

ANALYSIS OF *TEMO* AND *KEREDOMO* IN JAPANESE

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ABSTRACT

Keredomo is a conjunction that is used to indicate something that has been recognized initially but is denied in the next sentence and also both of these things occur at the same time. *temo* can be used in equivalent compound sentences. Keredomo and *Temo* are *setsuzokushi* which are auxiliary words for opposite sentences. The purpose of this research is to find out how *Temo* and *Keredomo* are used in Japanese and also to know the meaning contained in *Temo* and *Keredomo* in Japanese. *Temo* and *Keredomo* are Japanese language learning materials. This study attempts to describe the use of *Temo* and *Keredomo* in Japanese sentences and also the differences and similarities between *Temo* and *Keredomo*. The method used in this study is a descriptive analysis method which is done on a sample of sentences approved by Japan from various references. The data analysis technique used in this study is the note taking technique. Researchers will collect all the data that has been obtained. After recording, the researcher classifies or groups the data based on sentence structure, categories, and units. From the research results, the equation *keredomo* and *temo* can be used to combine two equivalent parts of a sentence, *temo* and *keredomo* can be used to combine two parts of a sentence that are not equivalent or two parts of an opposite sentence.

Keywords: *Setsuzokujoshi;Keredemo;Temo;Japanese Language*

1. INTRODUCTION

Seen from the linguistic aspect, Japanese has various terms that can be seen such as the letters used, vocabulary, sentence patterns, and the variety of languages. One of the most important elements in Japanese is vocabulary. Japanese vocabulary has an identity that can be seen from its types. Each vocabulary has certain boundaries that differentiate between one another. But grammatically, Japanese vocabulary can be classified into ten word class groups, namely *dooshi* (verb), *i-keiyoooshi* (ajektifa-i), *keiyoooshi / na-keiyoooshi* (ajektifa na), *keiyoodooshi* or *meishi* (nouns), *fukushi* (adverbs), *rentaishi* (prenomina), *setsuzokushi* (conjungshi), *kandooshi* (interjection), *jodooshi* (auxiliary verb), and *joshi* (particle). *Joshi* is a class of words that cannot stand alone (*fuzokugo*).

As one of the important elements in the formation of Japanese phrases and sentences, *Joshi* has various numbers and functions. Some of the functions of *Joshi* in Japanese are as a liaison between words or clauses in a sentence, a certain emphasis or nuance on a word, does not change form when it appears in a sentence, is divided into several groups based on its function and placement in a sentence. Based on its function and location, *joshi* in a sentence can be divided into four,

namely; Kakujooshi Teidajoshi Toritatejooshi, Setsuzokujoshi, Shuujooshi. from the letters as follows: (setsuzoku) means to connect, combine. Meanwhilejooshi means particle. Based on the word setsuzokushi, it can be said to be a word that shows the relationship between the contents of the previous expression and the contents of the next expression. Meanwhile, from the point of view of its function, setsuzokushi is a word that is used after the previous expression and functions to develop the next expression. (Ogawa, 1989: 141).

Types of setsuzokushi, heiritsu no setsuzokushi, sentaku no setsuzokushi, tenka no setsuzokushi, gyakusetsu no setsuzokushi, joken no setsuzokushi, tenkan no setsuzokushi, setsumeino setsuzokushi. Temo and Keredomo are gyakusetsu no setsuzokujoshi. Temo according to Tanaka (1990: 27) Temo is a particle in Japanese which is included in the Setsuzokujoshi type, functions as a conjunction used when connecting the words that are in the previous word with the words in the next section. Keredemo according to Yuriko et al (1998: 109) states that setsuzokushi Keredemo is used to connect opposite sentences, namely that the main sentence is used to show what is thought and has been explained in the previous sentence is different, with the next sentence. This study aims to determine the meaning and function of setsuzokujoshi temo and keredomo, and to know the similarities and differences between setsuzokujoshi temo and keredomo. The following is an example of Temo and Keredomo.

(1) 彼は学生だけれども、全然勉強しない。Akiko (2001)

Even though he's a student, he doesn't study at all.

(2) たとえ両親に反対されても彼との結婚はあきらめない。Yuriko, sunakawa (1998)

I will not give up marrying her even if my parents are against me

The two example sentences above use different setsuzokujoshi, namely Keredemo, and Temo which means combining the first clause with the second clause. In an acceptable sense, however, if it is examined more deeply, the more detailed explanation can be seen the differences and similarities between temo and keredomo.

The literature review in this study is from previous research, entitled "Conjunction with Noni and Nagaramo in Japanese Sentences" by Laras Irianti Kusumastuti Diponegoro University in (2019), Research of Laras Irianti Kusumastuti (2019) The aim is to describe the structure and meaning of the noni and nagaramo conjunctions. In addition, to find out whether the noni and nagaramo conjunctions can replace each other. Laras research data obtained from Japanese novels and Japanese pages. Laras research used data collection by observing the note taking technique. Furthermore, the data that has been obtained were analyzed using the split method and dressing technique. The presentation of the results of the discussion is carried out using an informal method, which is explained in ordinary words even though they are in technical terms. The similarity between Laras' research and this research is to both analyze setsuzokujoshi. Difference Laras research with this research is located in the object discussed. In Laras' research, he analyzed nagaramo and noni know the meaning but this

research is useful to know the function of keredemo and nagaramo. In addition, this study is to determine the while in this study Temo and keredemo were in Japanese. Laras research is useful for this research because it can be used as a reference for how to analyze the meaning and form of nagaramo. The strength of this research with Laras research is that in research it does similarities and differences between keredemo and Temo.

2. METHODS

This research uses descriptive analysis method. According to Winarno Surakhmad (1989) explains that the method of descriptive analysis in general is to tell and interpret existing data, for example about the situation experienced, a relationship, activities, views, visible attitudes, or about an ongoing process, the influence that is at work. , emerging abnormalities, apparent inclinations, sharp contradictions and so on. This research is included in qualitative research activities and the topics raised by the researcher, the descriptive analysis method is used which is deemed appropriate to describe the problem. The descriptive method is used to describe the two setsuzokujoshi in Japanese. The Japanese setsuzokujoshi are keredemo and temo, the three of which have the meaning "although / but". In addition, the descriptive method used is analysis. In other words, in this study the analytical method used is the analysis of the meaning of setsuzokujoshi keredemo and Temo in Japanese sentences, which are auxiliary words to connect contradicting sentences.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Keredemo according to Yuriko et al (1998: 109) states that setsuzokushi Keredemo in the main sentence is used to show what is thought and has been explained in the previous sentence is different, with the next sentence.

- (3) きのうは、雨が降ったけれども、遠足えんそくに行った。

Kinou wa, ame ga futtakeredomo, ensoku ni itta.

Kemarin, meskipun hujan turun, tetapi saya tetap pergi bertamasya.

Keredemo According to Ogawa (2013: 23) is a conjunction that is used to show things that have been recognized initially but are opposed in the next sentence and also both of these things occur at the same time.

- (4) 天気はとてもいいけれども、気温は低い。

Even though the weather was great, the temperature was low

Temo is an opposite relationship that even if the conditions of the previous case are the last case will not materialize, and has the property of a hypothesis.

- (5) 雨が降っても必ず出掛けて行ったものです。Yoshiyuki (1989)

Always went out even if it rained.

Temo is an opposing connection. That is, the situation of the last case develops without being bound by the situation which is naturally derived from the previous case.

(6) どんなに頼んでも言うことを聞いてくれない。

No matter how much you ask, they won't listen to you.

4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Fungsi keredomo

4.1.1 Keredomo is used to connect contradictory sentences

(7) この論文は難しくて、何回か読んだけれども、よくわからない。

Yuriko, sunakawa (1998) *Kono ronbun wa muzukashikute,*

S/N PS K/M

nankaikayondakeredomo, yokuwakaranai.

FV Konj P/V

This paper is difficult and I've read it several times, but I'm not sure.

In sentence (7) Setsuzokujoshi keredomo connects contradictory sentences in which keredomo is tied to a verb, *Kono ronbun wa muzukashikute, nankaikayondakeredomo* (This paper is difficult and I've read it several times) in the main sentence which describes the condition that occurs, then followed by the second sentence, namely *yokuwakaranai* (, but I'm not sure) which results contrary to the conditions in the main sentence.

4.1.2 Keredomo is used to express a statement that is not in accordance with the reality, meaning that the previous sentence is the reality and the next sentence is an inconsistent result of the reality.

(8) もう春だけど、一向に暖かくなならない。Yoshiyuki (1989)

Mouharudakedo, ikkouniatatakaku

S Konj FV

nai

It's already spring, but it doesn't get warm at all.

In sentence (8) Setsuzokujoshi keredomo connects sentences that do not correspond to the reality, where keredomo is tied to the subject, *Mouharudakedo* (It's already spring,) followed by the sentence *ikkouniatatakaku* (but it doesn't get warm at all). Setsuzokujoshi keredomo in attaching to the subject in the main sentence is a condition while the village sentence is an inconsistent result of the reality.

4.1.3 Keredomo is used to express regret, disappointment where the clause directly expresses unexpected feelings.

(9) ロメロ作品が好きだったけれども、リアルに襲われるのは勘弁だ。

(OWN, 2017:2378) *Romero sakuhin ga sukidattakeredomo,*

S/N PS P/V Konj

Riaru ni osowareruno wa
K P PS
kanbenda.

I love Romero's work, but it's a shame it will come under attack in real life.

In sentence (9) it states that the speaker feels like Romero's work but the Speaker is disappointed because Romero's work will be attacked in real life. . In the above sentence setsuzokujoshi keredemo follows the clause *ro mero sakuhin ga sukidatta*, which means 'I like Romero's work' followed by the clause *Riaru ni osowa reru no wa kanbenda*, which means 'unfortunately it will be attacked in real life'. setsuzokujoshi keredemo to express a form of regret, where the speaker likes Romero's work but Romero's work is attacked in real life.

4.14. Keredemo is used to connect contrasting sentences

(10) 夏は日なつ ひが長いながけれども、冬は短ふゆ みじかい。Yoshiyuki (1989)

Natsu wa hi ga nagaikeredomo.
S PS O PO K Konj
fuyu wa mijikai.
S PS K

Summer is long, but winter is short.

In sentence(10) setsuzokujoshi keredemo follows the first sentence, namely *Natsu wa hi ga nagaikeredomo*, which means 'Summer is long' followed by the clause *fuyu wa mijikai* which means 'but winter is short'. setsuzokujoshi keredemo shows a comparison. The content stated in the sentence contrasts with the content stated in the sentence in the first sentence. 4.1.5 Keredemo is used to combine two or more clauses each of which has an equal position in the sentence structure

(11) 去年きょねんも優勝ゆうしょうできなかつたけれども、今年ことしもまただめだった。Yuriko, sunakawa (1998)

Kyonenmo yuusyodekinakattakeredomo,
FK Part FV Konj
kotosi mo matadamedatta
K Part P

I couldn't win last year, but this year too

In sentence (11) setsuzokujoshi keredemo follows theKyonenmoyuusyodekinakattakeredomo clause, which means 'I couldn't win last year' followed by *kotosi mo matadamedatta*, which means 'but this year too'. The setsuzokujoshi keredemo is used for Equivalent compound sentence is a compound sentence in which the position of the clause forming it is parallel or equal.

4.2.1 Fungsi Temo

Temo is used to connect contradictory sentences

(12) 兄にいさんに聞いても惜きし教おえてくれなかつた。Yoshiyuki (1989)

Anisan ni kiitemo

K Part P/V Konj
okasiosietekurenakatta.

FV

I asked my brother and he didn't tell me.

In sentence (12) Setsuzokujoshi Temo connects contradictory sentences in which Temo is tied to a verb, *Anisan ni kiitemo*, which means 'I asked my brother' in the main sentence which describes the condition that occurs, then followed by the second sentence, namely *okasiosietekurenakatta*, which means he didn't tell me. which results contrary to the conditions in the main sentence.

4.2.2 Temo is used to express the conditions of the assumptions which are information on the hypothesis

(13) ^{とし}年^とは^き取^もつても^{わか}気持ち^もは^{わか}いつ^もまでも^{わか}若い。Yoshiyuki (1989)

Tosi wa tottemo kimochi wa

S PS P Konj

Itsumademowakai

FK

Even if I get old, my feelings are always young.

In sentence (13) Setsuzokujoshi Temo follows *Tosi wa tottemo* clause, which means 'Even if I get old' followed by *Itsumademowakai*, which means 'my feelings are always'. The setsuzokujoshi keredemo is used to express the conditions of the assumptions which are information on the hypothesis.

4.2.3 Temo is used for the expression "no matter how much ... whatever ..."

(14) ^{あら}この^{あら}ズボン^{よご}は^お洗^もつても^お洗^もつても^お汚^れが^お落^ちない。Yuriko, sunakawa (1998)

Konozubonn wa Arattemo arattemo

S/N PS P Konj

yogoregaochinai.

K P

Even if you wash it, the dirt will not be removed In sentence (14) Setsuzokujoshi Temo follows *Arattemo arattemo* clause, which means 'Even if you wash it' followed by *yogoregaochinai*, which means 'the dirt will not be removed'. The setsuzokujoshi Temo used for the expression "no matter how much ... whatever ..."

4.2.4 Temo is used to combine two or more clauses each of which has an equal position in the sentence structure

(15) ³3^{にじょう}を⁹二^{にじょう}乗⁹しても⁹9^{にじょう}になり、³-3^{にじょう}を⁹二^{にじょう}乗⁹しても⁹9^{にじょう}になる。Yuriko, sunakawa (1998)

3 wo nijousitemo 9ninari, -3 wo nijousitemo 9 ninaru.

Squared 3 gives 9 and squared -3 gives 9.

In sentence (15) *setsuzokujoshi Temo* follows clause 3 *wo nijousitemo 9ninari*, which means 'Squared 3 gives 9, 'then followed by *-3 wo nijousitemo 9 ninaru*, which means 'squared -3 gives 9'*setsuzokujoshi Temo* is used to combine two or more clauses each of which has an equal position in the sentence structure.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, conclusions can be drawn. That *setsuzokujoshi Keredomo* and *Temo* have almost the same function. *Keredomo* and *Temo* basically have the same meaning, that is, they both mean connecting opposite sentences. *Setsuzokujoshi keredomo* shows several functions, namely used for sentences that state unexpected things, contrary to reality, means comparisons, expresses opinions, expresses unexpected feelings, contradicts predictions, combines sentences that state things that are not commensurate, the *Keredomo* function is almost the same as *Temo*. *Setsuzokujoshi Temo* is used in a meaning opposite what is regret, disappointment, Can be used in comparison sentences, Used for the unexpected. From this function it can be seen the similarities and differences between *Keredomo* and *Temo*. The difference between *Temo* and *Keredomo*, *Temo* is usually used for hypothesis and assumptions sentences, *Temo* can usually be used to express the future, *Temo* means more subjective and *keredomo* more objective, *Temo* and *Keredomo* synonym, can use equivalent compound sentences, Can be used to connect opposite sentences, Can use statement sentences that are not in accordance with reality.

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