



Suffix Denoting Negation in Japanese

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Abstract

This study aims to discuss suffixes that express negation in Japanese. Various forms of suffixes express negation in Japanese. Depending on the word attached. This study of suffixes that express negation in Japanese uses an appropriate descriptive method. Suffixes that express negation in Japanese can be attached to verbs, adjectives, and nouns. The suffixes that express negation in Japanese for verbs are *masen*, *shimasendeshita*, *nai*, *na*, and *nakerebanarimasen*. The suffixes expressing nouns' negation are *jaarimasen*, *jaarimasendeshita*, *nu*, *zu*, and *mai*. The suffixes that express negation on adjectives are *jaarimase*, *kunai*, *nakrebanarimasen*, and *na*.

Keywords: Japanese Words; Negations; Suffixes

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Language as a means of communication for humans is unique. The uniqueness shows the characteristics of the language itself. Likewise, the Japanese language has a uniqueness that shows the characteristics of the Japanese language. The uniqueness of the Japanese language is in the variety of writing, word order, and sentence structure. Another uniqueness of Japanese is that it has an S.O.P sentence pattern structure. Japanese is also an agglutinative language, which is a language with affixes often also called a language with many morphemes. Many of the morphemes are bound morphemes. The uniqueness of the morphemes can be seen in various aspects. One of the uniqueness is in the form of negation. We can see this in the example below.

1. わたし は きのう ごはん を 食べませんでした。
"Kemaren saya makan nasi".
2. 私 は ごはん を たべません。
"Saya tidak makan nasi".

The example sentence one (1) above uses the verb/predicate *食べませんでした* which is a verb and comes at the end of the sentence. The word *食べませんでした* is a verb in the past negative form. The word *ませんでした* is a suffix that expresses negation attached to the verb. The negation attached is the past tense of the verb. Whereas in example 2 is a form of negation on a regular form verb, *ません*, which expresses the present state. Examples 1 and 2 express the same meaning but have different timelines. Suffixes in Japanese play an essential role in changing the meaning of the word they are attached to. As we can see in the example sentences 1 and 2, different forms of suffixes indicate that the sentences express negation sentences on verbs in Japanese. Based on the examples above, various suffixes express negation on verbs in Japanese. The diversity can be seen from the form of the word to which it is attached. The variety of suffixes that express negation on verbs in Japanese depends on the sentence pattern it

expresses and the sentence's time. Therefore, the researcher is interested in examining suffixes that express negation on verbs in Japanese in-depth and as a whole. Based on the background, this research is titled Suffix Denoting Negation on Verbs in Japanese.

2.0 Literature Review

The review of related literature was considered, where Adrianis (2016), in the scientific journal *Kotoba* entitled "Prefixes 不 And 無 As Negation Markers In Japanese", examines the process of word formation attached to the negation marker prefixes 不 and 無. The negation mark in a sentence can be seen from various aspects of the word used, be it a verb, noun, or adjective. The negation mark is seen in terms of the meaning of the prefixes 不 and that show the negation attached to verbs, nouns and adjectives. Widiawati et al (2016) in the *Journal of Japanese Literature* entitled analysis of negation marker prefixes (無-), (不-), (非-), (未-), (反-) in Japanese. Her research identifies the structure and meaning of mu-, fu-, hi-, mi-, and han- prefixes as negation marks. The method used in this research is the descriptive method. Candra, et al. (2022) in the proceedings of *Stai Rakha Amuntai* with the title *Negation Markers In The Online News Article*. This research uses qualitative methods with content analysis techniques. The research used all news articles containing negation sentences randomly selected from the "Jakarta Globe Online Nems". Koizumi (1993) on *Morferm*, based on its content, is divided into two parts, namely: a. Word Roots (gokan, 語幹), which is morferm that has a separate meaning (one by one) and concrete b. Affixation (setsuji 接辞), a morferm that shows grammatical relationships 13 Koizumi (1993: 95) explains that setsubiji or suffixes are affixes added behind the base word. Most affixes in Japanese are in the form of suffixes.

2.1 Theoretical Basis

Koizumi (1993: 1995), a Japanese expert, suggests three types of Japanese affixes, namely:

1. Prefix/ Settouji
Example: o- in the word otaku 'house' [honorific]
2. Suffix/ Setsubiji
Example: -masen in kakimassen 'not writing'
3. Infiks/ Setsuchuuji
Example: -e in miemasu 'seen'

Classification of suffixes: according to Akimoto (2002) suffixes or setsubiji can be classified based on the type of word class and its meaning, namely:

1. Meishisei setsubiji (suffixes that form nouns). Example: -sa + omoi (weight) → omosa (weight)
2. Doushisei setsubiji (suffixes that form verbs). Example: -garu + hoshi (want) → hoshigaru (want)
3. Keiyoushisei setsubiji (suffixes that form i-adjectives). Example: -ppoi + kodomo (child) → kodomoppoi (like a child)
4. Keiyoudoushisei setsubiji (suffixes that form noun-adjectives). Example: -teki + doutoku (moral) → doutokuteki (ethics, morals)
5. Fukushisei setsubiji (suffixes that form adverbs). Example: -jo + tachiba (position) → tachibajo (in terms of position)

The theoretical basis explains the theories used to dissect the problems stated in the problem formulation. To answer these problems, theories related to this research are needed, starting from words, morphemes, and negation. This research uses a general theory that states the form of suffixes, especially those that state the form of negation.

2.2 Word

Word is a unit of language that has meaning and consists of one or more morphemes. The word is the smallest element in a language that is spoken or written. In the KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*), a word is a spoken or written language element that is a manifestation of feelings and thoughts that can be used in language. In terms of language, a word is defined as a combination of morphemes which is considered the smallest part of a sentence. The word in Japanese terms is known as tango. Tango is divided into two: jiritsugo and fuzokugo. Jiritsugo is tango that can stand alone and can indicate a certain meaning. Tango included in jiritsugo are doushi, i-keiyoushi, na-keiyoushi, meishi, rentaishi, fukushi, setsuzokushi, and kandoushi. Fuzokugo is tango that cannot stand on its own and has no particular meaning. Included in fuzokugo are joshi and jodoushi (Sudjianto and Dahidi, 2007).

2.3 Word Classification

Based on word class, words can be classified into verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, numerals, and task words like Verbs :

1. Verbs are words that express actions or actions. Verbs function as predicates. According to Kridalaksana (1993), verbs are a class of words that usually function as predicates. In some other languages, verbs have morphological characteristics such as time, aspect, charm, or number. Some verbs have semantic elements of action, state and process. In the *Big Indonesian Dictionary*, verbs are defined as words that describe processes, actions or states, which are also called verbs (Poerwadarmita, 2005).
2. Adjectives: Adjectives are words used to express the nature or state of something. For example, the state of people, animals, things.
3. Adverb
4. Pronouns
5. Numerals
6. Task word

Japanese word types are called Hinshi. This Hinshi is divided into 10 types of words. These 10 types of words can be classified into 2 groups, namely: Jiritsugo and fuzokugo. Jiritsugo are words that can stand alone, while fuzokugo are words that support. Jiritsugo

words are doshi (verb), keiyoushi (adjective I), keiyoudoushi (adjective II), meishi (noun), rentaishi (pre-noun), fukushi (adverb), setsuzokushi (conjunction), and kandoushi (interjection). Words that belong to fuzokugo are joshi (auxiliary words I) and joudoshi (auxiliary words II).

Doushi (verbs) are one of the classes of words in Japanese, with adjective-i and adjective-na being one type of yougen. This word class is used to express the activity, existence, or state of something. Doushi can undergo changes, becoming a predicate by itself (Nomura, 1992). There are also doushi that are divided by groups, namely godan doushi 'Doushi group I' Ichidan doushi 'Doushi group II', and fukisoku doushi 'Doushi group III. Godan Doushi 'Class I doushi'. Class I doushi ending in -i, -chi, -ri, -ni, -mi, -bi, -gi, -shi. When these doushi are transformed into the present tense and the future tense, the sounds -i, -chi, -ri, -ni, -mi, -bi, -gi, -shi are transformed into the sounds u, tsu, nu, bu, gu, su.

Example: 買います becomes 買う
 立ちます becomes 立つ
 帰ります becomes 帰る

Ichidan doushi 'Class II doushi'

This Class II doushi in dictionary form ends in the letter RU.

Example: 食べます becomes 食べる

Fukisoku doushi (Class III Doushi)

This class of doushi consists of only two, kimasu and shimasu.

Example: 来ます
 します

Keiyoushi are adjectives that can change form and can stand alone. Keiyoushi is divided into two, namely I-keiyoushi and NA keiyoushi. Keiyoushi is a class of words that expresses the nature or state of something, can itself be a predicate and can change its form (Kitahara, 1995). The types of I keiyoushi according to Shimizu (2000) are divided into two parts, namely:

1. Zokusei keiyoushi is an adjective-i group or objective state.

Example: たか Kanjou keiyoushi, which is a group of adjectives that express feelings or emotions subjectively.

Example : うれしい

Keiyoudoushi are NA adjectives, words that can stand alone and end in da or desu. According to Shimizu (2000) keiyoushi is divided into two, namely:

1. Keiyoudoushi that expresses a trait,

Example: kireida 'beautiful', shizukada 'calm'.

2. Keiyoudoushi that express feelings.

Examples zannenda 'feeling sorry', sukida 'like'

2.4 Morphemes

In general, morphemes are divided into free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone, do not need other forms combined with them, and can be separated from other free forms in front and behind them, in speech. Meanwhile, bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and can only merge with other morphemes (Verhaar, 2004). In Japanese, morphemes are also divided into content morphemes (naiyou eitaio) and function morphemes (kinou keitaio) (Sutedi, 2003). Content morphemes (naiyou eitaio) are morphemes that show their original meaning, such as nouns and adverbs. Function morphemes (kinou keitaio) are morphemes that show their grammatical function, such as particles, adjectives, capulas and morphemes that express time. In Japanese, particles (joshi), capula (jodoushi) are bound morphemes (kansoku keitaio) and function morphemes (kinoukeitaio), for example, capula 'masu'. Machida and Momiyama alam sutedi (2003) classify it as part of setsuji (affixes).

2.5 Negation

Negation is a denial sentence, a negative sentence. Negation in Japanese is called hiteikei 否定形 or uchikeshi 打消し, which is a sentence of denial. Various forms of negation depend on the word that follows and the word that follows it. The words that can follow or be followed by negation are nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

2.6 Suffix

Suffixes are affixes that are located at the end of a word. Suffixes in a language vary depending on the language and the word they are attached to. For example, suffixes in Indonesian can be attached to verbs, adjectives, and nouns, as well as Japanese, which is attached to verbs, nouns, and adjectives. The form of suffixes in Japanese also varies. Some suffixes express positive meanings, and those that express negative meanings. Suffixes that express negative meaning or, in linguistic terms, are suffixes that express negation.

3.0 Methodology

This research is utilised through a qualitative approach that is descriptive in nature. The method used in this research is the pairing method. This research was conducted in several stages, as proposed by Sudaryanto. Sudaryanto (1993:5) divides three strategic

stages in solving research problems, namely (1) methods and techniques of data provision, (2) data analysis methods, and (3) methods of presenting analysis results.

3.1 Data Provision Methods and Techniques

The method used to obtain data in this research is the listening method. The free listening technique (SBLC) is the provision of data whose technique is carried out by listening to suffixes that express negation in Japanese. At the same time, the follow-up technique is note-taking, which is recording all suffixes expressing negation in Japanese. In the data preparation stage, the first action that the researchers took was to listen to or look for all the suffixes that express negation in the Minna No Nihongo I and Minna No Nihongo II books. The second action researchers do after listening to all the suffixes of negation in Japanese is to record all the suffixes that express negation.

3.2 Data Analysis Methods and Techniques

The method used to analyze this research's data is commensurate. The commensurate methods used in this research are the translational and referential commensurate methods. The translational method is used because the determining tool is another language. The language in question is a language outside the language under study. The technique used to analyze this research is the determining element sorting technique. In this analysis stage, the researcher first looks at suffixes that express negation in Japanese. Second, negation word forms are classified based on word groups. Third, determine the form of negation based on the group of word types in Japanese. Fourth, analyze the meaning caused by the negation form of all words attached to the negation form.

3.3 Methods and Techniques for Presenting Analysis Results

The last step of this research is the presentation of the results of data analysis. Presentation of data analysis results using informal and formal methods. The formal method is to present the results of the analysis using writing, not in the form of numbers. Informal methods present the results of the analysis using signs and symbols.

4.0 Findings

Many forms of suffixes express negation on verbs in Japanese, depending on the sentence pattern in which they are placed. Suffixes that express negation in Japanese are strongly influenced by information about time. The forms of suffixes that express negation on verbs in Japanese are ~ません form, ~ませんでした form, ~たくない form, ~ない form, なかった form, ~なくてもいいです form, な form, ~くださいませんか form, ~ぬ form, ~ず (に) form, ~られません form, ~ないでください form, ~てはいけません form. The meaning of negation of verbs in Japanese is No, Don't, Not.

5.0 Discussion

This study found several verb forms that express negation with the meaning "no, not". They also found a form of negation that does not have a meaning in negation but a meaning that states "must".

The forms of negation obtained from verbs in Japanese are:

1. ~ません form: The ~ません form is a suffix-marker that expresses negation in Japanese. This form of ~masen ~ません is a verb change in the negative form, which expresses the meaning of "not".

Example: 私 は ごはん を 食べません。 "Saya tidak makan nasi".

The word tabemasen is a combination of two morphemes, tabe and masen. Tabe is a verb, while masen is a suffix attached to the verb tabe. The word tabe means 'to eat'. The use of masen attached to the verb tabe causes the word to become a denial or negation word.

2. ~ませんでした form

~ませんでした form is a suffix attached to a past negative verb, which means "not".

Example: 私は きのう 水 を 飲みませんでした。 "saya tidak minum kemaren".

The ~ませんでした form is a suffix attached to the verb nomi, which means 'drink'. This ~ませんでした form is a suffix attached to verbs that express past activities or time that has passed. The ~ませんでした form attached to the verb causes the sentence to become a negation sentence or past tense negation.

3. ~たくない form

The ~たくない form is a suffix attached to verbs that express desire. The meaning of the form ~たくない is 'No'.

Example: わたし は この えいが を みたくないです。 'saya tidak ingin melihat film ini.

4. ~Nai form

The nai form is a negative form expressing the verb's negation. Nai is the same as masen, which means "no". This nai form is usually used for speakers of equal size. This ~nai form is the futsukei form of masen.

Example: 私は いかない。'saya tidak pergi'.

The form nai in the word ikanai expresses negation in the sentence. The negation suffix 'nai' is attached to the verb iku "to go".

5. ~Nakatta form

The ~nakatta form is the negation form of nai. This ~nakatta form is a past tense negation form. The past tense is very influential on verbs.

Example: きのう あのひと は 漢字 を べんきょうしなかった。' Kemaren orang itu tidak belajar kanji'

The shinakatta form is a suffix of the verb benkyou. The shinakatta form is the past tense of the negation form of nai.

6. ~なくてもいいです form

~なくてもいいです form is a form of negation in sentences. This form of ~なくてもいいです is a suffix attached to a Japanese verb which means 'May Not'.

Example: くすり を のまなくてもいいです。Boleh Tidak Minum obat.

This sentence uses the word nomanakutemoiidesu, which means 'may I drink'. The word nominakutemoiidesu comes from the verb nomu, which means 'to drink'. The word nomu is suffixed with nakutemoiidesu, which causes the word nomu to turn into a negation, which means 'May I drink'.

7. な form

This ~na form is a negation form that expresses negation in sentences. This ~na form is attached to dictionary form verbs. Na in verbs that are suffixes attached to verbs of the dictionary form. The meaning of this suffix is 'don't'.

Example: あそこ へ いくな。'Jangan pergi kesana'.

8. ~Zu form

The ~zu form is a suffix that expresses negation attached to a verb. This form of ~zu is a suffix attached to verbs that express the meaning 'don't'. As we see in the example below, use the word 'Eat'. The word 'eat' in Japanese is Taberu, and then the ru is replaced with Zu, a suffix on the verb.

Example: この たべもの を たべず。'jangan makan makan ini'.

9. ~Rarenai form

This ~rarenai form is the negative form of a form that expresses can or could. This ~rarenai form is a suffix expressing the verb's negation.

Example: ojisan wa chiisai ji o mirarenai desu. "Paman tidak bisa melihat tulisan yang kecil"

The sentence ojisan wa chiisai ji o mirarenai desu uses the verb mirarenai. The word mirarenai is a verb of 'Seeing' which is miru which is changed into the can form which becomes mirareru. Then the word Mirareru is changed into the negation form which becomes mirarenai. ~Rarenai is a suffix attached to the verb mirareru. The meaning of the word mirarenai is 'Can't see'.

10. ~ないでください form

This ~ないでください form is a negation form that expresses negation in sentences. This form of ~ないでください is attached to dictionary form verbs. The ~ないでください form of the verb is a suffix attached to the dictionary form of the verb. The meaning of this suffix is 'don't'.

Example: あぶないですから、この機会 は さわらないでください。Karena berbahaya, tolong jangan sentuk mesin ini.

The word sawaranaidekudasai is a verb whose origin is from the word Sawaru, which means 'Touch'. Then, this Sawaru word turns into a negative form: Sawaranai. Then this Sawaranai word is changed into the form ~でください so that it becomes sawaranaidekudasai, which is a subtle form of saying don't or not to others. Therefore, this form of ~ないでください is a suffix of the verb that expresses don't.

11. ~てはいけません form

The ~てはいけません form is a suffix attached to a verb that expresses a polite prohibition and means "Please don't".

Example: ここで タバコ を 吸ってはいけません。'Tolong jangan merokok disini'.

The word *suttewaikemasen* is a verb derived from *suimasu*, which means 'to smoke'. Then the word *suteru* gets the suffix ~ *てはいけません*, which is a sentence that expresses prohibition politely or subtly. So the word *Suimasu* becomes *suttewaikemasen*, which means 'Please don't'.

4.0 Conclusions

To sum up, language is a tool for people that allows them to communicate their ideas, thoughts, and other mental constructs to one another. Language has a certain uniqueness that shows its characteristics. For example, Japanese has many uniquenesses. One uniqueness can be seen in the suffixes that express negation on verbs. Various forms of suffixes express negation on verbs. The forms are ~*ません* form, ~*ませんでした* form, ~*たくない* form, ~*ない*, *なかった* form, ~*なくてもいいです* form, *な* form, ~*くださいませんか* form, ~*ぬ* form, ~*ず* (に) form, ~*られせん* form, ~*ないてください* form, ~*てはいけません* form. The meaning of the negation of verbs in Japanese is No, Don't, Not.

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Paper Contribution to Related Field of Study

This paper contributes to the field of study of linguistics (Japanese language).

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- <https://dosenlanguage.com/kinds-imbuhan-sufiks>
- <http://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/kiryoku> Copyright @2019, KIRYOKU, e-ISSN: 2581-0960 p-ISSN: 2599-0497 17 SUFIXS FORMING TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSIVE VERBS IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE Lina Rosliana*, Novy Prasilia Yunadi.