

Japanese Dative Causative Construction: Synthactical and Semantic Study

Made Ratna Dian Aryani¹, Ni Luh Kade Yuliani Giri²

¹² Universitas Udayana, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: dian_aryani@unud.ac.id

Abstract

This research is focused on Japanese causative constructions related to verbs that act datively, both syntactically and semantically. The purpose of this study is to explain the process of forming Japanese causative constructions both syntactically and semantically. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. This study uses the theory of Ando's regarding the structure of Japanese causative formation and types of Japanese causative meaning, and Song's theory regarding the causative meaning of Japanese. The data source is taken from the Japanese language corpus, namely <http://www.kotonoha.gr.jp/shonagon/>. The results of this study indicate that dative verbs can be formed through the process of forming causative constructions in Japanese. The formation process is in the form of a verb that goes through a morphological process [*~seru/ ~saseru*]. The verb can be either transitive or intransitive. Transitive verbs that act datively, namely, verbs / *yomaseta* 読ませた '(cause) to read' and intransitive verbs that act dative/ *wataraseta* 渉らせた '(cause) to cross', and verbs / *arukaseta* 歩かせた '(cause) to walk'. The intransitive verb is a moving verb '移動/ *idouushi*'.

Article History

Received: 01 June 2022

Accepted: 10 March 2023

Published: 10 March 2023

Keywords

dative, causative construction, transitive verb, intransitive verb

How to cite:

Aryani, M. R. D., & Giri, N. L. K. (2023). Japanese Dative Causative Construction: Synthactical and Semantic Study. *Humanus: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Humaniora*, 22(1), 52-64. DOI: 10.24036/humanus.v22i1.117442

Introduction

Japanese and Indonesian have different order structure structures. Japanese (BJ) has a Subject-Object-Predicate order pattern, and Indonesian (BI) has a Subject-Predicate-Object order pattern. The difference in the order of these patterns creates its own obstacles for Japanese language learners. However, Japanese learners with Indonesian or regional languages as their mother tongue need time to change.

The focus of this research is the causative form in Japanese known as 使役 *shieki*. *Shieki* becomes a very difficult form to understand when Japanese learners have to translate it into Indonesian. This is because the Indonesian causative forms are very few in number, so that when translated the form cannot be equated with the Indonesian

causative concept. This tends to be an obstacle in the process of learning the Japanese causative form. Another thing that adds to the difficulty in understanding this causative form is the meaning it produces. The addition of the suffix {-saseru}, the causative form of the Japanese language can produce more than one meaning in which the meanings tend to differ from one another. As an example:

- 1) 幼稚園の先生は いつも子供に 絵を 書かせます。
 Youchien no sensei wa itsumo kodomo ni e o kakasemasu.
 S OTL OL V
 Kindergarden-Genteacher-Nom always children-Dat paint-Ak draw-Morf
 (causative)
 ‘The teacher of Kindergarten always tell/make children draw:.’
 (Donna Toki Dou Tsukau Nihongo, 2000;70)

- 2) 父が 息子を 働かせる。
 Chichi ga musuko o hatarakaseru.
 S O V
 Father-Nom son-AK work-Morf (causative)
 ‘Father orders/make his son work.’
 (Minna No Nihongo, 2001; 35)

In the example sentence (1), the verb used is the verb kaku 書く 'to write/draw', using the causative form {~させる} {~saseru} which indicates the meaning of doing the act of ordering someone else. The structure of the example sentence (1) raises three basic constituents, namely the constituents of the giver, the constituents of the recipient, and the constituents of something given. That the emergence of these three arguments is due to the morphological process that occurs in the verb kaku 書く 'to write/draw' in the form of a causative pattern. The verb is a transitive verb. In the structure of the example sentence (1) above, the dative marker ni に that appears is meaningful to/for and functions grammatically as an object, especially an indirect object.

In the example sentence (2), the verb used is hataraku 働く 'work'. Verba hataraku 働く 'work' is also an intransitive verb which also undergoes a causative morphological process {~させる} {~saseru} which indicates ordering/making. However, in the example structure (2) no dative markers appear.

This is in a syntactic and semantic study that hinders the understanding of Japanese language learners in mastering the material about causative 'shieki'. Based on the explanation of the two examples above, the use of the dative marker ni に and the linkage of transitive and intransitive verbs in the causative construction of Japanese gives rise to mandatory arguments in the dative marker ni に.

This study also uses relevant references, with studies from several researchers. Aryani, et al (2021) reviewed the research, entitled “The equivalent of The Japanese Verbs Sonaeru, Sashiageru, and Sazukeru into Indonesian”. This research focuses on the verb equivalent of 'giving' Japanese into Indonesian. Japanese and Indonesian have different expressions of the 'giving' verb, both syntactically and pragmatically. The results of this study indicate that syntactically the verbs of sonaeru, sashiageru and sazukeru each have a different structure in Japanese. The similarities between the use of the verbs sonaeru, sashiageru and sazukeru in Indonesian and Japanese are that these

three verbs mean giving. The difference is that the verb *sonaru* means to offer/give from a lower status to a higher status. Structurally it does not require three arguments. In the verb *sashiageru* it means giving from a lower status to a higher status. Structurally, it is mandatory to generate three arguments so that it requires a dative marker, namely *ni*. In the *sazukeru* verb it means to bestow/give from a higher status to a lower status. Syntactically, the use of the dative marker *ni* is mandatory, so three arguments are needed in the structure.

Aryani, et al (2016) reviewed the research, entitled "Japanese Dative Verbs in Case". There were several things that were discussed, among others. (1) Dative verbs are semantically based on verbs. (2) The use of particles for dative verbs. Aryani's research examines verbs with dative cases in Japanese in structure and meaning. This study aims to show more verbs that can bring up indirect objects (IO) in Japanese sentences. This study shows that verbs in the dative case are verbs whose presence has the potential to bring up an indirect object (IO). The results of this study are (1) the verbs that allow the appearance of an indirect object (IO) in Japanese are transitive verbs with the particle *ni*, and (2) those verbs are *ageru* 'give', *oshieru* 'teach', *kureru* 'give', and *kau* 'buy'. Semantically these verbs are *keizoku doushi* 'continuative verbs'. Aryani's research shows that some of these transitive verbs can give rise to indirect objects, so there must be a dative marker *ni* in the structure. The use of markers in the structure of the Japanese language is something that must appear and is in accordance with its grammatical function.

Takashi (2015) reviewed an article entitled "The Study Teaching Material of Causative Expression". In this article the aim of understanding the proper use of causative expressions can be difficult for Japanese language learners. This is because it is difficult for Japanese language learners to understand who is not a perpetrator or who is a perpetrator. In addition, it is difficult for students to understand when causative expressions are used. However, emphasis is usually placed on grammatical forms when introducing such verbs in textbooks for beginners.

Shibatani (2012) with his research entitled "Grammatical Relations and Surface Cases". In this study, Shibatani describes grammatical relations based on types and cases. Based on the type, there are three types, namely (1) Subject (SU), Direct Object (DO), and Indirect Object (IO), and based on the case, there are three cases, namely (1) Nominative (NOM -*Ga*), (2) Accusative (ACC-*O*), and (3) Dative (DAT-*Ni*). The use of case markers in accordance with their grammatical functions in Japanese is a must which will later determine aspects of the sentence structure.

Based on the studies above, it becomes a state of the art related to dative particles and will become the blank space as the background for choosing this topic is an intransitive verb in causative construction, which is possible to act as a dative which needs to be studied more deeply.

Method

This research is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach. This study takes data from the Japanese data corpus, <http://www.kotonoha.gr.jp/shonagon/>, from February - June 2021. This research is a study of syntax and semantics. In addition, in the process of collecting research data, it must be remembered that the data taken is grammatical and acceptable data, both syntactically and semantically. Sudaryanto (2015: 62) stated that the Simak method uses dative auxiliary words in Japanese sentences on data sources. The Padan method used in this study is the referential equivalent method (the determinant of which is the fact shown by the language), and the translation

equivalent method (using another language) where the determinant is another language, in this case in Japanese.

Results and Discussion

Japanese Causative Structure

Morphological causation makes someone/something do something, implies directive causation, namely the causer "cause" gives an order to someone to bring something to a certain event (Song, 2013: 25). The theory used in this research is Ando (2001: 57) states that the process can be seen from the forms of affixes (~seru/~saseru) 「させる」. The meaning of this causative construction becomes: make, order, allow, let depend on the context attached to the verb. The causative structure of Japanese can be grouped based on the type of verb, namely in the form of transitive verbs and intransitive verbs.

- a) 'Tadoushi no shiekinou' 「他動詞の使役能」 is a causative sentence that uses the formed from transitive verbs that require an object. Usually dousashu, in shieki 「使役」 transitive structures use animate things.
- 3) お父さんが太郎に うなぎを食べさせます。→ causative structure (transitive)
Otousan ga Taro ni unagi o tabesasemasu.
'Father told Tarou to eat eel' (Rekishi, Februari:2021)
- b) 'Jidoushi shiekinou' 「自動詞使役」 is is a causative structure that is not formed from intransitive verbs that do not require an object. And also used when asking the interlocutor's approval for an action taken by the speaker himself (the speaker has a lower position than the other person).
- 4) じつは来週の金曜日に友達の前婚式があるので、早く帰らせて いただけませんか。
Jitsu wa raishuu no kinyoubi ni tomodachi no kekkon shiki ga aru node,
kaerasete itadakemasenka.
'Actually, since next Friday there is a friend's wedding, can you let me go home early?' (Bungaku, Maret: 2021)

The Meaning of Japanese Causative

Song (2013; 25) states that shieki 「使役」 is a Japanese causative sentence which is used for someone with a higher status , telling someone with a lower status to do something. In addition, it is used when someone with a higher status allows or gives permission for the actions of the interlocutor whose status is lower. Song (2013; 27) also suggests that the causative construction requires the emergence of 2 events, namely the causal event carried out by the shiekibun and the factive event that arose as a result of the causal event carried out by the dousashu 「動作主」. If displayed as follows

- (1) 先生が させる
shiekishu 「causing event」 *shieki* 「causative」
'Teacher ordered.' (Song: 2013)
- (2) 生徒が 日記をつけた
dousashu 「caused event」 *dekigoto* 「event」

'The student has recorded (in) his diary.' (Song: 2013)

Sentence (1) and sentence (2), it will be a 'shieki' causative structure

(3) 先生が 生徒に 日記をつけさせた。

Sensei ga seito ni nikki o tsukesaseta

'The teacher has made (his) students to record (in) his diary.' (Song: 2013)

According to Song (2013; 280) based on particles that follow a Japanese causative, they can be divided into two types, namely: (a). Particles akusative *o* を and (b). This particle dative *ni* に. The difference in the use of the case particles *o* and *ni* produces different meanings that can be seen from the point of view of the will and coercion of the causer and the recipient of the causee. The differences in the behavior of the accusative (*o* particle) and dative (*ni* particle) are described by Song (2013: 285) through the following scheme:

Instrumental	> Dative	> Accusative
More agentive		more patient-like
More control		less control
(less affected)		(more affected)

Based on this scheme by Song (2013), it is stated that the Japanese causative construction with the accusative particle *o* has a more direct meaning than the causative sentence with the particle *ni*. This direct meaning is related to the relationship between the cause (causer) and the recipient of the cause (causee). Based on this, it can be understood the difference in the causative form. Sentences that have an element of coercion that is higher than the cause to the recipient of the cause, while sentences that contain elements of coercion on a small scale and cause tend to consider the will of the recipient of the cause.

Shieki (causative) is a form of the verb in Japanese which is used to express the meaning of ordering or declaring a situation where someone makes another person take an action. The categorization of shieki based on the meaning of the sentence is as follows: Ando (2001: 170) divides it into four shieki meanings, namely: Kyousei 「強制」 'Coercion', Kyoyou 「許容」 'Permission', Yuuhatsu 「誘発」 'Cause' and Inga kankei no shieki 「因果関係の使役」 'Causative cause and effect'. The meaning of the sentence shieki is influenced by the particle that affects dousashu (caused event).

a. Kyousei 「強制」 'Coercion'

This shieki which shows the meaning of coercion/order where the shiekishu (causing event) does not need the wishes of the dousashu (caused event).

Data 1: お母さんはいやがる太郎を 学校へ いかせた。

Okasan wa iyagaru Hanako o gakkou e ikaseta.

'Mother forced lazy Hanako to go to school.'

(Korpus, Comic: 2021: Februari)

Hanako had been made for school or had been made for work, against his will. The meaning that appears in the sentence is the meaning of Kyousei or coercion marked by

the presence of particles *o* and *dousashu* (caused event) which are part of *shiekishu* (causing event). Therefore, the only causative meaning that appears is the meaning of *Kyousei* 「強制」 which means *shiekishu* (causing event) has a very strong role. Because *dousashu* (caused event) is an inanimate object, it can be equated with the meaning of a intransitive verb, so that it can be expressed in Indonesian by using the affix to strengthen.

b. *Kyoyou* 「許容」 'Permission'

The *Kyoyou* shows that the meaning of giving permission where the *shiekishu* (causing event) agrees to what the *dousashu* (caused event) wants.

Data 2: お母さんが 子供に アイスクリームを 食べさせます。

Okaasan ga kodomo ni aisukurimu o tabesasemasu.

'Mother allows/allows child to eat ice cream.'

(Korpus, Comic: 2021: Februari)

In the sentence above, the meaning of *Kyoyou* 容 or omission applies. This can be seen from the *dousashu* (caused event) which are children, who generally like ice cream and sometimes there is the possibility of *shiekishu* (causing event), which is a mother, not allowing the child to eat ice cream. That's why, meaning which fits in this sentence is permission '.

c. *Yuuhatu* 「誘発」 'Cause'

The *Yuuhatu* shows that the meaning of being triggered by a change in the feelings of the *dousashu* (caused event) due to the actions or circumstances of the *shiekishu* (causing event).

Data 3: そして、王様を こまらせます。

Soshite, Oosama o komarasemasu.

'Then, cause the king to be confused.'

(Korpus, Rekishi: 2021: Februari)

The sentence expresses the meaning of *Yuuhatu* 「誘発」 or causes that are carried out indirectly, for example by saying or even by doing something that brings changes to the *dousashu*'s (caused event) emotional state. In the sentence above, it is revealed that there is someone who has caused the king to be confused, for example with words that cannot be understood. The only possible meaning in this sentence is the meaning of *Yuuhatu* (Cause), because the meaning of *Kyousei* (Coercion) is impossible to apply here, considering that the king is a powerful person and it is impossible to be physically forced to do something. While the meaning of *Kyoyou* (permission) also cannot be used to interpret this sentence, because a king has the authority to do something without having permission from others.

d. *Inga kankei no shieki* 「因果関係の使役」 'Causative cause and effect'

The *Inga no shieki* is a typical Japanese causative verb sentence where *dousashu* (caused event) is an inanimate object, but is not part of the *shiekishu* (causing event) own body.

Data 4: 神戸まで 車を 走らせる。

Kobe made kuruma o hashiraseru.

'(I) made the car run all the way to Kobe.'

(Korpus, Gengo: 2021: April)

The sentence is a typical Japanese causative verb sentence where dousashu (caused event) is an inanimate object, but is not part of the shiekishu (causing event) own body. This causative sentence is often used by Japanese people although not much, as stated by Iori (2001: 132), to express that dousashu (caused event) is a tool or machine that can be moved to bring something to another situation / situation. The meaning that appears in this causative sentence is the meaning of causation, Yuuhatsu. In this case, shiekishu by using dousashu (caused event) causes a change in situation.

Sentence data (5-7) below uses the verb arukaseta 歩かせた '(cause) to walk', verb wataraseta 渡らせた '(cause) to cross', and verb yomaseta 読ませた '(cause) read'. is an action verb with semantic characteristics [+ participant], [+ intentional], [+ kinesic], [+ patient individuation], and [+/- transitive].

Data 5: 先生が タロに 公園 を 歩かせた。

Sensei ga Taro ni kouen o arukaseta.

guru-Nom Taro-Dat park-Ak walk (cause)-past

'Teacher has (made/caused) Taro to walk across the garden.'

(Korpus, Gengo:2021-April)

5a: タロが 公園 を 歩かせた。

Taro ga kouen o arukaseta.

Taro-Nom park-Ak walk (cause)-past

'Taro has (made/caused) to walk across the garden.'

5b: *先生が タロを 公園を 歩かせた。

* Sensei ga Taro o kouen o arukaseta.

teacher-Nom Taro-Ak park-Ak walk(cause)-past

* 'Teacher has (made/caused) a walk across Taro's garden.'

5c: *先生が タロに 公園 に 歩かせた。

* Sensei ga Taro ni kouen ni arukaseta.

guru-Nom Taro-Ak park-Ak walk(cause)-past

* 'Teacher has (made/caused) a walk to the garden for Taro.'

Sentence data (5), arukaseta verb '(make/cause/order) to walk/cross' expresses action/action verbs. Verb arukaseta in sentence data (5) is an intransitive verb or motion verb 'idou doshi' and undergoes a morphological process from the verb in the dictionary form aru{ku} + {~seru} (causative) + → {~ta} indicates the past tense. The Japanese causative sentence pattern [~ni causative] is what causes the dative to appear through a morphological process that occurs in the verb which states causee's 'something that causes' in the sentence structure. It also raises additional dative arguments in BJ's causative sentence structure.

Sentence data (5a) shows the BJ sentence structure of the verb aru{ku} + {~seru} (causative) + → {~ta} indicates the past tense which is an intransitive verb with the mark o (o-causative). The data sentence structure (5a) which is a BJ sentence structure, the

implied meaning of the intention of cause is ignored by the causer of something, so that it does not bring up dative constituents in the sentence structure.

However, with the BJ causative sentence pattern in the sentence data (5b), using the *o* marker in the direct object argument, as well as the *o* marker in the dative argument in a causative sentence structure. The use of double *o* markers in a sentence structure will be grammatically unacceptable Japanese. This is referred to as 'the double *o* constraint' or the double *o* object. The use of double *o* objects in [o-causative] is a clause prevention from having two NPs (noun phrases) which are marked with accusative case particles. So, grammatically in the causative sentence (5b) above, by marking the NP (noun phrase) cause which corresponds to the marker *ni* in forming [~*ni* causative], and the second NP (noun phrase) is marked with the marker *o* which states direct object. The resulting causer argument means that the subject causee 'something that causes' to perform the action mentioned with the verb.

Because the use of *aruku* verb 'walking' such as sentence data (5c) is a *rengo* word (a strict noun formation), so the marker used is also mandatory, namely the accusative marker *o* which is associated with meaning across or through a space which states the direct object.

Data 6: 母が 妹に 橋を 渉らせた。
 Haha ga imouto ni hashi o wataraseta.
 mother-Nom sister (pr)-Dat bridge-Ak crossed-past
 'Mother has (made/caused) my sister to cross the bridge.'
 (Korpus, TNJ: 2021 -Mei)

6a: 妹が 橋を 渉った。
 Imouto ga hashi o wattta.
 sister (pr)--Nom bridge-Ak crossed -past
 'Sister has crossed the bridge.'

6b: * 母が 妹を 橋を 渉らせた
 Haha ga imouto o hashi o wataraseta.
 mother-Nom sister (pr)-Ak bridge-Ak crossed-past
 * 'Mother has (made/caused) to cross sister's bridge.'

6c: * 母が 妹に 橋に 渉らせた。
 Haha ga imouto ni hashi ni wataraseta.
 mother-Nom sister (pr)-Dat bridge-Dat crossed -past
 * 'Mother has (made/caused) to cross over to the bridge to sister.'

Sentence data (6), and the verb *wataraseta* '(make/ cause/ order) to cross' express action/action verbs. Sentence data (6), the verb *wataraseta* '(make/ cause/ order) to cross over' expresses action/action verbs. Even the verb *wataraseta* in the sentence data (6) is an intransitive verb and undergoes a morphological process from the verb in the dictionary form *wata{ru}* + {~ *seru*} (causative) + → {~*ta*} indicates the past tense. The sentence structure (6) is a causative sentence structure [~*ni* causative]. BJ means to order, to cause someone to do something through a morphological process in the verb. The BJ causative sentence pattern [~*ni* causative] is what causes the dative constituent to emerge which states causee's 'something that causes' in the sentence structure.

Sentence data (6a) shows the BJ sentence structure of the verb *wata{ru} + {~ exclamation}* (causative) + \rightarrow *{~ta}* indicates the past tense which is an intransitive verb marked with *o* [*~o* causative]. The data sentence structure (6a) which is a BJ sentence structure, the implied meaning of the causes is ignored by the causer of something, so it does not bring up dative constituents in the sentence structure.

However, with the BJ causative sentence pattern in the sentence data (6b), using the *o*-marker in the direct object argument, as well as the *o*-marker on the dative argument in a causative sentence structure. The use of double *o* markers in a sentence structure will be grammatically unacceptable for meaning in the BJ sentence structure. This is referred to as 'the double *o* constraint' or the double *o* object. The use of double *o* objects in [*o*-causative] is a clause prevention from having two NPs (noun phrases) which are marked with accusative case particles. So, grammatically in the causative sentence (6b) above, by marking the NP (noun phrase) cause which corresponds to the marker *ni* in forming [*~ni* causative], and the second NP (noun phrase) is marked with the marker *o* which states direct object. The resulting causer argument 'cause' means that the subject causes 'something that causes' to perform the action mentioned with the verb.

Because the use of the verb *wataru* 'crossing' such as sentence data (6c) is a *rengo* word (a strict noun formation), so the marker used is also mandatory, namely the accusative marker *o* which is associated with the meaning of crossing or passing through a space which states the direct object.

Data 7: 友達は 私に 漫画を 読ませた。
 Tomodachi wa watashi ni manga o yomaseta.
 My friends-Top Dat comics-Ak read (cause)-lamp
 'Friends have (made/caused) me to read comics.'
 (Korpus, Gengo: 2021-Juni)

7a: 友達は 漫画を 読ませた。
 Tomodachi wa manga o yomaseta.
 friends-Top comics-I read (cause)-past
 'Friends read comics.'

7b: * 友達は 私を 漫画を 読まれた。
 Tomodachi wa watashi o manga o yomaseta.
 My friends-Top-Ak comics-Ak read (cause)-lamp
 * 'Friends have (made/cause) read me comics.'

7c: * 友達は 私に 漫画に 読まれた。
 Tomodachi wa watashi ni manga ni yomaseta.
 My friends-Top-Dat comic-Dat reading (cause)-lamp
 * 'Friends have (made/cause) me reading for comics.'

Sentence data (7), and the verb *yomaseta* '(make/ cause/ order) to read' express action/action verbs. Sentence data (7), *yomaseta* verb '(make/ cause/ order) to read' express action/action verb. Verb *yomaseta* in sentence data (7) is a transitive verb and undergoes a morphological process from the dictionary form verb *yo{mu} + {~ seru}* (causative) + \rightarrow *{~ta}* indicates the past tense. The sentence structure (7) is a causative sentence structure [*~ni* causative]. BJ means to order, to cause someone to do something

through a morphological process in the verb. The BJ causative sentence pattern [\sim ni causative] is what causes the dative constituent to emerge which states causee's 'something that causes' in the sentence structure.

Sentence data (7a) shows the BJ sentence structure of the verb $yo\{\mu\} + \{\sim seru\}$ (causative) $+ \rightarrow \{\sim ta\}$ shows the past tense which is a transitive verb with o [$\sim o$ causative] mark. The data sentence structure (7a) which is a BJ sentence structure, the implied meaning of the cause is ignored by the causer of something, so it does not bring up dative constituents in the sentence structure

However, with the BJ causative sentence pattern in the sentence data (7b), using the o marker on the direct object argument, as well as the o marker on the dative argument in a causative sentence structure. The use of double o markers in a sentence structure will be grammatically unacceptable for meaning in the BJ sentence structure. This is referred to as 'the double o constraint' or the double o object. The use of double o objects in [o -causative] is a clause prevention from having two NPs (noun phrases) which are marked with accusative case particles. So, grammatically in the causative sentence (7b) above, by marking the NP (noun phrase) cause 'cause' which corresponds to the ni marker in forming [$\sim ni$ causative], and the second NP (noun phrase) is marked with the marker o which states direct object. The resulting causer argument 'cause' means that the subject causes causee 'something that causes' to perform the action mentioned with the verb.

Because the use of the verb $yomu$ 'reading' such as sentence data (7c) is a *rengo* word (a strict noun formation), so the marker used is also mandatory, namely the accusative marker o which is associated with the meaning of crossing or passing through a space which states the direct object

The basic rule in Japanese (BJ) is that intransitive verbs do not have object markers, except for intransitive verbs that show movement in both space and time. Verbs *aruku* 'walking' and *wataru* 'crossing' which are intransitive verbs, so they don't need an object, but require a noun that limits them as a complement. This is what causes the addition of a dative argument, apart from the morphological process in the BJ sentence structure. The noun is a mandatory complement that is in harmony with the object in the construction of NP + Po (Post position) + V, so that the markers it has are the same as the markers of the object. The objective and conditional relationship in the construction of NP + Po + V is determined by the verb that is the point. Transitive verbs determine the objective relationship, while intransitive verbs determine the conditional relationship. However, each verb (transitive or intransitive) each has a certain meaning contained in it, so the relationships formed are very varied.

Discussion

A total of 107 taken from the Japanese data corpus, then classified according to the technique used, were obtained. This research uses *simak* and *catat* technique (Sudaryanto, 2015: 65) is (1) classifying the causative data that gives rise to the dative marker *dative ni*, (2) translate/classify the causative construction that appears in the dative structure indicating that the dative marker is the target oblique, and (3) classifying dative causative meaning in the dative causative construction. The data that has been classified will be transcribed using a *Catat* technique.

Causative is a grammatical concept that refers to the expressive form "to make". In linguistic studies, causative (abbreviated cause) is an increase in valence indicating that the subject causes someone or something else to do or become something or causes a

change in the state of a non-voluntary event. Underlying terms are used to describe sentences, phrases, or words that correspond to a version of the cause. Often, this underlying sentence may not be stated explicitly. For example, for the sentence 'John told Bill to drive the truck', the base sentence would be Bill driving the truck. This is also called the ground situation. The derived sentence will be the causative variant of the underlying sentence. Cause is the new argument in the causative expression that causes the action to be performed. The cause is a new argument that is carried into the derived sentence. In the example sentences above, John is the cause. The cause is the argument that actually performs the action in the sentence that caused. It is usually present in the underlying sentence and is derived. Morphological causative makes someone/something do something, implies directive causation, namely the causer "cause" gives orders to someone dousashu 「動作主」 to bring something to a certain event (Tsuji-mura, 2006; 25).

Song (2013; 27) argues that causative construction requires the occurrence of 2 events, namely the causal event carried out by the shiekibun and the factual event arising as a result of the caused event carried out by dousashu 「動作主」.

(8) 太郎が 花子を 勉強させる
 Taroo ga Hanako o benkyousaseru
 'Taro orders Hanako to study' (Song: 2013)

(9) 太郎が 花子に 勉強させる
 Taroo ga Hanako ni benkyousaseru
 'Taro orders Hanako belajar' (Song: 2013)

The causative particle o shows that the purpose of the cause is ignored by the recipient of the cause. In this case the cause conveys the element of coercion to the recipient of the cause as seen in sentence (8). Causative with ni particles indicates that the cause specifically considers the purpose of the recipient of the cause to carry out the events that are subject to that cause. In this case, the recipient of the cause indicates the desire for the action indicated by the verb (9). Through the analysis of the meaning of coercion and willingness, we can get the meaning of the different forms of translation from sentences (8) and (9). The causative sentence form in sentence (8) can be interpreted as follows:

CAUSE GA ordered to learn/make learn O CAUSE RECIPIENT

The causative form of the verb benkyousaseru in sentence (8) can be interpreted as having a strong coercion from the cause without taking an action marked without considering the will of the recipient of the cause. Based on this, the causative sentence with the accusative o marked can be translated in Indonesian into 'memerintah/menyuruh' and 'membuat'.

For the causative form of the dative ni case, sentence (9) can be translated:

CAUSE GA asks to study/suggests to study/allows study/let study NI CAUSE RECIPIENT

The causative form of the sentence (9) indicates a slight compulsion of the cause on the recipient of the cause. In this case, this particle indicates that the will of the recipient of the coercion is more prominent than the coercion that comes from the cause. Based on this concept, the dative *ni*-marked causative construction can be translated in Indonesian into 'meminta, menyarankan, mengizinkan and membiarkan'.

Conclusion

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that (1) the verbs that are classified as transitive verbs and the presence of the verbs that may trigger the dative *ni* argument in the Japanese sentence structure are the punctual verb 'shukan doushi' 瞬間動詞 and the continuous verb 'keizoku doushi' 継続動詞. Transitive verbs show an objective relationship of ownership of 'shoyuu' 所有, so that the noun that can be joined to it is an object in the form of objects or goods that can be owned. The formation of the causative structure of Japanese is through a morphological process (*~seru/~saseru*) in the verb. (2) Intransitive verbs that have undergone morphological processes in the form of 'Shieki' causative verbs, are also possible to add arguments, namely *ni* in the form of dative arguments. These intransitive verbs are in the category of movable verbs 'idou doushi' in the form of *arukaseta* 'has caused to walk' and *wataraseta* 'has caused to cross', *iku* 'to go'. This can happen because the verb undergoes a morphological process in a causative pattern {*~seru /~saseru*}. It shows the conditional relation of space displacement 'kuukantekina musubitsuki', so the noun that joins it is a place or location type noun. The *o*-causative particle causative indicates that the purpose of the cause is ignored by the recipient of the cause. In this case, the cause conveys an element of coercion to the recipient of the cause, while the *ni*-causative particle causative indicates that the cause specifically considers the purpose of the cause.

References

- Alwi, H, dkk. (2006). *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (Ed. III), Jakarta: Balai Pustaka
- Ando, S. 2001. *Nihongo Bunpou Enshuu: Jidoushi/Tadoushi, Shieki, Ukemi –Boizu*. Tokyo: 3A Corporation.
- Aryani, M.R.D & Anggraeny, R. (2021). 'The equivalent of The Japanese Verbs *Sonaeru*, *Sashiageru*, and *Sazukeru* into Indonesian' dalam *Lire Journal* (Journal of Linguistics and Literature), 5(2), 276-292.
<https://lirejournal.ubb.ac.id/index.php/LRJ/article/view/124>
- Aryani, M.R.D. Sobarna, C. Kadir, P.M. Wagiaty (2016). "Verba Berkasus Dative Bahasa Jepang", dalam *Internasional Conference of Transformation in Communications 2nd (IcoTic) Universitas Telkom*. Bandung: Universitas Telkom
<https://openlibrary.telkomuniversity.ac.id/pustaka/123496/dative-case-verbs-in-japanese-proceeding-international-conference-on-transformation-in-communication-proceeding-icotic-november-2016.html>
- Dixon, R.M.W. (2000). "A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning". In *Changing Valency: Case Studies in Transitivity*, Dixon, R.M.W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, eds. New York: Cambridge University Press. p.30–83.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/239453697_Changing_Valency_Case_Studies_in_Transitivity
- Iori, I, et.al. (2001). *Chuujoukyuu o Oshieruhito no tame no Nihongo Bunpou Handobukku*. Tokyo : 3A Corporation.
- Katamba, F. (1993). *Modern Linguistics: Morphology*. London: The Macmillan Press

- Nakamura, H. (2002). 'Double Subject, Double Nominative Object, and Double Accusative Object Contructions in Japanese and Korean' dalam Language, Information, and Computation Proceeding of 16th Pasific Asia Conference. Korean: The Korean Sociaety for Language and Information
<https://aclanthology.org/Y02-1034/>
- Nitta, Y. (1991). Nihongo Bunpou Kenkyuu Josetsu. Toukyou-Japan: Kuroshio Shuppan
- Sadakane, K & Koizumi, M. 1995. 'On The Nature of The "Dative" Particle ni in Japanese'. University of Arizona
<https://ur.art1lib.org/book/42107804/b28286>
- Shibatani, M. (2012). Grammatical Relations and Surface Cases. USA: Linguistic Society of America
<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>
- Song, J.J. (2013). Causatives and Causation; A Universal Typological Perspective. New York; Routledge
- Song, J. J. (2014). Linguistic Typology; Morfology and Syntax. New York; Routledge.
- Sugai, K. (2000). 'Kakujoshi ni no Imi Tokusetsu ni Kansuru Oboegaki' dalam Hyougo Kyouikudaigaku Kenkyuu Kiyou Vol. 20, 67-80
- Takashi, Y. (2015). 'Shieki hyōgen' no kyōzai sakusei ni tsuite no ichikōsatsu' dalam Buletin Universitas Hokuriku Nomor 39 (2015) hlm. 59-71
- Tsujimura, Natsuko. (2004). The Handbook of Japanese Linguistics. London: Blackwell.