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-demearing, 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,
Researchers have carried out 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 (Sholihah, Risda, & Juangshih, 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 the use 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 kirageru (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 kirageru 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 fukugoudoushi ~ageru, so to make it easier for readers to understand the exact meaning in the sentence, more research is needed on fukugoudoushi ~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 Kindaiuchi (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 Fukugodoushi.

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「とても恥ずべきことだ」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 Ōei kakkoku ni tsuite “totemo hazubeki kotoda” to kurikaeshi nobe, hinan no oshū 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)

磨き上げれば ➔ 磨き上げる(migakiageru)
磨き(migaki) 上げる(ageru)
磨きます(migakimasu)
磨く(migu)

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 handicrafts 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いけど、狙った株の価格を上手に上げて相場を作っていたのではないでしょうか。
Sōba o yomu no ga jōzudatta n janakute, neratta kabu no kakaku o tsuriagete sóba o tsukatte 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)
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、家庭などの被害により、多くの方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, kakkuchi de ōku no tōtai inochi ga ushinawa re, kaoku nado no higai ni yori, ōku no katagata ga hinan o yokinaku sa reru nado no jītai 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.’

Data that has the meaning of the end 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 kakiagetō no ga, yo ko mizo Kunihikosan.

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).

Fukugoudoushi 申し上げる ‘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 hirioagerare 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)

**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ったことについて酒巻はこう語っていました。

Ichijikan hodo no intabyū no naka de, Amerika no nihonjin horyo-tachi o matomeageru ridā to natte itta koto ni tsuite sakamaki wa kō kateite imashita.

‘In an hour-long interview, Sakamaki said that he became a leader in unifying Japanese prisoners of war in the United States.’

(NHK Japan Online Article December 8, 2021)
‘There is also an option to eliminate the remaining minority shareholders by a method called "squeeze-out", but even in that case, after buying the shares of most of the unregistered overseas shareholders, it is necessary to pay 349 billion yen to buy the shares owned by the state, and it costs a lot of money.’ (NHK Japan Online Article December 15, 2021)

Fukugoudoushi 買い上げる ‘kiriageru’ is formed from the verb kau as the front element and the verb ageru as the back element. When viewed from its aspect, the verb hiku attached to the verb ageru is a shunkandoushi (punctual verb) in the form of tadoushi (transitive) which use requires an object. The combination of the verbs kau meaning ‘to buy’ and ageru ‘to raise’, ‘to increase’ in this sentence contains the meaning of ‘(has) bought’ or ‘have bought something in order to obtain a higher value’ which means that the purchase of ‘shares’ is expected to provide (increase) better results than before. It can be known that-fukugoudoushi kiriageru in this sentence is 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 is seen in example (9).

(9) 意図が伝わらないと感じたのか、裁判官が質問せずに憤慨することもあった。
Ito ga tsutawarani to kanjita no ka, saibankan ga shitsumon o tochō de kiriageru koto mo atta.
‘Judges sometimes end questions halfway through, perhaps because they feel their purpose is not being conveyed.’ (NHK Japan Online Article September 16, 2021)

Fukugoudoushi 買い上げる ‘kiriageru’ is formed from the verb kiru as the front element and the verb ageru as the back element. When viewed from an aspect point of view, the verb kiru attached to the verb ageru is a shunkandoushi (punctual verb) in the form of tadoushi (transitive) which use requires an object. The object in this sentence is the shitsumon ‘question’. So to adjust the context of the sentence based on the object, the combination of the verb kiru which means ‘to cut’, and ageru ‘to raise’, briefly has the meaning of ‘to end’.

The basic meaning of the verb kiru ‘cut’ is not completely lost, in the context of this sentence it can be interpreted as ‘cutting time’. In addition, the verb ageru which means ‘to raise’ has a new meaning of ‘doing an activity to completion’. The context meaning in this sentence is ‘to take action (cut time) in order for an activity to end’, meaning that the activity being carried out is stopped before the specified time with a certain intention that the activity will end immediately. It is known that-fukugoudoushi kiriageru 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 of its formation and constructs a new meaning.

The Formation of Jidoushi (Intransitive Verb)+Ageru as Fukugoudoushi

The fukugoudoushi formation using jidoushi (Intransitive verb) is the same as the formation of tadoushi as the front element. Fukugoudoushi ~ageru can be formed with (jidoushi) + ageru with the characteristics of the front elements in the form of keizokudoushi (continuity verbs) and shunkandoushi (punctual verbs) (Hayashi, 1990). It is further described as follows.

**Formation of Jidoushi (Intransitive Verb) – Keizokudoushi (Continuity Verb)**

Fukugoudoushi ~ageru formed with the formation pattern of jidoushi (keizokudoushi) + ageru constructs several meanings as follows.

**Showing Direction**

Data that have a meaning of showing direction (upwards) are analyzed as the following example (10).

(10) 地下水や浅い海の海が高圧のマグマに直接触れても蒸気になって膨張する際、マグマを蒸発させて、黒い噴火を激しく噴き上げる噴火です。
Chika mizu ya asai umi no kaisai ga kōno no maguma ni chokusetsu fue re yūgeki ni sujiōki ni natte bōchō suru sai, maguma o konagona ni shite, kuroi fun'en o hageshiku fukiageru funkadesu. ‘When groundwater or seawater in the shallow sea comes into direct contact with hot magma and then turns into water vapor and evaporates, it destroys the magma and spouts dense black smoke.’

(NHK Japan Online Article December 16, 2021)

Fukugoudoushi 噴き上げる ‘fukiageru’ is formed from the verb fuku as the front element and the verb ageru as the back element. From its’ aspect, the verb fuku attached to the verb ageru is a keizokudoushi (continuity verb) in the form of jidoushi (intransitive) which in its use does not require an object.

The combination of the verb fuku meaning ‘to spout’, ‘to emit’, and ageru ‘to raise’ briefly contains the meaning of ‘to spout’. While the context meaning in the sentence is ‘spouting something from the bottom towards the top’ which forms a new meaning that requires the object to be subjected to action by the subject. The object in this sentence is kuroi fun’en ‘black smoke’. Nevertheless, it can be understood that fukugoudoushi fukiageru in this sentence is still attached to the basic meaning of each constituent elements.

Formation of Jidoushi (Intransitive Verb) – Shunkandoushi (Punctual Verb)

Fukugoudoushi ~ageru formed with the formation pattern of jidoushi (shunkandoushi) + ageru shows several meanings as follows.

Showing Improvement

Data that have a meaning of showing improvement (leading to a better thing) are analyzed as the following example (11).

(11) 函館市出身のプロレスラー、カツオさんは 5 年前、道南地方を拠点とするプロレス団体「道南リング」を立ち上げました。

(HK Japan Online Article December 16, 2021)

Hakodate-shi shusshin no puroresurū, Katsuo-san wa 5-nen mae, Dōnan chihō o kyoten to suru puroresu dantai “Dōnan ringu” o tachiagemashita. ‘Katsuo, a professional wrestler from Hakodate, founded “Donan Ring”, a professional wrestling organization based in the Southern Hokkaido region, five years ago.’

(NHK Japan Online Article June 1, 2021)

Ending an Activity

Data that have the meaning of the ending activity are analyzed in the following example (12).

(12) 会計検査院からも効果が十分でないと指摘を受け、プロジェクトは暗礁に乗り上げました。

Kaiketsuinsai kara mo kōkō ga jōbundenai to shiteki o uke, purojekuto wa anshō ni noriagemashita. ‘The project was stalled after it was declared by the Audit Board that the effect was insufficient.’

(NHK Japan Online Article December 16, 2021)
乗り上げた (noriageta) \(\Rightarrow\) 乗り上げる (noriageru)
乗り（nori）上げる (ageru)
乗ります（norimasu）
乗り (nori)

Fukugoudoushi 乗り上げる ‘noriageru’ is formed from the verb noru as the front element and the verb ageru as the back element. From its’ aspect, the verb noru attached to the verb ageru is a shunkandoushi (punctual verb) in the form of jidoushi (intransitive) which its use does not require an object. The combination of the verb noru meaning ‘to get on’ and ageru ‘to raise’ briefly has the meaning of (has) stalled.

The basic meaning of the verb noru is completely lost when combined with the verb ageru into a fukugoudoushi (compound verb). In addition, the verb ageru is no longer attached to the meaning of ‘to raise’ but has a new meaning of ‘doing the activity to completion’. Furthermore, fukugoudoushi noriageru can mean ‘fail’, but to reinforce the meaning in the context of the sentence, the corresponding meaning is ‘stalled (dead end)’ which means ‘an activity with a force to stop being carried out’. Fukugoudoushi noriageru is no longer attached to the basic meaning of each of its constituent elements and makes a new different meaning.

The Formation of Noun+Ageru as Fukugoudoshi

If fukugoudoushi ～ageru has a front element of the noun, then the noun is not conjugated, so the fukugoudoushi formed by the noun is directly attached by the verb ～ageru as its back element (Hayashi, 1990) as shown in Figure 2.

![Figure 2: Formation of Fukugoudoushi ～Ageru (Noun + Ageru).](image)

Fukugoudoushi ～ageru formed with the pattern of formation of noun + ageru makes to several meanings as follows.

Showing High Value

Data that have the meaning of showing high value (of a quantitative) are analyzed as the following example (13).

(13) こうした対策を選んで、単純に数字を足し上げると... 結果は 3.4トン。
Kōshita taisaku o erande, tanjūn ni sūji o tashi ageru to... kekka wa 3. 4-Ton.
‘If you choose these measures and simply add up the numbers...the yield was 3.4 tonnes.’
(NHK Japan Online Article September 7, 2021)

足し上げる (tashiageru) \(\Rightarrow\) 足し上げる(tashiageru)
足し 上げる (tashi) (ageru)

Fukugoudoushi 足し上げる ‘tashiageru’ is formed from the noun tashi as the front element and the verb ageru as the back element. The front element tashi is a type of noun so it does not belong to the verb that can be deciphered based on the point of view of the aspect. The merger of the noun tashi meaning ‘top up’ and ageru ‘to raise’, and ‘to increase’ briefly has the meaning of ‘summing up’.

To adjust the meaning to the context of the sentence, tashiageru shows the deeds performed for a specific purpose and if spelled out would be to ‘make something a higher value’ thus giving rise to a new meaning that requires the object to be subjected to action by the subject. The object in this sentence is sūji ‘number’. It can be known that fukugoudoushi tashiageru in this sentence is still attached to the basic meaning of each of its constituent elements.

Ending an Activity

Data that has the meaning of the ending activity are as in the following example (14).

(14) だから、自分は関与せず、編集部の方で脚本家と脚本を仕上げるというほうがいいという判断されたと聞いています。
Dakara, jibun wa kan’yo sezu, henshū-bu no kata de kyakuhon-ka to kyakuhon o shiageru to iu hō ga i to iu handan sa reta to kiite imasu.
‘Therefore, without me getting involved, I heard that the editorial department decided that it would be better to finish the script with the scriptwriter.’
(NHK Japan Online Article October 12, 2021)
仕上げる (shiageru) ⇔ 仕上げる (shiageru)

Fukugoudoushi 仕上げる ‘shiageru’ is formed from the noun shi as the front element and the verb ageru as the back element. The front element shi is a type of noun so it does not belong to the verb that can be deciphered based on the point of view of the aspect. The merger of the noun shi meaning ‘work’ and ageru ‘to raise’ briefly means ‘finish’.

The verb ageru which means ‘to raise’ or ‘to increase’ (Matsumura, 2005) has a new meaning of ‘doing an activity until finished’. To adjust the meaning to the context of the sentence, shiageru indicates an action that is done for a specific purpose and if described will be ‘doing an activity to completion’, meaning that the activity (work) has been carried out from beginning to end (completion) by the planned target, that is the completion of the manuscript by the scriptwriter. Thus, it gives a new meaning that requires the object to be subjected to action by the subject (Mulya 2020). The object in this sentence is the kyakuhon ‘script’. It can be understood that in fukugoudoushi shiageru 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 of its formation to make a new meaning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the formation structure and meaning of fukugoudoushi formed by the verb ~ageru in the previous analysis, it can be concluded that fukugoudoushi ~ageru contain front elements in the form of verbs (iadoushi and jidoushi) with characteristics of continuity verbs (keizokoudoushi) and punctual verbs (shunkandoushi), as well as front elements in the form of nouns (jitsuumeishi). Fukugoudoushi ~ageru which has the preposition element of the verb undergoes a renyoukei (conjugation), that is a change from the dictionary form into the form ~masu before being followed by the verb ~ageru. Since the noun is not conjugated, fukugoudoushi ~ageru which has the front element of the nomina will be directly attached by the verb ~ageru as the back element.

The verb ageru when functioning as a single verb means to raise, to increase, and to elevate. When combined with other verbs to form fukugoudoushi ~ageru, it will have several meanings that are affected by the meaning of the forming elements, that is showing direction, showing improvement, showing high values, expressing self-demeaning, and ending an activity.

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