THE PERFECTIVE ASPECT OF COMPOUND VERBS IN JAPANESE

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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 hitsui wa kusa o taberu ‘the sheep eats grass’ hitsui means sheep, kusa means grass, and taberu means eat. 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, 2001:149).

Shimizu in Sudjianto divides the kinds of verb become:
a. Jidoushi is the group doushi which does not influence other sides, it is object or can be called intransitive verb in Indonesian.
b. Tadoushi is the group of verb which needs an object or it is called by transitive verb in Indonesian.
c. Shoudoshi 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:
a. 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
b. 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’.
c. 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 houdoushi. 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 houbun 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 leía cuando entre.
**Italian:** Gianni leggeva quando entrari.

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

**aspect: 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 inhere 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.

Kindaiichi 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時間かけて、やって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/ -FAST
‘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 warai/ owattara./ kondo/ wa/ kirei/ ni/ fuite kudasai
all/ washed/ after/ right now/-PS/ clean/ -PS/ 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えると、ちょっと考えてからバーヴァに言った
kare/ wa/ kono tegami/ o/ yomi oeru/ to/ chotto/ kangaete/ kara/ paabai/ 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’
(チェーホフ・アントン『イオーニチ』)

 Others 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バリソーダを読み終えると、ホテルのバーを出た
sorekara/ futari/ wa/ kanparisooda/ o/ yomi oer/ to/ hotel/ no/ baa/ o/ deta
Then / two persons /-PS/ Campari soda/ -PSP drank/ /KONJ/ hotel/ /-PS/ bar/ -PS/ 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/ kono tegami/ futo kudasai
Nilez/ -PS/ tense/ -PSP/ laughed
‘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’)

Warai 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うか
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 / furu haru / otozurete kurude arou ka
After blowing, not too long will come warm spring

(9) 気のせいかと思い、もう一度、席につくとき泣きやむ
ki no seika/ to omoi/ mou ichidou/ sekai/ 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 static 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時間かって、ずっと作文を書き終えた。
(1b). 2時間がかって、ず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