



Morphological Analysis of Compound Form (*Fukugoudoushi*) Verb+*Ageru* in Japanese

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the formation and meaning of *fukugoudoushi* or compound verb formed from the Verb+*ageru*. This study is a qualitative descriptive research. The total of 35 data is in the form of sentences in data sources taken from the 2021 edition of the NHK Japan articles. The data collection method is the note-taking method. Data analysis uses the distributional method with advanced techniques for direct elements, namely by dividing the *fukugoudoushi* forming elements into front and back elements. Furthermore, it explains the characteristics of the front elements based on the theory of Kindaichi (1989) which divides *doushi* into 4 groups, namely *joutaidoushi*, *keizokudoushi*, *shunkandoushi*, and *daiyonshu-doushi*. The results showed that out of 35 data analyzed there were front elements of *fukugoudoushi* ~*ageru* in the form of *tadoushi-keizokudoushi* (20 data), *tadoushi-shunkandoushi* (9 data), *jidoushi-keizokudoushi* (1 datum), *jidoushi-shunkandoushi* (3 data), and *futsuumeishi* (2 data). The meanings resulting from the formation of *fukugoudoushi* ~*ageru* include showing direction, showing improvement, showing high value, expressing self-demeaning, and ending an activity.

KEYWORDS

Compound Verb; Formation pattern; *Fukugoudoushi*; Japanese linguistics; Morphology.

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INTRODUCTION

Japanese is one of the languages that has the most speakers in the world with more than 125 million native Japanese speakers (Ethnologue SIL International, 2021). According to the results of a survey by The Japan Foundation, in 2015 as many as 137 countries held Japanese language learning in their countries, while in 2018 142 countries held it. In other words, the number of Japanese language learners is increasing year by year.

Indonesia is ranked 2nd after China in the highest number of Japanese language learners in the world with 709,479 learners in 2,879 Japanese language learning institutions.

Each language has a part of speech that groups words according to their own rules. Japanese has a slightly different grouping of parts of speech from other languages. The class division of words in Japanese is called *hinshi bunrui* (Sudjianto, 2004). Vocabulary in Japanese is quite numerous and diverse so it requires a high understanding for foreign language learners to learn it (Istiqomah,

2015). Based on its grammatical characteristics, vocabulary in Japanese is classified into 10 groups, that is *doushi* (verb), *keiyoushi* (adjective-i), *keiyoudoushi* (adjective-na), *meishi* (noun), *fukushi* (adverb), *rentaishi* (pronoun), *setsuzokushi* (conjunction), *kandoushi* (interjection), *jodoushi* (auxiliary verb), and *joushi* (particle) (Sudjianto, 2004).

Both in Japanese and other languages of the world, verbs are the most frequently used group of words because their use is always related with all activities in everyday life. Sudjianto (2004) explains that *doushi* are used to express the activity, existence, and state of things. *Doushi* can stand alone as a sentence, become a predicate, and has changes. In addition, *doushi* can also be combined with other parts of speech, such as *keiyoushi*, *meishi*, or with other *doushi* that will form a compound word (*fukugougo*). If *doushi* is combined with another word and forms a new verb, in Japanese the combined word is called *fukugoudoushi* (compound verb) (Terada in Sudjianto, 2004).

The compound word (*fukugoudoushi*) is a combination of lexeme which forms a word. The combined lexeme has a special phonological, grammatical, and semantic pattern according to the rules of the language in question (Kridalaksana, 1982). Compound words called *fukugougo* in Japanese, which is a word formed from the result of combining two or more words. *Fukugougo* is divided into four types, that is *fukugoudoushi* (compound verb), *fukugoumeishi* (compound noun), *fukugoukeiyoushi* (compound adjective), and *fukugoufukushi* (compound adverb).

Fukugoudoushi is formed from 2 free morphemes consisting of the front element and the back element. The back element of *fukugoudoushi* has seven functions, namely showing aspects, showing directions, showing the process of deeds, showing changes in relationships with objects, strengthening meanings, showing the results of deeds, and showing the relationship between verbs that show the results of deeds (Hayashi, 1990). *Fukugoudoushi* is often used in everyday speech, television broadcasts, newspapers, magazines, articles, scientific works, and signs posted in public places. One example is *fukugoudoushi* which formed from the verb+*ageru* 「～上げる」(Tanaka, 2004).

The types and functions of *fukugoudoushi* in Japanese are diverse, and many studies regarding *fukugoudoushi* have been carried out by previous researchers. Various kinds of analysis that have

been carried out are the study of *fukugoudoushi* meaning in general (Sunarti et al, 2019), as well as the use of *fukugoudoushi* ~*te iru* (Kartika, 2018), *fukugoudoushi* ~*komu* (Perdanansyah, 2013), *fukugoudoushi* ~*koeru* and ~*sugiru* (Sholiha, Risda, & Juangsih, 2017), *fukugoudoushi* ~*kaesu* (Rosliana and Lailatussoimah, 2018), *fukugoudoushi* ~*dasu* (Yanil, Aibonotika, & Isnaini, 2018; Anggawana, Suartini, & Adnyani, 2019), *fukugoudoushi* ~*nuku* (Suprayogi, et al, 2020), and *fukugoudoushi* ~*owaru* (Mulya, 2020). As for research that discusses aspects of *fukugoudoushi* ~*kiru*, ~*nuku*, and ~*toosu* (Dipraja, Artana, & Budiana, 2020) and research on the conceptual meaning of the verb ~*deru* (Kurniawan, 2018) have also been carried out.

However, the above research on *fukugoudoushi* is largely focused only on the archetype of its formation and meaning alone. While this research also focuses on the verb characteristics of the *fukugoudoushi* forming element ~*ageru* seen from the point of view of aspects as well as the point of view of objects, this research also focused on *fukugoudoushi* ~*ageru* from morphological and semantic points of views which is still rarely studied.

The merging of two or more verbs that cause a specific change in meaning as well as the many uses of *fukugoudoushi* which have the back element of the verb ~*ageru* can cause difficulties in translating into Indonesian. For example, in the word *kiriageru* 「切り上げる」 which lexically consists of *kiru* which means 'to cut' and *ageru* which means 'to raise' then an ambiguous meaning will be created, that 'cutting and raising something'. However, the true meaning of *kiriageru* is grammatically closing, shortening, or finishing early.

Translation errors in the example above can occur, therefore detailed research is needed so that Japanese language learners avoid mistakes in understanding words and their meanings. Based on the problems, the researcher intends to further research *fukugoudoushi* formed from the Verb +*ageru* in Japanese.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative descriptive research using a morphological approach and semantic studies. It describes the verb characteristics of the forming elements and meanings elicited by *fukugoudoushi* formed from the verb ~*ageru* from

the sentences obtained in the data source. The data are taken from the 2021 edition of the NHK Japan online article.

Data collection in this study uses the observation method, which is a data collection method carried out by observing the use of the language under study. After that, it is continued with the note-taking technique which is an advanced technique of the basic technique in the form of a tapping technique. The note-taking technique is carried out by recording the results of the observation from data sources in the form of data or information relevant to the research (Mahsun, 2005). This technique is used because the source of the data is in the form of written sentences contained in a document in the form of an article. The sentences in Japanese that have been collected are checked using dictionaries and validators to ensure that the translation of data into Indonesian is ensured to be appropriate.

The data source used for this study is in the form of *online* articles published in the 2021 edition of NHK Japan online article. NHK Japan is a broadcast media that presents news from Japan, Asia, and even the whole world in Japanese. Not only can it be accessed by Japanese citizens, but this *online* article is also often accessed by readers around the world. Both just to read the news and to learn Japanese through the sentences in the article. Many sentences are also found that contain *fukugoudosuhi ~ageru*, so to make it easier for readers to understand the exact meaning in the sentence, more research is needed on *fukugoudosuhi ~ageru*.

Data processing in this study uses the distributional method, which is a data analysis method with a determining instrument in the form of parts or elements of the language concerned itself (Sudaryanto, 1993). Data analysis techniques use dividing elements, that is, techniques that divide a construction over the elements that make up that construction. The data is processed by dividing the *fukugoudoushi ~ageru* forming element into front element and back element to find out the verb characteristics that can be followed by the verb *~ageru*. Then look for the basic meaning of each constituent element, followed by analyzing the new meaning formed from the merger of the words. The last step is to draw conclusions from the data that has been analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis was carried out by grouping data into verb groups based on verb classification by Kindaichi (1989), creating categories of meanings, charting patterns of formation, describing the shape, changes, and characteristics of words followed by the verb *~ageru*, as well as the basic meaning of each forming element and meaning generated by the incorporation of verbs in the analyzed data.

The Formation of *Tadoushi* (Transitive Verb) + *Ageru* as *Fukugoudoushi*

Fukugoudoushi which has the preposition element of the verb *tadoushi* is formed by verbs undergoing *renyoukei* conjugation, that is, the change from the dictionary form to *the form ~masu*. So that the front element is divided into two morphemes, that is morphemes that have lexical meanings (root words) and morphemes that have grammatical meanings (auxiliary verbs) (Niimi, Yamaura, & Utsuno, 1987). Morphemes denoting auxiliary verbs are omitted and the root word of the obverse verb of the *~masu* form is attached by the verb *~ageru*. Figure 1 shows the formation of *Fukugoudoushi ~Ageru*.

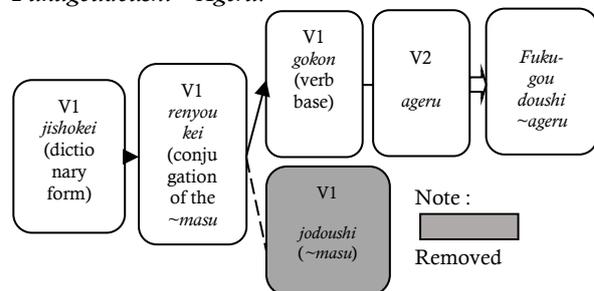


Figure 1: Formation of *Fukugoudoushi ~Ageru* (Verb + *Ageru*).

Fukugoudoushi ~ageru can be formed with verb formation patterns (*tadoushi*) + *ageru* with front element characteristics in the form of *keizokudoushi* (continuity verbs) and *shunkandoushi* (punctual verbs).

Formation of *Tadoushi* (Transitive Verb) – *Keizokudoushi* (Continuity Verb)

Fukugoudoushi ~*ageru* formed with the formation pattern of *tadoushi* (*keizokudoushi*) + *ageru* forms several meanings as follows.

Showing Direction

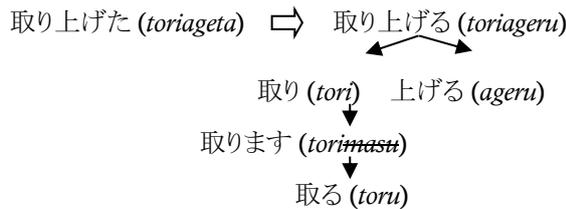
Data that have a meaning of showing direction (upwards) is as seen in example (1).

- (1) さらに、この問題を安保理で取り上げた欧米各国について「とても恥すべきことだ」と繰り返し述べ、非難の応酬となりました。

Sarani, kono mondai o anpori de toriageta Ōbei kakkoku ni tsuite “totemo hazubeki kotoda” to kurikaeshi nobe, hinan no ōshū to narimashita.

‘In addition, he repeatedly stated that it was “very shameful” about Western countries raising this issue in the Security Council, and instead became an exchange of criticism.’

(NHK Japan Online Article November 12, 2021)



Fukugoudoushi 取り上げる ‘*toriageru*’ is formed from the verb *toru* as the front element and the verb *ageru* as the back element. When viewed from an aspect point of view, the verb *toru* attached to the verb *ageru* is a *keizokudoushi* (continuity verb) in the form of *tadoushi* (transitive) which in its use requires an object. The object in this sentence is *the kono mondai* ‘this issue’. The incorporation of the verbs *toru* meaning ‘to take’, ‘to grab’, and *ageru* ‘to raise’ in this sentence contains the meaning of ‘**raising**’, and the meaning can be described as ‘raising the problem for discussion’. *Fukugoudoushi toriageru* in this sentence is still attached to the basic meaning of each of its constituent elements.

Showing Improvement

Data that have a meaning of showing improvement (leading to a better thing) is as seen in example (2).

- (2) でも、日本にはすでに手仕事、ものづくりの伝統ががのりの伝統ががる中小企業がたくさんあるって気づきました。それを磨き上げれば、価値はちゃんと伝わると思ったんです。

Demo, Nihon ni wa sudeni teshigoto, monodzukuri no dentō ga aru chūshōkigō ga takusan aru tte kidzukimashita. Sore o migaki agereba, kachi wa chanto tsutawaru to omotta ndesu.

‘However, I realized that there are many small and medium-sized businesses in Japan that already have a tradition of handicrafts and manufacturing. I think if I fix it, the value will be delivered correctly.’

(NHK Japan Online Article December 22, 2021)



Fukugoudoushi 磨き上げる ‘*migakiageru*’ is formed from the verb *migaku* as the front element and the verb *ageru* as the back element. When viewed from the aspect point of view, the verb *migaku* attached to the verb *ageru* is a *keizokudoushi* (continuity verb) in the form of *tadoushi* (transitive) verb which requires an object. The object in this sentence is *sore* ‘it (referring to having a tradition of handicraft and manufacturing)’. In this sentence, the verb *migaku* meaning ‘to polish’, ‘to fix’, and *ageru* ‘to raise’, and ‘to increase’ in this sentence forms the meaning of ‘**(If I) fix**’. In this context the *fukugoudoushi migakiageru* means ‘if the effort is improved it will be better’ which is attached to the basic meaning of each constituent element.

Showing High Value

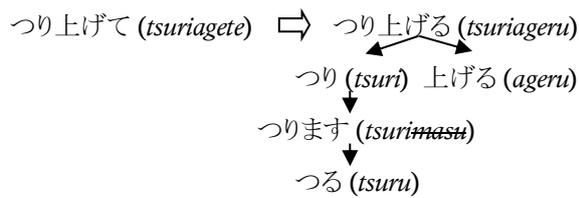
Data that have the meaning to show high value (of a quantitative) is as seen in example (3).

- (3) 相場を読むのが上手だったんじゃなくて、狙った株の価格をつり上げて相場を作っていたのではないのでしょうか。

Sōba o yomu no ga jōzudatta n janakute, neratta kabu no kakaku o tsuriagete sōba o tsukutte ita node wanaideshou ka.

‘I thought I was not good at reading market prices, but I raised the price of the stock I was aiming for to create a market price.’

(NHK Japan Online Article April 9, 2021)



Fukugoudoushi つり上げる ‘tsuriageru’ is formed from the verb *tsuru* as the front element and the verb *ageru* as the back element. The *hiku* verb attached to the verb *ageru* is a *keizokudoushi* (continuity verb) in the form of *tadoushi* (transitive) which in its use requires an object. The object in this sentence is *kabu no kakaku* ‘stock price’. The combination of the verbs *tsuru* meaning ‘to hang’ and *ageru* ‘to raise’, ‘to elevate’ in this sentence forms the meaning of ‘raise’ which contextually means ‘hanging something at a higher level (value)’. *Fukugoudoushi tsuriageru* is still attached to the basic meaning of each constituent elements.

Expressing Self-demeaning

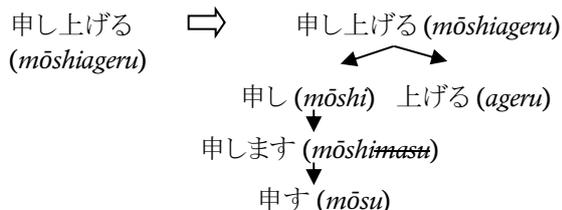
Data that have a meaning to expressing self-demeaning is as seen in example (4).

- (4) …。岸田総理大臣は「今般のブラジルの北東部で発生した洪水により、各地で多くの尊い命が失われ、家屋などの被害により、多くの方々々が避難を余儀なくされるなどの事態が発生しているとの報に接し、心からお見舞いを申し上げる」としています。

… *Kishida sōri daijin wa* “*konpan no Burajiru no hokutō-bu de hassei shita kōzui ni yori, kakuchi de ōku no tōtoi inochi ga ushinawa re, kaoku nado no higai ni yori, ōku no katagata ga hinan o yoginaku sa reru nado no jitai ga hassei shite iru to no hō ni sesshi, kokoro kara o-mimai o mōshiageru*” to *shite imasu*.

‘… Prime Minister Kishida said, “The floods in the northeastern part of Brazil have taken a heavy toll in various places, and the damage to houses has resulted in many people being displaced. We would like to express our deepest condolences for the news.’

(NHK Japan Online Article December 28, 2021)



Fukugoudoushi 申し上げる ‘mōshiageru’ is formed from the verb *mōsu* as the front element and the verb *ageru* as the back element. The verb *mōsu* attached to the verb *ageru* is a *keizokudoushi* (continuity verb) in the form of *tadoushi* (transitive) which requires an object. The object in this sentence is *o-mimai* ‘condolences’. The merger of the verb *mōsu* meaning ‘to say’ and *ageru* ‘to raise’ briefly means ‘**expressing**’. The verb *ageru* can mean ‘doing something real’ in its use for some specific conditions. As in this sentence the context meaning is ‘saying (issuing a statement) regarding the thing that needs to be expressed’. In the sentence, the new meaning formed indicates an activity carried out to express condolences against something that has happened (using polite language) and still attached to the basic meaning of each of its constituent elements.

Ending an Activity

Data that has the meaning of the ending of an activity as seen in example (5).

- (5) この回を書き上げたのが、よこみぞ邦彦さん。
Kono kai o kakiageta no ga, yo ko mizo Kunihiko-san.

‘Kunihiko Yokomizo wrote this episode.’

(NHK Japan Online Article October 12, 2021)



Fukugoudoushi 書き上げる ‘kakiageru’ (write) is formed from the verb *kaku* as the front element and the verb *ageru* as the back element. When viewed from its’ aspect, the verb *kaku* attached to *ageru* is a *keizokudoushi* (continuity verb) in the form of *tadoushi* (transitive) which use requires an object. The object in this sentence is *the kono kai* ‘this episode’. The combination of the verb *kaku* meaning ‘to write’ and *ageru* ‘to raise’ briefly has the meaning of ‘**(has) written**’.

The verb *ageru* in the sentence no longer attaches the basic meaning of ‘raising’, but has a new meaning of ‘doing an activity until finished’. Based on the meaning of each constituent element, the meaning formed was ‘have written to completion’, it means that the activity of writing the story has been carried out from beginning to end

(completed) by the target as has been planned, which is the completion of one episode of the story. It is known that in *fukugoudoushi kakiageru* is still attached to the basic meaning of its front element, but it is no longer attached to the basic meaning of the back element so it formed a new meaning.

Formation of *Tadoushi* (Transitive Verb) – *Shunkandoushi* (Punctual Verb)

Fukugoudoushi ~ageru formed with the formation pattern of *tadoushi* (*shunkandoushi*) + *ageru* constructs several meanings as follows.

Showing Direction

Data that have a meaning of showing direction (upwards) are analyzed as follows.

- (6) 「これまで拾い上げられてこなかった声を政治の世界に届けたい」とも話した今井さん。
'Kore made hiroiagerarete konakatta koe o seiji no sekai ni todoketai' tomo hanashita Imai-san.
'Mr. Imai also said, 'I want to bring voices that have not been raised to politics.'
(NHK Japan Online Article November 10, 2021)

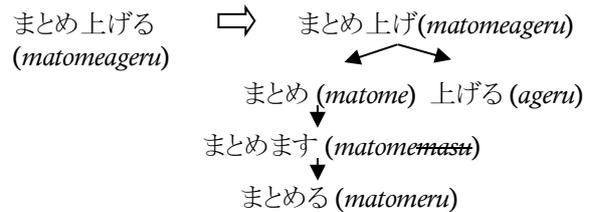


Fukugoudoushi 拾い上げる '*hiroiageru*' is formed from the verb *hirou* as the front element and the verb *ageru* as the back element. From its' aspect, the verb *hirou* attached to the verb *ageru* is a *shunkandoushi* (punctual verb) in the form of *tadoushi* (transitive) which in its use requires an object. The object in this sentence is *koe* 'voice'. The merging of the verb *hirou* meaning 'to pick up', 'to find', and *ageru* 'to raise', 'to increase' briefly contains the meaning of 'raised', and the contextual meaning is 'something taken from the bottom towards the top'. *Fukugoudoushi hiroiageru* in this sentence is still attached to the basic meaning of each of its constituent elements.

Showing Improvement

Data that have a meaning of showing improvement (leading to a better thing) is as seen in example (7).

- (7) 1 時間ほどのインタビューの中で、アメリカの日本人捕虜たちをまとめ上げるリーダーとなっていたことについて酒巻はこう語っていました。
Ichi jikan hodo no intabyū no naka de, Amerika no nihonjin horyo-tachi o matomeageru rīdā to natte itta koto ni tsuite sakamaki wa kō katatte imashita.
'In an hour-long interview, Sakamaki said that he became a leader in uniting Japanese prisoners of war in the United States.'
(NHK Japan Online Article December 8, 2021)



Fukugoudoushi まとめ上げる '*matomeageru*' is formed from the verb *matomeru* as the front element and the verb *ageru* as the back element. When viewed from its' aspect, the verb *matomeru* attached to the verb *ageru* is a *shunkandoushi* (punctual verb) in the form of *tadoushi* (transitive) which in its use requires an object. The object in this sentence is *nihonjin horyo-tachi* 'Japanese prisoner of war'. The combination of verb *matomeru* which means 'to summarize', 'to collect', and *ageru* 'to raise', 'to increase' in this sentence construct the meaning of 'uniting' or 'collecting separate things into one'. The verb *ageru* also means 'improve' and indicates that an activity carried out is towards a better level. *Fukugoudoushi matomeageru* is still attached to the basic meaning of each constituent element.

Showing High Value

Data that have the meaning of showing high value (quantitatively) is as seen in example (8).

- (8) 「スクイーズアウト」という手法で、残る少数株主を排除する選択肢もあるが、その場合でも国以外の大半の株主から株式を買い上げたうえで非上場化し、国の保有株を 3490 円支払って買い取る必要があり、巨額の費用が必要となる。
'Sukūzuauto' to iu shuhō de, nokoru shōsū kabunushi o haijo suru sentakushi moaruga,-so no baai demo kuni igai no taihan no kabunushi kara kabushiki o kaiageta ue de hi jōjō-ka shi,-koku no hoyū kabu o 3490 oku-en shiharatte kaitoru hitsuyō ga ari, kyogaku no hiyō ga hitsuyō to naru.

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