

The Function Of Antecedents In Japanese Relative Clauses

Ngurah Indra Pradhana
Udayana University
Indra_pradhana@unud.ac.id

I Nyoman Udayana
Udayana University

Ketut Artawa
Udayana University

Ketut Widya Purnawati
Udayana University

要約

本研究は、関係節として知られる節の一種に焦点を当てています。日本語では、関係節は「名詞修飾節」と呼ばれます。本研究では、日本語の名詞修飾節における先行詞の機能を取り上げ、Dixon（2010）の理論的アプローチを用いて分析しました。研究の結果、日本語の名詞修飾節は先行詞の機能と切り離すことができないことが示されました。日本語の名詞修飾節において、先行詞は常に動詞または動詞句の後に位置します。本研究では、日本語の名詞修飾節で先行詞に先立つことができる動詞の種類として、状態動詞（状態動詞）および動作動詞（動作動詞）が含まれることが確認されました。また、日本語の名詞修飾節における先行詞の機能には、主題、主語、目的語、斜格があることが明らかになりました。この4つの先行詞の機能を区別する一つの方法として、名詞修飾節内の先行詞に続く助詞を確認することが挙げられます。日本語の名詞修飾節における先行詞は、名詞や代名詞である場合があります。

キーワード: 先行詞、関係節、日本語

Abstract

This research focuses on a type of clause known as a relative clause. In Japanese, relative clauses are called 名詞修飾節 (meishi shuushoku setsu). In this study, the function of antecedents in Japanese relative clauses is presented. the function of antecedents in Japanese relative clauses using a theoretical approach from Dixon (2010). The result of this research is Japanese relative clauses cannot be separated from their antecedent function. The antecedent in Japanese relative clauses is always located after the verb or verb phrase. The types of verbs that can precede an antecedent in Japanese relative clauses in this study include state verbs (状態動詞/Jyoutai doushi) and activity verbs (動作動詞/Dousha doushi). In this study, four types of antecedent functions were found in Japanese relative clauses, including topic, subject, object and oblique functions. One way to differentiate the function of the four antecedent functions is to look at the particle that follows the antecedent in the relative

clause. Antecedents in Japanese relative clauses can be nouns and pronouns.

Keywords: *antecedents, relative clause, japanese*

1. Introduction

The characteristic of Japanese that differentiates it from other foreign languages is that there are many words written in kanji and the Japanese sentence structure has the SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) pattern. Kindaichi (1986) classifies the characteristics of the Japanese language into five large groups, namely hatsuon (pronunciation), moji (letters), goi (words), bunpou (grammar) and hyogen (phrasing). This research focuses on the characteristics of Japanese bunpou (grammar). This research is categorized into micro linguistic analysis, namely syntax. Syntax comes from the Greek words sun and tatein which means putting words together into groups of words or sentences (Chaer, 2003:54). The syntactic term in Japanese is called 「統語論 “tougoron”」 or 「シンタクス”shintakusu”」. Syntax is a linguistic science that studies the combination of words into language units (Tjandra, 2014:69). The combination of words has a pattern and structure that remains unchanged. According to Kridalaksana (2008:223) syntax is the arrangement and relationship between words and larger words or units. The language elements included in the scope of syntax are phrases, clauses and sentences. According to Verhaar (1999:161) syntax is a science that discusses the relationships between words in speech. The relationships between words include grammatical units which include phrases, clauses and sentences. The definition of syntax from the opinions above can be concluded that syntax is a part of linguistics that studies the formation of structures in sentences.

In this research, the object of study is clauses. A clause is a grammatical unit in the form of a group of words that at least consists of a subject and a predicate and has the potential to become a sentence (Kridalaksana, 1983:118). This research focuses on a type of clause known as a relative clause. In Japanese, relative clauses are called 名詞修飾節 (*meishi shuushoku setsu*). A relative clause is a subordinate clause which is also usually called an embedded clause because the clause is embedded in a constituent or one of the higher elements. Based on the clause structure, there are two types of language, namely PO and OP language types. Japanese is an OP language type. The characteristics of different types of language in each language are characteristics or uniqueness of the language itself, and this is interesting to research.

In this study, the function of antecedents in Japanese relative clauses is presented. The following lingual phenomena are the focus of this research:

- (1) これはミラーさんが作ったケーキです。

Kore ha Mira san ga tsukutta keki desu.

This TOP Mira GEN made cake KOP

'This is a cake made by Mira'

Minna no Nihongo Shokyu 1, Pg.186

From sentence (1), the relative clause is "the cake made by Mira". In Japanese language rules, the function of a predicate, whether in the form of a verb or adjective, is always located at the end of the sentence and will undergo conjugation according to the needs of the meaning of the sentence. In sentence (1), the predicate is the word "made". The word comes from the word "tsukuru" which means 'to make' and then undergoes past conjugation to become "tsukutta".

Syntactically, the antecedent in Japanese relative clauses occupies a position at the end. The noun in the main sentence that is explained is called the "antecedent" of the relative clause (Klingenman: 1987:6). As in example sentence (1), the antecedent is the word "ケーキ" which means 'cake' which has an object function in the relative clause. In this paper, we will examine further the function of antecedents in Japanese relative clauses using a theoretical approach from Dixon (2010) in his book entitled "Basic Linguistic Theory 2".

2. Methodology

This research obtains data from written sources so documentation methods are needed in the data collection process. This method is carried out using sitat or note-taking techniques (Sudaryanto, 1991). The sitat method applies two basic techniques: (1) observation, namely observing or observing data objects that are suitable to be used as research data sources, and (2) advanced note-taking techniques, namely recording sentences containing relative clauses descriptively in the data sources that have been sorted. based on the elements studied.

Concerning the method chosen, this research emphasizes the use of relative clauses by identifying, describing, and analyzing existing data. The research began by collecting data regarding the use of relative clauses regarding the research subject. The data collection method was carried out through library research, namely collecting data through various written sources in Japanese which contain relative clauses through a data corpus. The data that has been collected is then analyzed using the distribution method (distributional method). The research targets of the distribution method include words (denial words, prepositions, adverbs, etc.), syntactic functions (subject, object, predicate, etc.), clauses, word syllables, pitch, and others. (Sudaryanto, 1993: 16). This method is very appropriate to use because it studies clauses. In this research, the distribution method is used to analyze the first and second problem formulations regarding the structure and strategy of Japanese relative clauses.

The data obtained in this research will be analyzed by looking at the structure of relative clauses. The final stage is the stage of presenting the analysis results. The presentation stage is the researcher's effort to present in the form of a written "report" the things that have been produced from the analytical work, especially the rules (Sudaryanto, 1993: 7). This way of presenting rules is known as the method of presenting rules; which consists of two types, namely informal and formal. The informal presentation method is a formulation using ordinary words (a natural language) while the formal presentation is a formulation using signs and symbols (an artificial language) (Sudaryanto, 1993: 144-145). In this research, the results of the analysis will be presented using an informal method, namely explaining the data by discussing all elements descriptively.

3. Results and Discussion

Relative clauses can be classified based on the antecedent function in Japanese relative clauses. One way to distinguish the function of the antecedent is to look at the particle that follows the antecedent in the relative clause. The influencing particles are *wa* and *ga particles* as topic and subject markers, *wo* and *ni particles* as object markers, and *to* , *ni* , *de* , and *kara particles* as oblique markers. Below is some data and analysis.

1. Relative Clauses with Antecedents that Occupy Topical Functions

In this relative clause, the antecedent functions as the topic of the relative clause.

- (2) 年の離、俺は気ままな独身貴族と言う訳だ。

Toshi no hanareta ani ga ryoushin wo yashinatte ori, ore wa kimama na dokushinkizoku to iu wake da.

'My older brother, who is far apart in age from me, is the one who takes care of my parents, this is the reason I am a "free" single noble.'

In data (2), the antecedent is 兄(ani) which means "older brother". The antecedent is a personal pronoun that is located after the verb phrase 年の離れた (*Toshi no hanareta*) which means 'the ages are far apart'. This verb phrase can be classified as a state verb (状態動詞/Jyoutai doushi). The antecedent is the emphasis as the topic of conversation in the relative clause.

(3) 学校に行かなくなった中学生・ところが、鏡を通して不思議な城に迷い込む]

Gakkou ni ikanaku natta chuugakusei, kokoro ga, kyou wo toudite fushigina shiro ni mayoikomu.

'Kokoro, a middle school student who dropped out of school, got lost in a mysterious castle through a mirror.'

In data (3), the antecedent is 中学生 (chuugakusei) which means 'middle school student'. The antecedent is a personal pronoun which is located after the verb phrase 行かなくなった (*ikanakunatta*) which is a verb phrase consisting of two verbs including the negative form of the verb "行く" which means 'to go' and the past form of the verb "なる" which means 'to be'. After combining the two verbs, the meaning adapts to become 'stop school'. This verb phrase can be classified as a state verb phrase (状態動詞/Jyoutai doushi). The antecedent is additional information to the function of the topic of discussion in the relative clause.

2. Relative Clauses with Antecedents Occupying the Function of the Subject

In this relative clause, the antecedent functions as the subject in the relative clause. The subject is a part of a clause or sentence that marks what the speaker is talking about. Or in other words, the subject is someone who carries out an activity or activities. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the subject has another name, namely the subject of the sentence. The subject can also be said to be the main element of a sentence and can determine the clarity of the meaning of a sentence.

(4) 包丁と鞆を持った男が走ってくるのが見えた。

Houchou to kaban wo motta otoko ga hashittekuru no ga mieta.

'A man was seen running carrying a bag and a kitchen knife.'

In data (4), the antecedent is 男(otoko) which means "man". The antecedent is a personal pronoun which is located after the verb phrase 持った (*motta*) which means 'to carry'. These verbs can be classified as state verbs (状態動詞/Jyoutai doushi). The antecedent is additional information to emphasize the function of the subject in the relative clause.

3. Relative Clauses with Antecedents Occupying Object Functions

In this relative clause, the antecedent functions as the object in the relative clause. According to the KBBI, an object is a thing, matter, or person that is the subject of discussion or the thing or object that is the target.

(5) 私が昨日見た映画。

Watashi ga kinou mita eiga.

'The movie I watched yesterday.'

In data (5), the antecedent is 映画 (eiga) which means "film". The antecedent is a noun which is located after the verb 見た (mita) which is the past form of the word 見る which means 'to watch/see'. These verbs can be classified as activity verbs (動作動詞/Dousha doushi). The

antecedent is the target of the verb's behavior in the relative clause.

(6) テレさんが買ったスケートボードはとても高かったです。

Tere-san ga katta sukeetoboodo wa totemo takakatta desu.

'The skateboard that Tere bought (was) very expensive.'

In data (6), the antecedent is スケートボード (*sukeetoboodo*) which is a word originating from a foreign language that means 'skateboard'. The antecedent is a noun that is located after the verb 買った (*katta*) which is the past form of the word 買う (*kau*) which means 'expensive'. These verbs can be classified as activity verbs (動作動詞/*Dousha doushi*). The antecedent is the target of the verb's behavior in the relative clause.

(7) 猫が食べている魚。

Neko ga tabete iru sakana

'Fish that the cat is eating.'

In data (7), the antecedent is 魚 (*Sakana*) which means "fish". The antecedent is a noun which is located after the verb phrase 食べている (*tabete iru*) which means 'is eating'. This verb phrase can be classified as a state verb phrase (状態動詞/*Jyoutai doushi*). The antecedent is the target of the verb behavior carried out by the subject in the relative clause.

4. Relative Clauses with Antecedents that Occupy Oblique Functions

In this relative clause, the antecedent functions as an oblique in the relative clause. Oblique is a noun that refers to an indirect object in the main sentence.

(8) 私が行った場所。

Watashi ga itta basho

“The place I visited.”

In data (8), the antecedent is 場所 (*basho*) which means "place". The antecedent is a noun that comes after the verb 行った (*itta*) which is the past form of the word 行く which means 'to go'. These verbs can be classified as activity verbs (動作動詞/*Dousha doushi*). The antecedent is an indirect object as a locative marker in the relative clause.

(9) ノルウェーの森で出会った緑と、彼女との交流を通して、トーヤは生きる意味を見出し]いく。

Noruwe no mori de deatta Midori to, kanojo to no kouryuu wo toushite, Tooya wa ikiruimi wo miidashite iku.

'Through interactions with Midori, whom he met in the Norwegian Forest, Tooya discovered the meaning of life.'

In data (9), the antecedent is 緑 (*midori*) which is a person's proper name. The antecedent is a noun which is located after the verb 出会った (*deatta*) which is a combination of two verbs, namely the verb "出る" (*deru*) and the verb "会う" (*au*). The two verbs combine to become 出会う (*deau*) and then have the past form of be 出会った (*deatta*) which means 'interaction'. These verbs can be classified as activity verbs (動作動詞/*Dousha doushi*). The antecedent is the indirect object of the relative clause.

4. Conclusion

Japanese relative clauses cannot be separated from their antecedent function. The antecedent in Japanese relative clauses is always located after the verb or verb phrase. The types of verbs that can precede an antecedent in Japanese relative clauses in this study include state verbs (状態動詞/*Jyoutai doushi*) and activity verbs (動作動詞/*Dousha doushi*).

In this study, four types of antecedent functions were found in Japanese relative clauses, including topic, subject, object and oblique functions. One way to differentiate the function of the four antecedent functions is to look at the particle that follows the antecedent in the relative clause. The influencing particles are *wa* and *ga particles* as topic and subject markers, *wo* and *ni particles* as object markers, and *to* , *ni* , *de* , and *kara particles* as oblique markers. Antecedents in Japanese relative clauses can be nouns and pronouns.

5. References

- Chaer, Abdul. 2003. Linguistik Umum. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta
- Dixon, R. M. W. 2010. Basic Linguistic Theory Vol. 2 Grammatical Topics. United States: Oxford University Press.
- Kindaichi, Haruhito. 1986. Nihongo no Tokushitsu. Japan: Bonjinsha
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2008. Kamus Linguistik. Edisi Keempat. Jakarta: PT Gramedia
- Pustaka Utama Sudaryanto. 1993. Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa (Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan secara Linguistik). Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Tjandra, Sheddy. 2013. Sintaksis Jepang. Jakarta: Bina Nusantara.
- Verhaar, John W.M. 1999. Asas-asas Linguistik Umum. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.