

Japanese Transitive-Intransitive Paired Verbs: Syntax Study

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Abstract. Verbs are understood as one part of the word class in the grammar of a language, and Japanese is no exception. Transitive-intransitive paired verbs (*jita*) include verbs that morphologically have a distinctive form. Through the experiments of previous researchers, it is understood that the morphology of paired verbs can be classified more simply into seven groups. This classification is based on the formal transformationⁱ, which previous researchers put more emphasis on the informal form. Paired verb research examines the main data from written (Murakami Haruki (1991) *Norwei no Mori* & Yoshimoto Banana's (2003) *Kitchen*) and additional data from newspapers (the *Asahi Shinbun* newspaper). Through this research, the most basic thing is to confirm Kageyama's formulation of the lexical concept structure (LCS) in paired verbs so that when compared contrastively with verbs in Indonesian, there are clear similarities and differences, both structurally and semantically.

Keywords: paired verbs, motivation, lexical Conceptual Structure, transitivity

1 Introduction

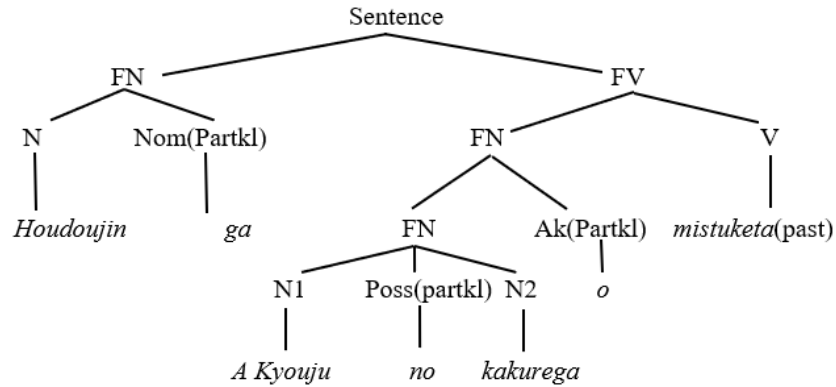
Intransitive and transitive verbs in Japanese are unique. According to Satou (2002:55), almost 22.6% (1256 pieces) of Japanese verbs have verbs in *jita* pairs. At first glance, the form of these verbs is almost the same, only the difference is the suffix attached to the end of the verbs. These paired verbs can generally be distinguished by looking at the particles that follow them in the sentence and the number of arguments they have. In fact, among them, there are verbs that can act as transitive verbs as well as intransitive verbs. However, transitive verbs usually require a target role followed by an *o* particle and their constituent intransitive verbs followed by a *ga* particle.

The direct element technique is very useful for studying the construction of intransitive transitive paired verbs. The assessment is carried out using a top-down technique, as can be seen in Charts 1. and 2. below.

Chart 1. Sentences with Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

(1a) 報道陣が A 教授の隠れ家を見つけた。

Houdoujin ga A Kyouju no kakurega o mitsuketa.
 Pers Nom Prof A poss rumah persembunyian Ak menemukan-lampau
 'Pers telah menemukan rumah persembunyian Prof A.' **'The press has found Prof A's safe house.'**



(1b) A 教授の隠れ家が報道陣に見つかった。
A kyouju no kakurega ga houdoujin ni mitsukatta.
 Prof A rumah persembunyian Nom pers oleh ketemu-lampau(aktif)
 'Rumah persembunyian Prof A ditemukan oleh pers.' **'Prof A's safe house discovered by the press.'**

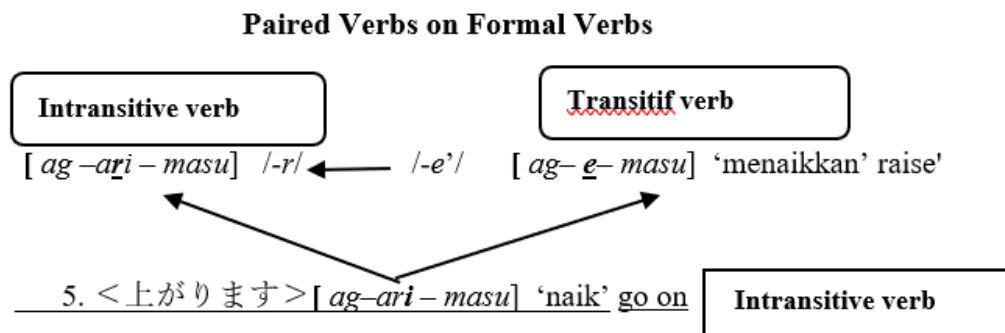
In addition to the direct element technique as above, Satou's (2002) research on the derivation of paired verbs can be used as a basic concept in the research of paired verbs, especially in the study of sentence structure with these verbs by matching transitive and intransitive problems in Indonesian. Look at Table 1. below.

Table 1. Seven Derivative Groups of Paired Verbs and Their Distributions

Paired Verb Derivation	Approximate Amount	Example of Paired Verb Derivation
/i/-e/	76 * 2 = 152	折ります→折れます 'break' <i>orimasu</i> → <i>oremasu</i> mematahkan → patah
/i/-e/	68 * 2 = 136	並びます→並べます 'line up' <i>narabimasu</i> → <i>narabemasu</i> berderet → menderetkan
/i/-r/	26 * 2 = 52	刺します→刺さります 'show - appointed' <i>sashimasu</i> → <i>sasarimasu</i> menuniukkan → dituniuk
/i/-s/	145 * 2 = 290	飛びます→飛ばします 'fly' <i>tobimasu</i> → <i>tobasimasu</i> terbang → menerbangkan
/e/-r/	133 * 2 = 266	上げます→上がります 'raise up' <i>agemasu</i> → <i>agarimasu</i> menaikkan → naik
/e/-s/	95 * 2 = 190	出ます→出します 'out- take out' <i>demasu</i> → <i>dashimasu</i> keluar → mengeluarkan
/r/-s/	85 * 2 = 170	回ります⇔回します 'rotate' <i>mavarimasu</i> → <i>mavashimasu</i> berputar → memutar
Number of Paired Verbs	1256	
Number of unpaired verbs	4279	

Source of: CAJLE(カナダ日本語教育振興会) (Satou:2002)

The very simple grouping is only seven groups. Besides that, the results of the research analysis on 1256 pairs of *jita*-paired verbs from all Japanese verbs. ¹⁾ This table summarizes the results of his research carefully with examples of changes in *jita*-paired verbs in each of these groups. Look at the chart below.



¹⁾ Based on research by Satou (2002), from 1256 pairs of verbs this *jita* is only about 22.6% of all Japanese verbs. While the unpaired verbs are about 4279 pieces or about 77.4%.

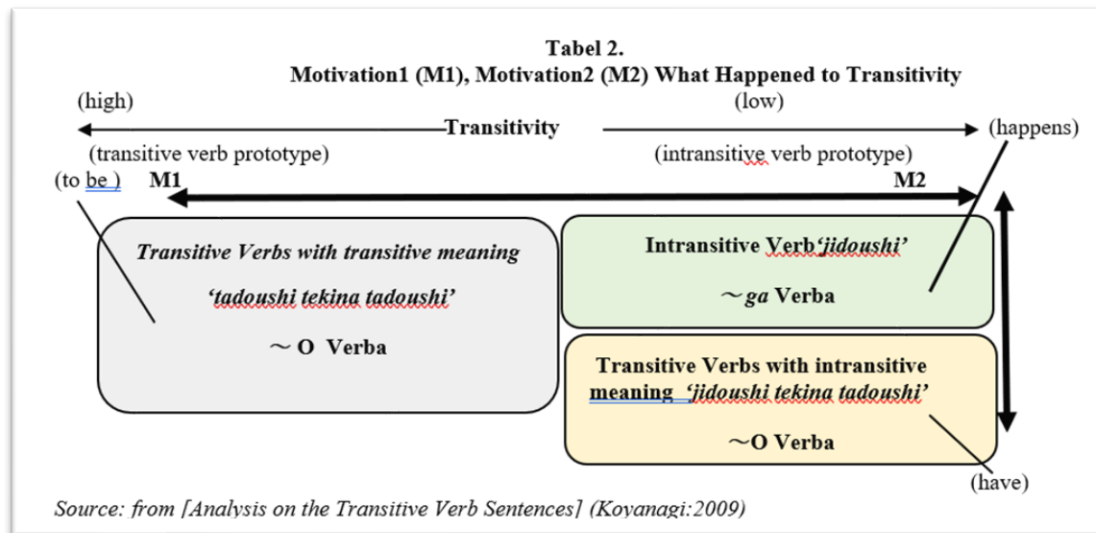
2 Theory Basis

The grouping of verbs from a syntactic point of view is done by looking at the number of arguments that accompany them. This division gives birth to *jidoushi* 'intransitive verbs' with one argument, namely the subject, while transitive verbs require two or more arguments, namely subject, object, and complement, all of which are accompanied by *joshi* 'particles'. as follows:

noun with particle 'ga'+intransitive verb, 「ガ格名詞+自動詞(*ga kakumeishi + jidoushi*)

noun with particle 'o' + transitive verb 「ヲ格名詞+他動詞」 (*o kakumeishi + tadoushi*)

This is not much different from the Kageyama concept as shown in the table below.



Although there are similarities in the concept of the paired *jita* verb structure in both of them, in table 2. This intransitive verb prototype has the structure of *ga jidoushi*, there is also *o tadoushi* which means *jidoushi*. Based on these differences in construction, the writer tries to strengthen the existing concept, which in essence has a distinctive feature in the structure of the paired *jita* verb which is based on the transitive *tadousei*.

The relationship of verbs with motivation in Japanese which is contained in the concept of transitivity verb meaning with motivation 1 (M1) *douki zuke* gives birth to transitive sentences which are marked by the presence of a verb O marker and intransitive sentences marked by ga verbs, both of which are based on high-low levels transitivity.

Motivation 2 (M2) describes an intransitive sentence which is marked by a 'ga Verb', and also describes a transitive sentence which is characterized by an 'o verb' pattern which is characterized by an intransitive. In addition, Motivation 2 (M2) provides an illustration of whether or not there is a relationship with a focus on the place of *basho no shoutenka* or a focus on the ownership structure of *shoyuusha no shuttaikouzouka*. The hallmark of the meaning of transitivity is volitionality which is one of the characteristics of the transitivity prototype which is closely related to M1 *doukizuke* which can be used as a parameter of the transitivity of Japanese verbs.²⁾

3 Research Method

Paired verb research examines the main data from written data taken from literary works and additional data from newspapers. Literary works are taken from Murakami Haruki (1991) entitled 'Norwei no Mori', and Yoshimoto Banana's (2003) 'Kitchin', while additional data are taken from the Asahi Shinbun newspaper (2011).

2) Kageyama (1996, 2000) formulated the Lexical Conceptual Structure (LCS) as follows,

koui 'action' henka 'change' kekka joutau 'final state'
[x ACT (ON y)] CAUSE [(y) BECOME [y BE AT-z]]

The literary works used as the main data already have translated works in Indonesian which have been published in the publisher's bookstore, so their validity can be fulfilled. However, the data taken from this literary work is in the form of sentences, so there are not a few obstacles faced in the process of selecting sentences that are considered to be in accordance with the needs of this *Jita* paired verb research.

The approach to understanding Japanese sentences based on case particles, to analyze the sentence data obtained, the following conditions will be used as stated by Murai (2006:66):

Condition 1: The roles are generally only bound by case particles: ga , ni , and o

Condition 2: In every sentence generally one of the arguments is attached to the case particle ga no more than one.

Condition 3: In every sentence sometimes the argument is not attached by a case particle o, and if this case particle also appears, no more than one.

Condition 4: In every sentence, if the argument is not attached by case particles ga and o, it will this case particle appears.

From the requirements above, it is possible that the combination of these case particles can be used as an approach to understanding Japanese sentences that have paired verbs. However, the combination of particles, in this case, does not mean that every verb is acceptable because the meaning of V also determines the relationship of meaning that exists between V and its arguments.

4 Discussion

Japanese sentences cannot be separated from case markers-, so even in transitive-intransitive sentences, case markers play an important role according to the type of situation of the paired verb.

Some sentences that can be used as examples to be analyzed are in the following sentences.

- (3) 庭には大きな樫の木がはえていた。
niwa ni wa ookina kashi no ki ga haete ita.
halaman di Top besar pohon Poss pohon Nom tumbuh
'Di halaman tumbuh pohon Kashi yang besar.' 'In the yard grows a big Kashi tree.'
- (4) 老人は庭に草花を生やした。
Roujin wa niwa ni kusabana o hiyashita
Orang tua Top taman di bunga rumput Ak memelihara
'Orang tua telah memelihara bunga rumput di taman.' 'Parents have raised grass flowers in the garden.'
- (5) その数も増えているようだった。
sono kazu mo fuete iru you datta.
itu jumlah juga **bertambah** sepertinya
'Jumlah mobilnyapun tampaknya semakin banyak (bertambah).'
'The number of cars seems to be increasing too.'
- (6) 彼は貯金を一千万円に増やした。
kare wa chokin o issenman yen ni fuyashita
dia Top tabungan 10 juta yen dengan menambahkan
'Dia menambah tabungan sebesar 10 juta yen.' 'He increased his savings by 10 million yen.'

The roles in examples (3) and (4) show *ookina kashi no ki* and *kusabana* which are the target roles. The verbs in a sentence (3) *haete iru* (basic verb: *haeru* 'to grow') and in a sentence (5) *fuete iru* (basic verb: *fueru* 'to increase') are verbs that express the process. The subject in this sentence is a general noun that undergoes a process of changing circumstances or conditions.

Intransitive sentences, we can review the roles that exist in the data (4) *hiyashita* (basic verb: *hiyasu*) and (6) *fuyashita* (basic verb: *fuyasu*) which both have the meaning of a change of state verb. The role in the data (4) is *roujin* 'parent' (6) because 'he is a man as the actor role with the particle *wa*, while *kusabana* 'flower grass' and *chokin* 'savings' as the target role with the particle *o*.

In other data, it is more clear for verbs that are part of the cause process verb in intransitive sentences, and can be the answer to the question "What happened to the subject?". In example (3) the *kashi no ki* 'kashi tree' grows; in example (5) *sono kazu* 'that number is increasing.

In the transitive sentence, it has the meaning [event] CAUSE [y of x BECOME[y of x BE BURNED], namely 'Fire caused Ade's house to burn'. Meanwhile, intransitive sentences have the meaning [y of x BECOME[y of x BE BURNED], namely, 'Ade's house is on fire.

Another example of the verb *tarete ita* (base verb: *tareru* 'to dangle') is below.

(7) 日の丸の旗はだらんと下に垂れていた。

hi no maru no hata wa daran to shita ni tarete ita

matahari terbit Poss bendera Top bawah ke menjuntai

'Bendera matahari terbit (negara Jepang) menjuntai.' **The rising sun flag (of Japan) is dangling.'**

The dominant type in the intransitive sentence above is the actor's role = the target role of ga, while the transitive sentence has the type of actor role ga and the target role o. Or in Japanese sentence patterns according to the pattern:



Other examples of this type of verb are *yuremasu* 'to shake' - *yurashimasu* 'to shake'; *tokemasu* 'to melt' - *tokashimasu* to thaw; *kiemasu* 'disappear/die' - *kesu* 'disappear/turn off'.

The meaning of displacement contained in the pair verbs *tobimasu* 'to fly' and *tobemasu* 'to float'; *katamukimasu* 'tilt' and *katamukemasu* 'tilt'; *shizumimasu* 'to sink' and *shizumemasu* 'to sink' can be seen in the following sentence data.

(8) 遠くの空に飛行船が浮かんでいた。

tooku no sora ni hikousen ga ukande ita (basic verb: *ukabu*)

sana Gen langit di balon udara Nom terbang

'Balon udara terbang di langit sana.'

'The hot air balloon is flying in the sky

over there.'

(9) 漁師は湖に船を浮かべた。

Ryoushi wa mizuumi ni fune o ukabeta (basic verb: *ukaberu*)

nelayan Top danau di kapal Ak mengapungkan

'Nelayan mengapungkan kapal di danau.' **'Fishermen float boats on the lake.'**

- (10) 台風で電柱が道路側に傾いた。
taifuu de denchuu ga douro gawa ni katamuita.
 angin karena tiang listrik Nom jalan arah ke miring
 'Karena angin tiang listrik telah miring ke arah jalan.'
'Because the wind power pole has tilted towards the road.'
- (11) あまりにびっくりして、手に持っていた紅茶のカップを傾けた。
amari bikkuri shite, te ni motte ita koucha no kappu o katamuketa.
 Sangking kaget, tangan di dipegang teh Poss cangkir Ak memiringkan
 'Karena kaget, cangkir teh yang kupegang miring.' **'Out of shock, the teacup I was holding tilted.'**
- (12) 右手には雑木林がつづいた。
Migite ni wa zoukibayashi ga tsuzuita
 sebelah kanan di Top hutan Nom berlanjut
 'Di sebelah kanannya membentang hutan.' **'To his right stretches a forest.'**
- (13) ...何度も何度も(私は)それをつづけた。
nan domo nan domo watashi wa sore o tsuzuketa
 berkali-kali aku Top hal itu Ak melanjutkan
 'Terus-menerus aku lakukan hal itu.' **'I keep doing that.'**

Sentences (8), (10), and (12) are intransitive sentences that have the following pattern.

対象	ガ	<なる>	(intransitive sentence)
<i>taishou</i>	<i>ga</i>	<i>(naru)</i>	
target role	Nom	(BE MOVE)	

It's just that in (8) there are those who act as locative nouns, namely *tooku no sora* 'the sky that is there with the *ni* particle, and in (12) the locative noun, *migi te* 'right side' with the *ni wa* particle. Next in (9), (11), and (13) are transitive sentences that have the following pattern:

動作主	ガ	対象	ヲ	<する>	(transitive sentence)
<i>dousashu</i>	<i>ga</i>	<i>taishou</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>(suru)</i>	
doer	Nom	target role	Ak	(MAKE A MOVE)	

In sentence (11) the transitive verb of the word *muketa* 'tilt', in its meaning remains unchanged, only because there is a clause stating the reason for 'gen'in' which is unintentional, the meaning of the transitive verb appears intransitively.

Meaningful paired verbs are verbs that appear as a result of changes in circumstances at the target due to the actions of the agent (agent). This verb is tried to be analyzed based on the data obtained by using the lexical concept structure. The data of paired verbs that can be analyzed are as follows.

- Verb oru [transitive] - oreru [intransitive] (break; break)

(14) 足が折れた。
ashi ga oreta
 kaki Nom patah
 'kakinya patah.' **'His leg is broken.'**

(15) 彼は階段でつまずいて足を折る。
kare wa kaidan de tsumazuite ashi o oru
 dia top tangga di terpeleset kaki Ak mematahkan
 'Karena ia terpeleset di tangga, mematahkan tulang kakinya.'
'Because he slipped on the stairs, breaking his leg.'

Examples (14) and (15) which use the pair verb *jita* orimasu 'breaking' - oreimasu 'patah' have a target role and a perpetrator role that can be patterned as follows,

Intransitive : (14) [thing/bone] ga/wa oreimasu

1

Transitive : (15) [person/ living being] ga/wa (reason), [thing/bone] o orimasu

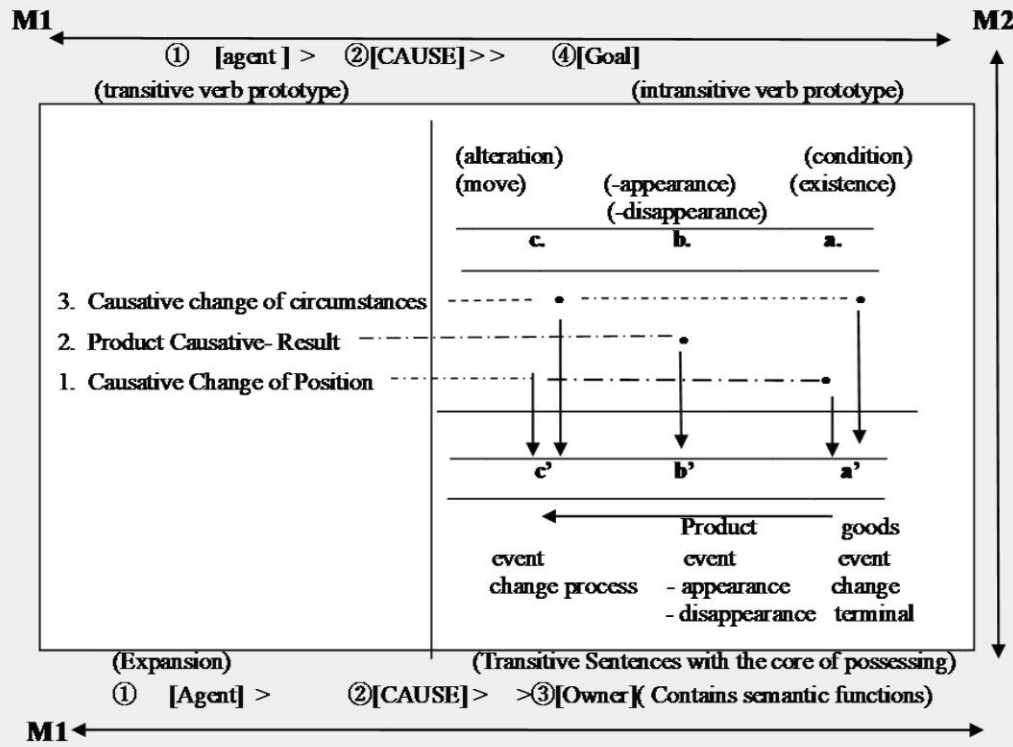
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5 Closing

Motivation1 (M1) is a horizontal line, where the position of the "perpetrator's role", the causal role, and the target role are at the level of the line. While (M2) is a vertical line, which gives the position. ownership role. A transitive sentence with a causative verb type moves to the right to become an intransitive sentence.

Table 3. The Relationship between Motivation 1 (M1), Motivation 2 (M2) and Semantic Role



The relationship between paired verbs and the motivation of the role in the meaning of the sentence can be seen in the example verbs below.

Table 4. Examples of transitive-intransitive paired verbs

Causative Change Verbs	Intransitive Verbs	Possession Transitive Verbs
1 : 欠きます <i>kakimasu</i> 'mengurangi'	a1 : 注意力に欠けます <i>chuiiryoku ni kakemasu</i> 'kurang konsentrasi'	a'1 : 注意力を欠きます <i>chuiiryoku o kakimasu</i> 'mengurangi konsentrasi'
3 : 折ります <i>orimasu</i> 'patah'	a3 : 骨が折れます <i>hone ga oremasu</i> 'tulang patah'	a'3 : 骨を折ります <i>hone o orimasu</i> 'mematahkan tulang'
2 : なくします <i>nakushimasu</i> 'menghilangkan'	b2 : 財布が無くなります <i>saifu ga nakunarimasu</i> 'dompet hilang'	b'2 : 財布をなくします <i>saifu o nakushimasu</i> 'menghilangkan dompet'
1 : 流します <i>nagashimasu</i> 'mengalirkan'	c1 : 汚水が流れます <i>osui ga nagaremasu</i> 'air kotor mengalir'	c'1 : 汚水を流します <i>osui o nagashimasu</i> 'mengalirkan air kotor'
3 : 深めます <i>fukamemasu</i> 'memperdalam'	c3 : 謎が深まります <i>nazo ga fukamarimasu</i> 'teka-teki makin mendalam'	c'3 : 理解を深めます <i>rikai o fukamemasu</i> 'memperdalam pengertian'

Explanations for table 3. include examples of paired verbs Jita in table 4.

1~3 shows transitive verbs with the type of causative change; a~c shows insight into intransitive verbs; a1, a3, b2, c1, c3 intransitive verbs that can be paired with transitive verbs; a'~c' denotes insightful possession transitive verbs; a'1, a'3, b'2, c'1, c'3 are transitive verbs with intransitive meaning. M1 () is motivation 1 of transitive verbs, M2 () is motivation 2 which gives meaning to ownership or role of place. Paired verbs in the table. 4. This is an example that in essence can provide a clear picture of the close relationship between M1 and M2, so that the relationship between the two can be described in terms of the high and low need for indicating the syntactic structure of the event that causes it.

Transitive sentences that have a causative type of verb have meaning: (1. change of state; 2. product-product; 3. change of position). This is closely related horizontally (M1) with intransitive sentences (1. displacement; 2. appearance/disappearance; 3. existence). From the intransitive sentence, there is a verb that is closely related vertically (M2) with ownership as its semantic meaning.

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