aspek Inkoatif Bahasa Jepang*, **3**, 64-70 (2019)
4. Sudaryanto, *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa (Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistis)*, (Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana), 145, (1993)
5. Kindaichi, *Nihongo Doushi Asupekuto*, (Tokyo : Mugishobou), (1988)
6. Y. Ichikawa, *Chuukyuu Nihongo Bunpou to Oshiekata no Pointo*, (Tokyo : 3A Corporation), (2015)
7. I. Iori, *Atarashii Nihongo Nyuumon : Kotoba No Shikumi O Kangaeru*, (Tokyo : 3A Corporation), (2001)
8. Y. Nitta, et al, *Gendai Nihongo Bunpou 3 : Asupekuto, Tensu, Kouhi*, (Tokyo : Kurushio Shuppan), (2007)
9. Y. Kato, *Tensu, Asupekuto, Muudo*, (Tokyo: Aratake Shuppan), (1989)
10. S. Tsuboi, *Nijuushi no Hitomi*, (Tokyo : Koubunsha), (1952)
11. H. Murakami, *IQ84 Jilid 1*, (Jakarta :Gramedia), (2013)
12. M. Tadjuddin, *Bahasa Indonesia : Bentuk dan Makna*, (Bandung : PT Alumni), (2013)
13. D. Lestari, *Perahu Kertas*, (Jakarta : Bentang Pustaka), (2009)