# Japanese And Indonesian Causative Contrastive Analysis

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## Abstract

*This research aims to describe the causative similarities and differences in Japanese and Indonesia in terms of their types, formation, and matching process as an effort to improve the quality of Japanese education. The description of the causative types refers to the sorting based on Shibatani (1976) and Cormie (1989), namely lexical causative, morphological causative, and analytical causative. The formation was seen from the original sentence whether the sentence is verbal, nominal, or adjective. Matching process was done from the Japanese to Indonesian causative through the matching technique.*

*The data analysis result shows that in Japanese there are only two types of causative, they are lexical and morphological causative which is marked by the suffix –seru or –saseru attached to the tip of the verb called shieki. Meanwhile, in Indonesian there are three types of causative, they are lexical, morphological, and analytical causative. Japanese causative is closer and appropriately matched into Indonesian analytical causative, because the elements of cause and effect are clearly displayed.*

## A. Introduction

Causative sentence (*shieki*) is a quite complex material for foreigners who learn Japanese, including Indonesians. It is proven by the many mistakes made by Japanese learners (Sutedi, et al., 2019:1). The difficulty generally concerns the translations of the meanings contained therein into the Indonesian causative. Even though, in Indonesian there are also causative sentences, their type and formation are different.

In general, there are three types of causative, namely lexical causative, morphological causative, and analytical causative (Sibati, 1976 & Comrie, 1989). Are in Indonesian and Japanese has these all three kind of causative? This is one of the objectives of this research. In terms of its formation, Japanese causative is only formed by verbs, transitive, intransitive, and also ditransitive (Nitta, et al., 2011). While, Indonesian causative can be formed by adjective sentences as well as nominal sentences, in addition to verbs sentences (Mulyadi, 2004 & Winiarti, 2009). This relates to the process of forming a causative sentence in the two languages that will be compared in this study. In terms of meaning, Japanese causative is often said to have six types of meanings, namely: (a) shiji 'suggestion', (b) meirei 'command', (c) kyousei 'compulsion', (d) kyouka 'permission', (e) houchi 'disengagement', (f) sekinin 'responsibility', and (g) yuuhatsu 'causes' (Ichikawa, et al., 2010: 144). Meanwhile, does Indonesian also have a separation of meanings like in Japanese? This is also one of the problems raised in this study. For this reason, this study also focuses on the effort to match the meanings of Japanese causative sentence into Indonesian causative sentence. For instance, whether

Japanese causative sentence which means 'suggestion' can be matched into Indonesian causative which uses the verb 'suggestion' or not? And etc.

## B. Theoretical Framework

Many experts said that causative is a situation that includes two events, between caused event and causing event (Shibatani, 1976: 1), or in the form of a synthesis of two micro situations which reflect the components of cause and effect (Comrie, 1983: 158). Based on the typology, causative can be divided into morphological and syntactic / analytical, and semantic / lexical causative (Comrie, 1983).

Morphological causative is a causative relation between the causative predicate and the non-causative predicate shown by morphological markers. Analytical causative is a causative which contains two different predicates in expressing cause and effect idea. Lexical causative is a causative which is the relation between the idea of cause and effect which inclusively exists in the same predicate.

In Japanese, the term of causative is called *shieki*, Nitta, et al. (2011:257) provides a definition of *shieki*, which is a form of verb which states that subject (in the form of a human or other noun that is not originally in the active sentence) causes (affects) the occurrence of an activity or event contained in the active sentence. The verb which becomes the predicate is marked with the suffix –*seru* or –sa*seru*. It seems clear that in Japanese whose name is shieki or causative related to verbs, the verb form has the suffix –*seru* or –sa*seru*, the existence of arguments that fight as causes, the existence of arguments that act as actors or experience in an event. In terms of its form, Japanese causative is morphological causative.

In Indonesian, the limit of causative is quite broad, according to Kridalaksana (2008: 113) are: *concerned with actions (verbs) that cause a situation or event/ bersangkutan dengan perbuatan (verba) yang menyebabkan suatu keadaan atau kejadian.* This limitation also implies that causative predicate in Indonesian is a verb; in terms of meaning it means to cause a state or *event*. In terms of meaning, it is still too broad, as the meaning of '*to cause something*' is not only causative, but there are also transitive verbs in Indonesian which have the meaning to cause or cause something. This limitation can indeed accommodate lexical causative.

## C. Research Methods

The causative comparison of Japanese and Indonesian could be carried out through contrastive analysis by referring to the theory of Shibatani (1976) and Cormie (1989). For this reason, in this study the researcher contrasted the Japanese and Indonesian causative in terms of the types, formation, and their meanings. Type related to the presence or absence of the three causative types (lexical, morphological, and analytical) in the two languages. Formation related to what sentence the original sentence was, and meaning related to how to match the Japanese causative meaning into Indonesian through equivalent techniques (translation).

## D. Result and Discussion

The results of data analysis on the types, formation, and causative matching of Japanese and Indonesian are known as follows.

1. <u>Types of Japanese and Indonesian Causative</u>

In terms of the types, there are only two types of causative in Japanese, namely lexical and morphological causative which is marked by the suffix –*seru* or –sa*seru* on the tip of the verb, there is no analytical causative found. There are three types of causative in Indonesian, namely *lexical, morphological* and *analytical causative.*

## I. Lexical Causative

The following is an example of a lexical causative in Japanese where the predicate uses the verb korosu 'to kill' and the verb okosu 'to wake up'.

(1)     Tarou ga hannin wo koroshita. ➡ korosu 'kills'
        'Taro kills villain.'

(2)     Tarou wa otousan wo okoshita.➡ okosu 'wakes up'
        'Tarou wakes father up.'

        The example above is a lexical causative in Japanese which is expressed by verb *korosu 'to kill'* and verb *okosu 'to wake up'*. The cause and effect factors are contained in the verb, Taro who kills that villain will give an effect that villain would die. Likewise, Taro who waking his father up, his father would get up as a result. This kind of causative would be found in various languages including Indonesian.

(3)     Ali membunuh penjahat iru.
        Ali <u>kills</u> the villain.

(4)     Ali membangunkan ayah.
        Ali <u>wakes</u> father up.

        The verb above is the same as the verb used in Japanese sentence like in examples (1) and (2) are considered as lexical causative. Therefore, the causative reflections would be owned by various languages as long as the verbs exist.

## II. Morphological Causative

Morphological causative also exist in Japanese, which is expressed by verbs with the suffix *-seru* or *-saseru*. The following is some example of morphological causative in Japanese.

(5)     Ani wa otouto wo <u>naka-seta</u>. ➔ naka*seru* 'made cry'
        'Brother <u>made</u> sister <u>cry</u>.'

(6)     Sensei wa gakusei ni repooto wo <u>kaka-seru</u>. ➔*kakaseru 'ordered to write'*
        'The lecturer ordered students to write reports.'

(7)     Haha ga kodomo ni ninjin wo tabe-*saseru*. ➔ tabe*saseru* 'ordered to eat'
        'mother ordered the children to eat carrots.'

(8)     Sensei ga seito ni kokuban no hou wo mi-*saseru*.➔ mi*saseru* 'ordered to look'
        'The teacher ordered the students to look at the blackboard.'

The causative verb naka-seru (5) comes from the intransitive verb naku 'to cry'; the verb *kaka-seru* (6) comes from the transitive verb *kaku 'to write'*; the verb *tabe-saseru* (7) comes from the transitive verb *taberu 'to eat'*; and the verb *mi-saseru* (8) comes from the transitive verb *miru 'to see'*. The meaning of the verb after being used as a causative form contains the meaning of 'to order, to make, to cause' someone to do the verb. For example, in sentence (5) implies that '*brother is causing sister to cry*'; in sentence (6) contains the meaning that '*the lecturer is causing the students to write a final report*'; in example (7) the meaning is '*mother makes children to eat carrots*' is either persuaded, forced, or ordered, and so on.

        Morphological causative in Indonesian are expressed with various affixes, so they appear to be productive in Indonesian. Only one type of affixes is used as causative expression, they are the suffix *-seru* or *-saseru*. It also only follows verbs, it cannot be used with any other categories except the verb.

(9)     Amir <u>mem-buka</u> pintu. (meng-)
        Amir <u>opens</u> the door

(10)    Dony <u>me-merah-kan</u> rambutnya. (meng-|-kan)
        Dony <u>bleached</u> his hair

(11)    Pembantu <u>mem-basah-i</u> lantai kamar. (meng-|-i)
        The <u>maid wets</u> the room floor

(12)    Hakim <u>memper-panjang</u> masa hukumannya. (memper-)
        The judge <u>extends</u> his sentence.

In some of the examples of Indonesian morphological causative above, there are elements of cause and effect. In example (9) the part of [Amir opens the door] is the cause, while the effect part, [the door becomes open], is not displayed explicitly. In example (10), [Dony bleached his hair] is the cause part, while the effect part [Dony's hair turns red] is not shown. In example (11), [the maid wets the room floor] is the cause part, while the effect part [the room floor gets wet] is also not shown. Likewise, with example (12) after [the judge extended the sentence], as a result [the sentence becomes longer]. The affixes used to express the causative form in the example previously are meng-V, meng-V-kan, meng-V-I, and memper-V. There are many other causative examples in Indonesian which use different affixes.

## III. Analytical Causative

This type of causative was not found in Japanese, but mostly in Indonesian. Analytical causative is a causative which expressed by using two verbs, one which states the cause and the other expresses the effect. The verbs which states the cause are actually analytical causative verbs, including verbs make, order, cause, result and etc. In other words, analytical causative consists of two verbs which functions as predicate I and predicate II. The examples of analytical causative in Indonesian are as follows.

(13)    Reni <u>membuatku</u> <u>jadi sedih</u>.
        Reni <u>made</u> me <u>so</u> <u>sad</u>

(14)    Direktur <u>menyuruh</u> sekretaris <u>menghadiri</u> rapat pleno.
        The director <u>ordered</u> the secretary <u>to attend</u> the plenary meeting

(15)    Ali <u>menyebabkan</u> pengamen itu <u>pergi</u>.
        Ali <u>caused</u> the busker <u>to leave</u>

(16)    Pembantu <u>menyebabkan</u> burung itu <u>mati</u>.
        The maid <u>caused</u> the bird <u>to die</u>

The four examples of analytical causative in Indonesian as mentioned previously contain elements of cause and effect. In example (13) [I become so sad] is the result, while [Reni made me] is the cause part. In example (14) [the director ordered the secretary] is the cause, while [the secretary attend the plenary meeting] is part of the result. In example (15) [Ali caused the busker] is the cause, while [the busker leaves] is the result. In example (16) [the maid causes] is the cause, while [the bird died] is the effect part.

  This type of analytical causative is often used in Indonesian; however, its productivity is under morphological causative. In Japanese, this type of causative is not found, because Japanese causative is only having morphological causative.

  Based on the description above, it can be concluded that in terms of the type, there are only two types of causative in Japanese, they are lexical and morphological causative, which is marked by the suffix -*seru* or -*saseru* attached on the verb, and there is no analytical causative. There are three types of causative in Indonesian, they are lexical, morphological, and analytical causative.

## 2.        The Causative Formation in Japanese and Indonesian

In terms of its formation, Japanese causative are only formed by verb, both transitive, intransitive, and ditransitive. Meanwhile, Indonesian causative can be formed not only by verb but also by adjective, even noun. This happens because in Indonesian, there are affixes that can form causative verb, either by the verb itself, or by adjective or noun.

(17)    Otouto ga naita. (intransitive)
FN1-GA   Pred.
'Adik menangis'
'little sister cries.'

(18)    Gakusei ga repooto wo <u>kaku</u>. (transitive)
FN1-GA   FN2-WO  Pred.
'Mahasiswa <u>menulis</u> laporan'
'students write reports'

(19)    Tarou ga Hanako ni purezento wo <u>ageta</u>. (ditransitive)
FN1-GA FN2-NI   FN3-WO    Pred.
'Taro memberi Hanako sebuah kado'
'Taro <u>gives</u> Hanako a present.'

Those three verbal sentences in Japanese as in the example above are active sentences. The example (17) is an intransitive sentence with only one argument (FN1), the example (18) is a transitive sentence with two arguments (FN1 and FN2), and the example (19) is a ditransitive with three arguments (FN1, FN2, and FN3). The meaning of three example above, they are (17) little sister cries; (18) students write reports; and (19) Taro gives Hanako a present. All those three examples are an act which is done by the subject.

If those three examples mentioned previously changed into a causative sentence, they would be like the sentences as follow.

(1) (20)    Ani wa  otouto wo  <u>nakaseta</u>. (←17)
FN2-WA FN1-WO   Pred.
'Kakak <u>membuat</u> adik <u>menangis</u>.'
'Big brother <u>made</u> little sister <u>cries</u>'

(21)    Sensei wa  gakusei ni repooto wo  kakaseta. (←18)
FN3-WA  FN1-NI   FN2-WO   Pred.
'Dosen <u>menyuruh</u> mahasiswa <u>menulis</u> laporan.'
'The lecturer <u>ordered</u> students <u>to write</u> reports'

(2) (22)    Haha wa Tarou ni  Hanako ni purezento wo <u>agesaseta</u>. (←19)
FN4-WA  FN1-GA FN2-NI   FN3-WO    Pred.
'Ibu <u>menyuruh</u> Taro <u>memberi</u> kado pada Hanako.'
'Mother <u>asked</u> Taro <u>to give</u> a present to Hanako'

From the examples above, it can be seen that Japanese causative can be formed by intransitive, transitive, and even ditransitive sentences. Some of Japanese causative can be seen clearly from the examples above, if compared to the original sentence which has been added new argument which is not come from the original sentence. The new argument is placed as a subject or actor which makes the active sentence subject do or experience something.
The formation of causative sentence in Indonesian can be seen in the following examples.

(23)     Ayah <u>bangun.</u> (intransitive)
         Father wakes up.

    a.  Ibu <u>membangunkan</u> ayah. (morphological causative)
       Mother wake father up.

    b.  Ibu membuat ayah bangun. (analytical causative)
    Mother makes father wake up.

(24)     Mahasiswa <u>menulis</u> laporan akhir. (transitive)
         Students write the final report

    a.  *Dosen <u>mempertuliskan</u> mahasiswa laporan.
       The lecturer asked students to write report.

    b.  Dosen <u>membuat</u> mahasiswa menulis laporan akhir. (analytical causative)
       The lecturer makes students write report

(25)     Rosi <u>memberikan</u> roti pada pengamen itu. (ditransitive)
         Rose gives bread to the busker

    a.  *Ibu <u>memberikan</u> Rosi roti pada pengemis. (morphological causative)
       Mother gave the bread to Rosi to be given to the busker.

    b.  Ibu <u>membuat</u> Rosi memberikan roti pada pengemis itu. (analytical causative)
       Mother makes Rosi gives the bread to the beggar.

It can be seen from the example mentioned previously that every verbal sentence in Indonesian, both transitive and intransitive or ditransitive can be converted into a causative sentence. However, not only into one type of causative but also into two types, for example (23), the example (23a) can be converted into morphological causative, and the example (23b) can be converted into analytical causative, but the remains cannot. The example (24) and (25) cannot be classified as morphological causative, however both of them can be classified as analytical causative. This stated that analytical causative had more opportunity to deliver causative meaning than any other sentences. Look at the following example.

(26)     Celana ini besar. →kecil (adjective)
         These pants are big. → small

    a.  Yani akan <u>memperkecil</u> celana ini. (morphological)
       Yani will shrink these pants

    b.  Yani akan <u>mengecilkan</u> celana itu. (morphological)
       Yani will shrink these pants

    c.  Yani akan <u>mengecili</u> celana itu. (morphological)
       Yani will shrink these pants

    d.  Yani akan <u>membuat</u> celana ini menjadi kecil. (analytical)
       Yani will makes these pants small

    e.  Ibu <u>membuat </u>Yani <u>memperkecil</u> celana ini. (original causative)
       Mother makes Yani shrinking these pants.

(27)     Ibunya adalah seorang <u>budak</u>. (noun)
         His mother is a slave
    a.  Penguasa ini telah <u>memperbudak</u> ibunya. (morphological)
       This sovereign has enslaved his mother
    b.  Penguasa itu <u>membuat</u> ibunya <u>menjadi budak</u>. (analytical)
       This sovereign makes his mother become a slave

It seems clear from the example above that the morphological causative in Japanese can be used on adjectives and even nouns. It means adjectives or nominal sentences in Indonesian can be causative either morphological or analytical.

The example (26), which is derives from adjective 'kecil/small', can be changed morphologically into three types, they are the example (27a), (27b), and (27c). Is this a causative in Indonesian? If the verbs are the original verbs (without affixes) then this can be compared to the lexical causative, however since this is the result of affixation, so it cannot be classified as a lexical causative. If we used the theory of cause and effect, then it can be classified as morphological causative. As the researcher mentioned previously that even the verb '*makan/eat*' has the cause and effect, such as '*nasi menjadi habis*'. This kind of sentence are not classified as a causative in Japanese. This example would be discussed in the next section.

However, the weak point is not all nouns can be formed into causative. The example words *memperistri, mempersuami, memperkuda* are often used, but there are no words like *\*memperbuku, \*mempermobil* and etc. We would compare this with the example in Japanese as follows.

(28)    Kono zubon wa <u>ookii (chiisai).</u> (adjective sentence)
        'Celana ini besar (kecil).'
        'these pants are big (small)

(29)    Onee san wa kono zubon wo <u>chiisaku suru</u>. (transitive)
        'Kakak akan <u>memperkecil/mengecilkan</u> celana ini.'
        'Big brother will shrink these pants'

(30)    Haha wa onee san ni kono zubon wo <u>chiisaku saseru</u>. (causative)
        'Ibu <u>membuat</u> kakak <u>memperkecil</u> celana ini.'
        'Mother makes big brother shrinking these pants'

In Japanese, adjective sentence (28) can be converted into a verb sentence by adding the verb *-suru* 'do' next to its adjective, the suffix *-i* is changed to *-ku* and then added with *-suru*, so that it becomes *chiisaku suru* 'shrinking'. Automatically, the sentence pattern changed become transitive verb sentence. So, the word *chiisaku-suru* in Japanese which corresponds to the word 'small/shrink' which in Indonesian is considered a transitive verb. The causative sentence in Japanese is in example (30) where the verb is added by suffix *-seru*, change becomes chiisaku *saseru* '*menyuruh memperkecil*'. This is what causative means, or in Japanese is called shieki which has cause and effect elements, and the verb is marked by adding the suffix *-seru* or *-saseru*.

It can be concluded that in terms of its formation, causative sentences in Japanese is only formed by verbal sentence, both transitive, intransitive, and ditransitive. Meanwhile, causative sentences in Indonesian can be formed not only by verbal sentences, but also by adjective sentences and even nominal sentences. This happens because in Indonesian there are some affixes that can form a causative verb, either by the verb itself, or adjective, and even noun, even though there is something on it which is not in line with Japanese causative. For example, '*memperkecil*' in Japanese is not a causative, but only a common transitive.

## 3.    Matching the Meaning of Japanese Causative to Indonesian

The matching of Japanese causative sentences (morphological) into Indonesian generally tend to be analytical. If there is even a small part that can be matched with the morphological causative in Indonesian, it is only limited to certain verbs. The matching result of meanings in Japanese into analytical causative in Indonesian are known as follows.

### I. Japanese causative which means paksaan/ compulsion (kyousei)

(31)    Haha oya wa, iyagaru kodomo ni nigai kusuri wo noma-seta. (Takami, 2011: 128)

  a.    'Ibu memaksa minum obat yang pahit pada anaknya yang tidak mau.'
        'Mother forced her child, who did not want to take a bitter medicine, to take it.

   b.   'Ibu menyuruh minum obat yang pahit pada anaknya yang tidak mau.'
'Mother asked her child, who did not want to take a bitter medicine, to take it.

   c.   'Ibu memaksa anaknya untuk minum obat yang pahit, meskipun tidak disukainya.'
'Mother forced her child to take a bitter medicine, even though she did not like it.

The context of the example (31) is that the child does not want to take any medicine by adding the word iyagaru *'don't want/hate'*. Then, the word nigai *'bitter'* used to mark that the medicine has a bitter taste. The mother thinks that for the sake of her child's health, then the child must take the medicine, despite the bitter taste. Therefore, the most appropriate matching is in sentence (31a). The interpretation of sentence (31b) in Indonesian can be different with Japanese context, the sentence 'mother asked' in Indonesian can be assumed as a common instruction or request, so the child could have not done the instruction or the request. Whereas, in the Japanese context, that is not a common instruction but forcing that whatever happened the child must to take that bitter medicine. The example of (31c) is more logical in Indonesian, but the sentence changes to be longer, and seem far from the original Japanese text version. From the example data (31) causative in Japanese which has a meaning *'forcing'* indeed matched with analytical causative in Indonesian which used the word *'memaksa (forcing)'*

(32)      Joushi wa, shinnyuushain ni muriyari osake wo nomaseta. (Takami, 2011: 129)

   a.   'Atasan, memaksa minum sake pada karyawan baru.'
'Boss, forced the new employee, to drink sake'

   b.   'Atasan menyuruh minum sake secara paksa pada karyawan barunya.'
'Boss asked the new employee to drink sake by force'

   c.   'Atasan memaksa karyawan barunya untuk minum sake.'
'Boss forced the new employee to drink sake'

The example (32) is causative sentence in Japanese which has meaning *'paksaan/forcing' (kyousei)*. The context of those examples is 'the boss forced his/her employee to drink sake', and 'the new employee did not like it or maybe did not want to drink, or maybe the new employee was just feeling embarrassed. The matching of causative in Japanese into Indonesian through the example (32a), (32b), and (32c) are all acceptable. Whereas the two previous example (32a) and (32b) are not acceptable. All those three sentences are acceptable since there is the verb *'memaksa/force'* as a predicate or as an adverb *'secara paksa/by force'* which accompany the word *'menyuruh/ask'*. Thus, causative sentence in Japanese which has a meaning *'paksaan/force'* can be matched with the verb *'menyuruh/ask …. secara paksa/*by force' in Indonesian. Therefore, the example (32b) and (32 is also can be acceptable if it is accompanied by adverb *'secara paksa/by force'*.

Thus, the causative sentence in Japanese which has a meaning 'paksaan/force' (kyousei) could be matched into analytical causative in Indonesian by using the word 'memaksa untuk V/forced + to infinitive verb' or 'menyuruh V secara paksa/ asked + to infinitive verb + adverb by force'

## II.   The causative in Japanese which has a meaning 'ask/instruct' (Shiji)

(33)      Buchou wa buka wo betonamu e shucchou sasemashita.
        (https://www.tomojuku. com/blog/shieki/shieki-hounin/)

   a.   'Manajer <u>memeritah</u> pergi ke Vietnam pada bawahanya.'
The manager instructed the employee to go to Vietnam

   b.   'Manajer <u>menuruh pergi ke</u> Vietnam pada bawahannya,'
'Manager asked the employee to go to Vietnam

It can be seen from the example (33) that causative in Japanese which has a meaning instruction can be matched with analytical causative by using the word *'memerintah/*instruct atau *menyuruh/ask'*. The

word *'memerintah/instruct'* is more formal than *'menyuruh/ask'*, however if we see the context in example (33) is acceptable since it is about a business between his/her manager and the employee. Compare with this following example.

(34)    Haha-oya wa, kodomo ni yuuhan mae niwa asobi kara kaeraseta. (Takami, 2011: 130)

    a.    'Ibu pada anaknya <u>menyuruh pulang</u> dari kegiatan bermain sebelum waktu makan malam.'
        'Mother asked her child to go home before dinner time'

    b.    ?'Ibu pada anaknya <u>memerintah pulang</u> dari kegiatan bermain sebelum waktu makan malam.'
        ?'Mother instructed his child to go home before dinner time'

(35)    Sensei wa, gakusei ni nenmatsu no repooto wo <u>kakaseta</u>. (Takami, 2011: 130)

    a.    '<u>Dosen menyuruh menulis</u> laporan akhir tahun pada mahasiswa.'
        'The lecturer asked the students to write a final report'

    b.    ?'<u>Dosen memerintah menulis</u> laporan akhir tahu pada mahasiswa.'
        ?'The lecturer instructed the students to write a final report'

(36)    Isha wa, kanja ni asa-hiru-ban to san-kai taion wo <u>hakaraseta</u>. (Takami, 2011: 130)

    a.    'Dokter *menyuruh* pasennya untuk mengukur suhu badannya pagi, siang, dan malam sebanyak 3 kali.'
        'Doctor asked his/her patient to check the body temperature 3 times a day, at morning, at noon, and at night

    b.    ?'Dokter *memerintah* pasennya untuk <u>mengukur</u> suhu badannya pagi, siang, dan malam sebanyak 3 kali.'
        ?'Doctor instructed the patient to check the body temperature 3 times a day, at morning, at noon, and at night.

The word *'memerintah'* in example (b) is not exact and unusual to use. The word 'memerintah' in Indonesian is generally used by government, commandos, institutional supervisor, and so on, whereas as individually it is uncommon. However, the meaning still can be understood.

(37)    Shachou wa hisshi ni taipu wo ut-aseta.  (Sunagawa, dkk., 1998: 129)
    a.    'Direktur menyuruh mengetik pada sekretaris.'
        'The director asked to type to the secretary'

    b.    ?'Direktur memerintah mengetik pada sekretaris.'
        ?'The director instructed to type to the secretary'

The example (37) is also the same as (36), because the one who were instructed is a secretary whose daily job is typing, and then the word *'memerintah'* is not the right one. It can be concluded from the example above that Japanese causative which has meaning *menyuruh*/ask' is more proper to be matched with Indonesian analytical causative which use the word *'menyuruh*/ask' if it is in a non-formal situation. Therefore, the Japanese causative sentence which means *menyuruh/perintah* (shiji) can be converted into analytical causative by using the word *'menyuruh untuk* V' for non-formal situation, or *'memerintah* V' for formal situation.

### III.    The Japanese causative which has meaning allow (kyouka) and let (hounin)

The third meaning of causative is *'mengizinkan/allow'* (*kyouka*) or *'pembiarankan/let' (hounin)*. This type is assumed to be the closest matching with analytical causative which use the word *'mengizinkan'* or *'membiarkan'*. The following are the examples:

(38)    (Kodomo ga gemu wo shitai to ittara), watashi wa kodomo ni geemu wo <u>sasemasu</u>.

    a.   '(Karena anak bilang ingin main game), saya membiarkan anak untuk main game.'
        '(Because the child said he/she wants to play the game), I let the child to play the game.'

    b.   '(Karena anak bilang ingin main game), saya mengizinkan anak untuk main game.'
        '(Because the child said he/she wants to play the game), I allow the child to play the game.'

(39)    Sonna ni osake wo nomitai nonara, ippai dake nomasete agemasu. (Takami, 2011: 130)

    a.   'Kalau memang ingin minum sake seperti itu, biarkan minum satu gelas.'
        'If you want to drink sake like that, let yourself drink a glass.'

    b.   'Kalau memang ingin minum sake seperti itu, izinkan minum satu gelas saja.'

    c.   'If you want to drink sake like that, allow yourself to drink only one glass.'

(40)    Haha oya wa resutoran de kodomo ni kibou doori, sukina hanbaagu <u>tabesaseta</u>. (Takami, 2011: 130)

    a.   'Ibu di restoran pada anaknya membiarkan <u>makan hanburger kesukaannya</u>.'
        'Mother in the restaurant let her child to eat hamburger.'

    b.   'Ibu di restoran pada <u>anaknya mengizinkan</u> <u>makan hanburger kesukaannya</u>.'
        'Mother in the restaurant allowed her child to eat hamburger.'

(41)    Watashi no iken ni tsuite no hanron wa, iitai hito niwa iwasete okimasu.

    a.   'Yang menentang pendapat saya, saya <u>membiarkan mengutarakannya</u> pada orang yang mau berbicara.'
        'The person who opposes my opinion, I let the person who would talk to speak up.'

    b.   'Yang <u>menentang</u> pendapat saya, saya *izinkan* <u>mengutarakannya</u> pada orang yang <u>mau berbicara.</u>'
        'The person who opposes my opinion, I allow the person who would talk to speak up.'

In the example (38), (39), (40), and (41), the causative in Japanese which has meaning '*membiarkan*' or '*mengizinkan*' can be directly matched with analytical causative in Indonesian which use the word *mengizinkan* and *membiarkan*. In Indonesian the word *membiarkan* and *mengizinkan* have a different atmosphere. In terms of its formality, the word *mengizinkan* is more formal than the word *membiarkan*, so it is more widely used in business situation between supervisor and the employee. While, the word membiarkan is more familiar and non-formal, so it is more used among society in daily activity.

If we look at the meaning of these two words (*mengizinkan* and *membiarkan*), there is a slight difference. The word *mengizinkan* is used based on willingness of a giver, without any compulsion. Meanwhile, the word '*membiarkan*' do not always mean allow. When someone let another one to do something, it does not mean that he/she agrees. He/she probably do not have any power to prevent it. This also can be seen in Japanese in this following example.

(42)    Chichi wa musuko ni, mou nani wo itte mo muda datta node, sukina youni <u>saseta.</u> (Takami, 2011: 130)

    a.   'Ayah pada anaknya ngomong apapun juga sudah tak berarti lagi, akhirnya <u>membiarkan melakukan keinginannya</u>.'
        'Whatever his father told his son was meaningless anymore, finally He let him to do what he wants.'

    b.   *'Ayah pada anaknya ngomong apapun juga sudah tak berarti lagi, akhirnya mengizinkan <u>melakukan keinginannya</u>.'
        *' Whatever his father told his son was meaningless anymore, finally He allowed him to do what he wants.'

In the example (42) the matching process by using the word *mengizinkan* is not acceptable, because Father has no power anymore to forbid his child. Finally, he only could let his child do whatever he wants to do. It does not mean he agrees of all what his child has done. Therefore, the word *membiarkan* does not always the same as the word *mengizinkan*.

(43)     Shachou wa kyuuryou wo <u>mae-gari-sasete kureta</u>. (Sunagawa, dkk., 1998: 129)

    a.     *'Direktur <u>membiarkan</u> saya <u>untuk meminta</u> gaji duluan.'
       *'Director let me to ask the salary in advance.'

    b.     'Direktur <u>mengizinkan</u> saya untuk <u>meminta gaji duluan</u>.'
       'Director allows me to ask the salary in advance.'

In the example (43), the matching process into the word *membiarkan* is also not acceptable, because it is a formal business. It needs a formal procedure, thus in the end the director would give a decision whether to allow or to forbid. Therefore, the use of *membiarkan* in the context of example (43) is not exact.

From several examples mentioned previously, it can be seen that every Japanese causative which has meaning *membiarkan* and *mengizinkan* can be matched into Indonesian analytical causative which used verb *membiarkan* or *mengizinkan*. The verb *membiarkan* is used in a sentence if it is in informal situation; meanwhile the verb *mengizinkan* is used in a sentence in formal situation. Therefore, the Japanese causative sentence which has a meaning izin/allow (*kyouka*) and *pembiarankan*/let (hounin) can be matched with analytical causative by using the word *menizinkan* untuk V or *membiarkan* V.

## IV.     Japanese causative which has meaning causing (gen-in) orresponsibility (sekinin)

Another Japanese causative meaning is 'menyebabkab/causing' (gen-in) and 'bertanggung jawab/responsible' (sekinin). The word 'menyebabkan' means making someone or something become a certain condition, either become positive, or negative. While, the meaning of the word 'tanggung jawab/responsible' is the speaker or subject think that he/she is the one who become the cause of something happened to be negative. The assumption is that, this type of causative matched with analytical causative which use the verb 'menyebabkan' or 'membuat' in Indonesian.

(44)     Chin san wa joudan wo itte, minna wo <u>warawasemashita</u>.

    a.   'Chin berkelakar, <u>membuat</u> semuanya <u>tertawa</u>.'
      'Chin delivered jokes, makes everyone laugh'

    b.   'Chin berkelakar, <u>menyebabkan</u> semuanya <u>tertawa</u>.'
      'Chin delivered jokes, causes everyone laugh.

(45)     Chin san wa tomodachi no nikki wo yonde, tomodachi wo <u>okorasemashita</u>.

    a.   'Chin membaka buku harian temannya, sehingga <u>membuat</u> temannya itu <u>marah</u>.'
      'Chin burned his friend diary, thus makes his friend angry.'

    b.   'Chin membuka buku harian temannya, sehingga menyebabkan temannya itu <u>marah</u>.'
      'Chin opened his friend diary, thus causes his friend angry.'

In the example (44) and (45), either verb '<u>membuat</u>' or '<u>menyebabkan</u>', both of them can be used to match Japanese sentences into Indonesian. In example (44) Chin makes a joke thus makes or causes everyone laughs. In example (45) Chin read his friend's diary, thus makes or causes his friend angry.

In the following example is still also the Japanese causative matched with the Indonesian verb 'menyebabkan' or 'membuat', even though the Japanese researcher has sorted into causative which has meaning sekinin 'tanggung jawab'. It means the subject regrets to something that happened to

other people, because he/she thinks that it all happened as a result of his guilt, so the regret sense is really strong.

(46)     Watashi wa jibun no fuchuui de, kodomo ni kaze wo <u>hikasete</u> shimatta. (Takami, 2011: 134)

    a. 'Akibat keteledoran saya, <u>membuat</u> anak <u>masuk angin</u>.' 'Because of my carelessness, makes the child catch a cold.

    b. 'Akibat keteledoran saya, <u>menyebabkan</u> anak <u>masuk angin</u>.'
     'Because of my carelessness, causes the child catch a cold.

(47)     Kodomo wo jikou de shin-asete shimatta. (Sunagawa, dkk., 1998: 129)

    a. '<u>Menyebabkan</u> anak meninggal dalam kecelakaan.'
     'Causes the child died in an accident.'

    b. '<u>Menyebabkan</u> anak <u>meninggal</u> dalam kecelakaan.'
     'Causes the child died in an accident.'

(48)     Sono hito wa, okusan wo jiko de shinaseta koto de, nayande iru. (Takami, 2011: 134)

    a. 'Dia menderita karena membuat istrinya meninggal dalam kecelakaan.'
     'He suffered for making his wife died in an accident.'

    b. 'Dia menderita karena menyebabkan istrinya meninggal dalam kecelakaan.'
     'He suffered for causing his wife died in an accident.'

The subject or speaker in these 3 sentences, were feeling responsible or feeling guilty at something that happened to his child, they are 'masuk angin/catch a cold' (46), 'the child died in an accident' (47), and his wife also died in an accident,'(48). Types of Japanese causative in example mentioned previously as it can be seen on a translation (a) and (b) can be matched into analytical causative in Indonesian which uses the verb membuat or menyebabkan. Furongasu ga chikyuu wo odanka sasete iru. (Sunagawa,dkk., 1998:129)

    a. 'Gas fron membuat pemanasan global pada bumi.'
     'Gas front makes global warming on the earth'

    b . 'Gas fron menyebabkan pemanasan global pada bumi.'

    c. 'Gas Front causes global warming on the earth.'

In the previous example, the causative subject is a non-living noun (gas fron), so did with the causes happened in non-living nouns (earth). In this condition, the meaning of *membuat* and *menyebabkan* does not mean the responsibility or regrets, but it is a common phenomenon which usually shown objectively. This type of causative is still can be matched into Indonesian analytical causative which used the verb '*membuat*' or '*menyebabkan*'.
From several examples mentioned previously, It can be concluded the Japanese causative which has meaning '*menyebabkan/causes*' (gen-in) or responsibility can be matched with analytical causative which uses the word *membuat* V or *menyebabkan* V.

## V. Japanese Causative which has meaning 'Convincing' (settoku)

The last Japanese causative meaning is '*membujuk*/persuade' or '*meyakinkan*/ convince' (settoku) someone to do something. Almost there is no equivalent word in Indonesian, because if it is translated into Indonesian, the closest verb is the verb membuat or menyuruh, even though the atmosphere is somewhat different with the verb *perintah/instruction.*

(49)     Tsuma wa, nyousanchi no takai otto ni mainichi 1 rittoru no mizu wo <u>nomaseta</u>. (Takami, 2011: 129)

    a. ?'Istri <u>menyuruh minum</u> sehari satu liter air pada suaminya yang kadar gulanya tinggi.'

?'The wife asked her husband who has a high blood glucose to drink a liter water per day'.

    b.  'Istri <u>membuat suaminya</u> <u>minum</u> sehari satu liter air, karena kadar gulanya tinggi.'
       'The wife makes her husband to drink a liter water per day, because he has a high blood glucose'.

(50)     Tsuma wa, osake wa karada ni warui kara to, otto ni sake wo yamesaseta. (Takami, 2011: 129)

    a.  ?'Istri <u>menyuruh</u> berhenti minum sake pada suaminya, dengan mengatakan bahwa sake tidak baik pada tubuh.' ?'The wife asked her husband to stop drinking sake, by saying that sake is not good for body.'

    b.  'Istri <u>membuat suaminya berhenti minum</u> sake, dengan mengatakan bahwa sake tidak baik pada tubuh.'
       'The wife makes her husband to stop drinking sake, by saying that sake is not good for body.'

(51)     Haha-oya wa, omocha wo katte ageru kara to itte, kodomo wo otsukai ni ikaseta. (Takami, 2011: 129)

    a.  'Ibu <u>menyuruh pergi</u> pada anaknya untuk suatu urusan, dengan mengatakan nanti dibelikan mainan.'
       'Mother asked her child to go for a business by saying she will buy him toys later on'.

    b.  'Ibu <u>membuat anaknya pergi</u> untuk suatu urusan, dengan mengatakan nanti dibelikan mainan.'
       'Mother makes her child to go for a business by saying she will buy him toys later on'.

In the example (50) the meaning is the wife is trying to makes her husband to drink a liter water in a day, because her husband has a high blood glucose. The wife did that because to keep her husband's health. In this context, the term causative does not mean the wife *instructs/memerintah* and *ask/menyuruh* the husband like a supervisor with the employee, or parents to the children, but she convinced her husband that if this is done, the husband would be healthy again. It means in this context the terms causative does not mean *menyuruh/asked*, but to make someone want and realize to do something. Therefore, in Japanese, this causative meaning can be classified as *persuading/membujuk or convincing/meyakinkan (settoku).'*

In example (51) can also be interpreted the same, the wife asked her husband to stop drinking sake because it is not good for his health. The interpretation by using the word *menyuruh* is considered as rude for the wife to her husband, in Indonesian it would be more appropriate to use *meminta untuk berhenti minum sake.* The term *menyuruh* can also be used with a good, and softer situation. However, if we see the context, the situation that her husband has stopped drinking sake was done, thus the most matching word is *membuat*. In the example (50) was also the same, the event that her husband is drinking water one liter per day was done, or has been done, thus the verb membuat is the closest to the matching words.

In the example (52), the word menyuruh can be used as matching words because the request was coming from the mother to her child, so the word menyuruh is also can be used. The word membuat also can be used because her child wants to do what the mother asked by saying she will

buy him toys. Therefore, the exact matching word for causative which has a meaning membujuk/persuade or meyakinkan/convince' in Indonesian is by using the verb 'membuat' or 'meminta' to do something.

(52)     Kodomo NI miruku wo <u>nom-a*seru*</u> jikan desu. (Sunagawa, dkk., 1998: 129)

    a.  'Waktunya <u>menyuruh minum</u> susu pada anak-anak.'
       Time to ask the children to drink milk

b. 'Waktunya <u>membuat (agar) anak-anak untuk minum</u> susu.'
   Time to makes the children to drink milk

c. 'Waktunya <u>meminumkan</u> susu pada anak-anak.'
   Time to give milk to the children.

The example above is rather unique, because causative is followed by another noun, or is used as a verb that describes a noun. The lexical translation is 'this is the time for children to drink a milk. The translation of example (53a) can be acceptable if only the children have an ability to drink it by their selves. The example of (53b) also has the same situation, the translation of (53c) is for the children who still cannot drink the milk by their selves. Thus, in a certain condition, this causative can be matched into morphological causative similar with the translation of example (53c). So, the Japanese causative which has meaning '*meyakinkan/convince* (settoku)' can be matched with analytical causative which use the word '*membuat seorang melakukan sesuatu.*'

# E.     Conclusion

The analysis data result shows that in Japanese there are only two types of causative types, they are lexical, and morphological causative which is attached by suffix *-seru* or *-saseru* on the tip of the verb which is called *shieki*. Meanwhile, in Indonesian, there are only three types of causative, they are lexical, morphological, and analytical causative. The Japanese causative matched with Indonesian analytical causative, since the cause and effect elements can be clearly seen. The result of matching words by matching the meaning of Japanese causative into Indonesian analytical causative are as follows.

1.     Japanese causative sentence which has meaning *compulsion/paksaan* (kyousei) can be matched with Indonesian analytical causative which use the word '*memaksa untuk V*' or '*menyuruh V secara paksa*'.

2.     The Japanese causative sentence which has meaning *instruction/menyuruh* (shiji) can be matched with Indonesian analytical causative which use the word *menyuruh untuk V* in an unformal situation, or memerintah V in a formal situation.

3.     The Japanese causative sentence which has meaning *allow/permission/izin (kyouka)* and *let/pembiarankan (hounin)* can be matched with analytical causative which use the word *mengizinkan untuk V or membiarkan V*.

4.     The Japanese causative sentence which has meaning causing/*menyebabkan* (gen-in) or responsible/tanggung jawab, can be matched with Indonesian analytical causative which use the word *membuat V* or *menyebabkan V*.

5.     The Japanese causative sentence which has a meaning convince/meyakinkan (settoku) can be matched with Indonesian analytical causative which use the word '*membuat seseorang mau melakukan sesuatu*'.
        There are still some things that need to be followed up as the next step from this research. This research definitely needs the further research which focusses on the problem of lexical causative found in both languages.

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