

THE PERFECTIVE ASPECT OF COMPOUND VERBS IN JAPANESE

Annisa Nurul Jannah¹, Sumarlam², Dwi Purnanto³

Universitas Sebelas Maret

annisanjannah@student.uns.ac.id, sumarlamwd@gmail.com, dwi.purnanto@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper will discuss about compound verbs (V + V) that have perfective aspect meaning. The compound verbs are ~ *owaru*, ~ *oeru*, and ~ *yamu*. The compound verbs will be attached to other verbs which are located in front of it. The aim of this paper is to find out the types of verb that are attached to the compound verbs that have the aspect meaning. Thus, it can be seen the types of verb, do the types include activity, retinal, static, or stative verb. From the structure, it can be seen the differences in the use of the three verbs, and whether they can replace each other. Based on the results and data analysis, it can be concluded that *owaru* and *oeru* can be attached to activity verb and those can replace each other. Whereas, *yamu* verb is only attached to static and negative verb which are natural phenomenon and human emotional verb that cannot replace *owaru* and *oeru* verb in a sentence because those are not acceptable.

Keywords: aspect, perfective, compound verbs, Japanese

Introduction

A sentence has function to express a meaning. Verb is one of important part in a sentence. In Japanese, verb has a final position or after object such as in a sentence *hitsuji wa kusa o taberu* 'the sheep eats grass' *hitsuji* means sheep, *kusa* means grass, and *taberu* means eats. In addition, the sentence pattern in Japanese can be distinguished by verb, those are transitive and intransitive verb of sentence pattern, otherwise using verb then the pattern is adjective pattern of sentence or nominal pattern of sentence.

Verb in Japanese is called by *doushi*. Verb is one of the word class in Japanese which is used to express activity, existence, or the thing exist (Nomura in Sudjianto, 20012:149).

Shimizu in Sudjianto divides the kinds of verb become:

- Jidoushi* is the group *doushi* which does not influence other sides, it is object or can be called intransitive verb in Indonesian.
- Tadoushi* is the group of verb which needs an object or it is called by transitive verb in Indonesian.
- Shoudoushi* is the group of verb which has a potential meaning or it is called by potential verb.

Nakano in Sudjianto (2007:150) divides the kinds of verb:

- Fukugo doushi*, is verb which is formed from combination of two words or more, and the combination is considered one word. Such as: *hanashiau* 'discuss' which is verb+verb
- Haseigo toshite no doushi*, verb which gets affixation by adding prefix or suffix. The word is considered one word. Such as: *samayou* 'walk up and down', *samugaru* 'feel cold'.
- Hojo doushi*, is verb which is final sentence and it is the adding to the sentence.

Compound Verb in Japanese is verb which is formed from combination of two words or more, and the word combination is considered as one word (Himeno in Taqdir, 2014: 42). Homeno mentions that compound verb can be formed from combination of two word class, such as noun + verb, verb + verb, adjective + verb, adverb + verb. The construction of verb + verb can be divided into two kinds those are; verb forms *te*+ verb and verb forms *renyoukei* + verb. Verb which joins with the verb forms *te* called by helping verb or *hojoudoushi*. Whereas verb which joins with verb forms *renyoukei*, it is called by

fukugodoushi (compound verb) such as the explanation above.

Kageyama divides compound verb into two kinds (2001:190), those are;

a. Compound verb according to lexical (*goiteki fukugodoushi*)

The form of compound verb lexically shows concretely and it is gotten constraint in combination bases on vocabulary which is seen from concrete meaning.

b. Compound verb according to syntax (*tougoteki fukugodoushi*)

Compound verb by syntax can be analyzed as complete sentence correlation or it is called by *hou bun kantei*.

Japanese has internal time form ways in the situation, condition, event, or process. Aspect often related to tense. However, it can be seen how tense which has external character or deals with absolute times or relative such as *yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, or last year*. Although it can be concluded that aspect is only relating by time from this situation that is told.

Based on Comrie, tense relates to the time from situation which deals to other times, usually the time of statement. Tense which is often found in some languages, even does not at all distinguish three these tenses are now, last, and future.

Aspect distinguishes with tense. Like in distinguishing “**he was reading**” and “**he read**”, it is not to tense, because both of them forms past tense. In this case we talk about aspect, and especially in distinguishing perfective and imperfective as one of aspect.

For more detail about aspect, Comrie gives the example of aspect in some languages below:

English: *John was reading when I entered.*

Russian: *Ivan cital, kogda ja vose!.*

French: *Jean lisait quand j'entrai.*

Spanish: *Juan leia cuando entre.*

Italian: *Gianni leggeva quando entrai.*

By simple, Comrie distinguishes tense with aspect by the terms:

aspect: situation-internal time

tense: situation-external time

Comrie also divides aspect into two groups, those are:

a. Perfective, Comrie defines aspect as, showing the short time period and situation of good time or a moment, showing the act over.

b. Imperfective can be divided into two, those are habitual and progressive.

Habitual is repeating situation or chronological event from some examples of situation which is given.

Progressive is similar to continuousness, which is definable as imperfectivity that is not occasioned by habituality. Each individual occurrence of the situation is presented as being progressive, and the sum total occurrence of the situation is presented as being habitual.

Kridalaksana (2009:22) defines that perfective aspect which tells the act is over. Aspect which shows the done activity can be seen from using verb which does not use verb forms *te*, it uses compound verb or verb forms *ta* and be added by adverb. Compound verb which shows aspectual perfective is *owaru* and *ageru* (Sutedi, 2011:97).

Aspect verb based on the different meaning of aspect in Indonesian is divided into four (Tadjuddin, 2005:69-74):

a. *Pungtual* verb, used to tell *momental* event such as : get up, come, fall, nodding of head, knock, etc.

b. Activity verb has a dynamic and durative characteristic such as: talk, walk, run, and etc.

c. Stative Verb or condition, describes situation which is homogeny, the situation is going on a good character and it is not joined changing or moving, such as: believe, have, know, there is, etc.

d. Static Verb, describes inhomogeneous situation and limited, and duration time, they need effort and power, such as: sleep, sit, watch, lie down, etc.

Kindaichi at Sutedi's book (2011:94) classifies the kinds of Japan verb based on four aspects:

- a. *Shunkan doushi*, is verb that tells an activity or situation which its changing is happened in short time, the changing means, ‘from not ... become ...’ *sunkan doushi* in Indonesian can be called by *pungtual* verb.
- b. *Keizoku doushi*, is verb that tells an activity and situation which needs time and part of certain time is happened changing, in Indonesian can be called by activity verb.
- c. *Joutai doushi*, is verb that tells situation, if it is seen from certain time point will not be happened the change, such as: *aru* ‘there is’.
- d. *Daiyonshu doushi*, is verb that tells the especially things situation which is always expressed in form *te iru*, such as *sugurete iru* ‘superior’, *nite iru* ‘resemble’

Methodology

Method is the way which must be done and technical is the way of do the method (Sudaryanto, 2015:7). In his book, Sudaryanto divides the steps in solving problem. The steps are divided into three steps, those are data prepare, data analyze which was equipped, and data presentation of analyze (Sudaryanto, 2015:6).

- a. Step of data prepare, on this step the researcher has enough data. Data is known as special lingual phenomenon which contains and relates with the case. In this step, the note will be done by using data card.
- b. Step of data analyze, this analyzing will be started on certain equipping data that is related over done and analyzing will be end when the rule correlates with an object problem which was found.
- c. Step of data presentation of analyze, on this step, the researcher will show the written “report” about the result from analyzing and rule.

This research would use apportion method. Determining tool of apportion method was a part of language its self. The technical used technical base of BUL (*Bagi Unsur Langsung*) which the way is used in the first

analyzing. It is divided into lingual unit becomes some parts.

Result and Discussion

1. *Owari* verb

The form of compound verb that has perfective meaning is *owaru*. If *owaru* standing by its self means “the end” and often be used on activity verb or *keizoku doushi*, can be seen from data (1), (2), dan (3).

- (1) 2時間かかって、やっと作文を書き終わった
 2/ jikan/ kakatte,/ yatto/ sakubun/ o/ **kaki/ owatta**
 2/ hours/ need,/ finally/ article/ -PSP
 /write/ over
 ‘Need (time) 2 hours, finally **wrote** article’

(New Approach Japanese Intermediate Course: 60)

Verb *kaku* ‘wrote’ in data (1) is activity verb, and verb *kaku* which is attributed compound verb *~owaru* showing the perspective aspectuality that means ‘the writing is done’. When be attributed by verb *owaru*, verb *kaku* changing becomes *kaki*, because it is included into I group verb, and forms *owaru* above is past tense and non-formal becomes *owatta*. And compound verb on data (1) becomes *kaki owatta*. So, over all can be concluded data (1) tells subject ‘wrote article after two hours doing it’.

- (2) 朝から読み初めて、読み終わったのは夜中だった
 asa/ kara/ yomi/ hajimete,/ **yomi owatta/nowa/ yonaka / datta**
 Morning/ from/ read/ start,/ read- / PS / middle of night/-PAST
 ‘From morning start to read, and **read** in the middle of night’

(New Approach Japanese Intermediate Course: 60)

Verb *yomu* ‘read’ on data (2) is activity verb, verb *yomu* which is attributed compound verb *~owaru* tells perfective aspectuality which means ‘read’. Same as data (1) verb *yomu* becomes *yomi*, and *owaru*

becomes *owatta*. So, data (2) shows the activity of read was on middle of night.

- (3) 全部洗い終わったら、今度はきれいにふいてください

Zenbu /*arai*/ *owattara*./ *kondo*/ *wa*/
kirei/ *ni*/ *fuite kudasai*

all / washed/ after,/ right now/-PS /
 clean/ -PSP/ clean

‘after **washed** all, please clean right now’

(New Approach Japanese Intermediate
 Course: 60)

Verb *arau* ‘washed’ on data (3) is activity verb. Verb *arau* which is attributed by compound verb *owaru* will get conjugation or change on final letter becomes *arai owatta* that means ‘washed’.

2. Oeru Verb

Compound verb form which has perfective aspectual meaning is *oeru*. *Owaru* and *oeru* have *kanji* which same and mean finishing.

- (4) 彼はこの手紙を読み終わると、ちょっと考えてからパーヴェアに言った

kare/ *wa*/ *kono tegami*/ *o*/ *yomi oer*/*u to*./
chotto/ *kangaete*/ *kara*/ *paaba*/ *ni*/
itta

he/ -PS / this letter/ PSP / read /-
 KONJ./ moment/ thought/ PRT/pavui/
 PSP/ said

‘When he **read** this letter, she/he thought a moment and said to Pavui’

(チャーホフ・アントン『イオーヌイ
 チ』)

Yomu Verb ‘read’ is activity verb, same as data (2) this verb changes and becomes *yomi*. *Yomi* Verb is attributed by compound verb *oeru* that means ‘end/finish’ although compound verb *yomi oeru* has meaning ‘read’. And because there is *to* conjunction which shows the activity go on, so the data above has meaning ‘read the letter and be continued by other activity’.

- (5) それから二人はカンパリソーダを飲み終わると、ホテルのバーを出た

sorekara/ *futari*/ *wa*/ *kanparisooda*/
o/ *nomi oeru* /*to*./ *hoteru*/ *no*/ *baa*/
o/ *deta*

Then / two persons /-PS/ Campari soda/ -
 PSP **drank** / KONJ./ hotel/ -PSP/ bar
 /PSP/ went out.

‘Then they **drank** Campari soda and went out the hotel’

(田中芳樹『銀河英雄伝説 09 回天編』/
 Yoshiki Tanaka "Legenda Pahlawan
 Galaktik 09 Rakuten")

Nomu verb ‘drank’ is activity verb, this verb is *also* attributed by compound verb *oeru* that is compound verb as perfective aspectual marker because *oeru* verb has the same meaning as *owaru*. *Nomu* verb is I group verb which changes only one final letter, it is *yomu* to *yomi*. It is same as data (4), on data (5) after compound verb is conjunction *to* which shows the ongoing action for next clause.

3. Yamu Verb

The form of compound verb which has perfective aspectual meaning is *yamu*, means ‘stop’, the data below.

- (6) ナイルズはその言葉にふと笑いやむと、意味あり気な口調で宣言した

Nairuzu/ *wa*/ *sono kotoba*/ *ni*/ *futo warai*/
yamu/ *to*./ *imi ari* *kina kuchou* *de*
sen'gen shita

Nilez/ -PS/ tense/ -PSP/ laughed
 suddenly / KONJ./ the meaning of tune is
 notice.

‘Nilez suddenly **stop to laugh** when noticed by the meaning full tune

(竹本健治『匣の中の失楽』/Takemoto
 Kenji ‘the losing musing on the box’)

Warau verb ‘laughed’ is stative verb, this verb is also verb which correlates with human feeling or positive emotion that shows somebody happiness. this verb is attributed by compound verb *yamu* which means ‘stop’ and it is one of perfective aspectual marker because compound verb *warai yamu* has a meaning ‘stop to laugh’, it means that laugh is done or it is happened.

- (7) この雪が降りやむと、町の下から現実の町が見えてくるのでしょね

*konoyuki/ ga/ furi yamu/ to,/ machi/ no/
 shita kara/ genjitsu/ no/ machi/ ga/ miete
 kuru no deshoune*

this is snow / -PT/ down to stop/ KONJ, /
 the city/ PSP/ under/ PRT/ fact/ PSP/ city/
 PT /see

‘When the snow **stops to go down**, (you)
 will see the factual city from under us.’

(Noda Hideki ‘Kenya Ken-chan’)

Furu verb ‘**go down**’ is static verb, this verb is attributed by compound verb *yamu*, going down snow is nature phenomenon that is no human interference, although verb *furu* ‘go down’ only explain nature phenomenon not other things. Therefore *furu* is called by static verb.

- (8) その嵐が吹きやむと間もなく暖かい春が訪れてくるであろうか
*sono arashi / ga/ fuki/ yamu to/ mamonaku/
 attakai/ haru/ ga/ otozurete kurudearou ka*
 the hurricane/ PT/ blows / to stop/ not too
 long in /warm /spring/ PS/ comes
 ‘**After blowing**, not too long will come
 warm spring’

(Toshio Yagi ‘Poo SF Volume 1’)

Fuku verb ‘blowing’ is static verb. And this verb explains *arashi* ‘hurricane’ that is nature phenomenon and attributed by compound verb *yamu* so it marks the hurricane is done and spring comes.

- (9) 気のせいかと思ひ、もう一度、席につくと女は泣きやむ
*ki no seika/ to omoi,/ mou ichidou,/ seki/
 ni/ tsuku to/ on’na/ wa/ naki/ yamu*
 imagination/ think,/ once again,/ the
 chair/ PSP/ sit / girl / PS/ cries/
 stop

‘(I) think what is imagination, and when (I)
 sit on the chair again, the girl **stops to cry**.’

(Koike Mariko ‘kanojo ga aishita otoko’)

Naku verb ‘cry’ is stative verb that correlates with human negative emotion and it is dominant showing the someone sadness. This verb attributes in compound verb *yamu* which means stop although it can mean perfective aspect and if it is combined, so will become *naki yamu* ‘stop to cry’.

As the result above, the researcher concludes that compound verb *~owaru*, *~oeru*, and *~yamu* show perfective aspect or finishing action or condition. But, the researcher finds some differences those are on verb *~yamu*, if it is looked at data above verb *yamu* only attributing on static and stative verb. Although when is approved with compound verb *owaru* becomes *yamu* so it does not accept.

(1a). 2時間かかって、やっと作文を書き終わった

(1b). 2時間かかって、やっと作文を書きやむ*

On data (1a) has verb *kaku* ‘wrote’ by compound verb which attributes on it is *~owatta*, then (1b) is data do not accept when compound verb attributing on data (1b) deputized by *~yamu*. So, on sentence above compound verb *~yamu* does not deputize activity verb *kaki*.

Compound verb *yamu* on data above only attributes on static verb that is nature phenomenon can be seen on data (7) and (8), and data (7) there is verb *furu* ‘go down’ with subject *yuki* ‘snow’ that is natural event and not human inference. On data (8) uses verb *fuku* ‘blowing’ with subject *arashi* ‘hurricane’ which is also natural event and also not human inference which is done by human.

Compound verb *~owaru* and *~oeru* can deputize each other. It can be shown on data (2) and (4). They are same using verb *yomu* ‘read’ and also from activity verb.

Conclusion

Based on the explanation about the kinds of verb which correlates with perfective aspectual marker of compound verb can be concluded as below:

1. Compound verb which marks perfective aspectual meaning is three, those are *~owaru*, *~oeru*, and *~yamu* has a meaning ‘over, end, stop, etc’. Verb *~owaru* and *~oeru* can deputize each other. It can be seen from verb is in front of compound verb marker of aspect, there is the same

kinds. It has two examples which are the same verb.

2. Compound verb *~yamu* can not deputize verb *~owaru* and *~oeru*, it can be shown on the kinds of verb that is before verb *yamu* is static and and stative. Static verb which is attributed is natural phenomenon and stative verb which is attributed is positive or negative human emotional verb.

References

- Comrie. 1976. *Aspect*. New York Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti, 2009. *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Sudjianto, Ahmad Dahidi. 2012. *Pengantar Linguistik Bahasa Jepang*. Jakarta: Kesaint Blanc.
- Sutedi, Dedi. 2011. *Dasar-dasar Linguistik Bahasa Jepang*. Bandung: Humaniora Utama Press.
- Sudaryanto, 2015. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Tadjuddin. 2005. *Aspektualitas dalam Kajian Linguistik*. Bandung: PT Alumni.
- Taqdir. 2017. *Aspek Perfektif Verba Majemuk Owaru dalam Bahasa Jepang*., Jurnal Kagami Vol.8, no. 1, pp. 31-48.