

## The Structure Sentence Of The Reason Sentence In New Approach Japanese Intermediate Course Book : Semantics Study

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**Abstract:**In Japanese, there are many sentence structures and words that have synonymous meanings, that in Japanese is called Ruigigo. In its use because it has the same meaning, ruigigo is often misused in sentences, sometimes it is also difficult to find the right equivalent of the word in Indonesian. In New Approach Japanese Intermediate Course book, there are many ruigigo that can be used as research objects, one of which is the structure of sentences and words that have a meaning because. From the research that has been done, the author found 10 sentence structures related to words that have meaning of because. The purpose of author is to conduct a semantic study on sentence structures which states the reason in the New Approach Japanese Intermediate Course book is to help Japanese learners to understand meaning of sentence structures and words that related reasons.

**Keywords :** synonymous, ruigigo, sentence structures, words, semantic study

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### 1. Introduction

One of function of language is as a tool for conveying meaning to someone both orally and in writing, when someone can understand what the meaning is contained in a sentence, the communication will be run smoothly, conversely, if someone does not understand meaning contained in sentence uttered by his interlocutor, the communication will not run smoothly. This is often encountered when studying foreign languages, and try to speak using the language.

When we speak in a foreign language, sometimes our minds still think in the pattern of our mother tongue, so that often what is said is not in accordance with what is intended, this will lead to errors in understanding, or misrepresenting it so that communication becomes obstructed, so to avoid this, it is necessary to have sufficient knowledge of the foreign language that we are learning, the same is the case with Japanese.

According to Dahidi and Sudjianto (2004 : 11) Japanese is a unique language, because no people in other countries use Japanese as its national language, for comparison we can look at other language such as English which is spoken in some countries as their national language, such as in America, Australia, Canada and so on, then the Malay language which is commonly used by people in Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and so on.

Japanese is also a unique language in terms of writing that are used in everyday life, there are *hiragana*, *katakana*, *kanji* and *romaji* which are all used in everyday life. In terms of language, there are three types of vocabulary in Japanese, namely, *wago* (native Japanese words), *kango* (language from Chinese which has become Japanese), and the last one is *gairaigo* (words that come from foreign languages) besides that in Japanese there are many different words or vocabulary, but has the same meaning when translated into Indonesian or conversaly the sentence pattern is the same but has a different meaning.

Nitta in Sutedi (2004) classifies sentence types in Japanese into two major groups, namely based on structure (*kouzou-jou*) and based on meaning (*imi-jou*). The classification of sentences based on structure refers to the role of each part in the sentence as a whole. Meanwhile, the classification of sentences based on meaning refers to how the meaning and function of the sentence is. In this paper, the discussion will emphasize on the classification of sentences based on structure and meaning. In Japanese, there are many synonyms (*ruigigo*) which are difficult to find one by onemeaning in Indonesian. In addition to the many words that have the same meaning, there are also many words that have more than one meaning which are called polysemy (*taigigo*). Sutedi (2004: 112; Auriacombe & Vyas, 2019)

The sentence structures and words that will be discussed in here are some that have synonymous meanings, namely those that state reason, which in Indonesian means cause or because. The sentence structure or words that state the reasons can be seen in the following example.

Example :

1. ~node, ~  
おなかがいたかったので、横になって少し休んだ。  
(Onaka ga itakatta *node*, yoko ni natte sukoshi yasunda)  
Because of stomach ache, took a break in the corner.
2. ~kara, ~  
ちょっと暑いですから、窓を開けてください。  
(Chotto atsui desu *kara*, mado o akete kudasai)  
Since it's a bit hot, please open the window
3. ~tameni, ~  
栄養不足のために、体重が5キロも減った。  
(eiyoufusoku no *tameni*, taijuu ga 5 kiro mo hetta)  
Because the food was not nutritious, he lost 5 kilos

(Noboru, 2009)

All sentences in the example above have the same meaning, namely stating a reason which in Indonesian means because, however, when applied to a sentence its usage is different.

In example (1) the word *ので* (*node*) is used for polite sentences and is often used in written language as well, example (2), *から* (*kara*) is used for informal sentences, its use can be combined with a command sentence, or to express a wish and then example (3), *ために* (*tameni*) is used for a reasons with objective results.

In addition to the sentence examples above, there are many more sentence patterns that are similar to the sentence patterns described above, but in this paper the topic will be limited to the sentence stating the causes and reasons contained in New Approach Japanese Intermediate Course book.

#### A. Meaning Of Sentence Structure That Stating Reason

In New Approach Japanese Intermediate Course book, there are 10 sentence structures that stating reason, including :

##### 1. ....で/くて.... (...*de/kute*...)

particle *de* has a variety of meanings, there are stating the place, materials, reason and others. For that stating reason, *で* (*de*), usually follow noun and *な* (*na*) adjective. Noun used in this sentence pattern are nouns that indicate natural phenomena, cases and event such as *jiko*, *jishin*, and *kaji*. In this sentence pattern cannot use an expression and expresses desire in the end sentence

##### Example :

- 1) 風邪で、学校を休んだ。(Noboru, 2009)

(kaze *de*, gakkou o yasunda)

Because I catch a cold so take a break from school

- 2) 地震で、ビルが倒れました。(3A Corporation, 2008)

(jishin *de* biru ga taoremashita)

The building collapsed due to the earthquake

- If in front of it is placed *い* (*i*) adjectiva and verb, then *い* (*i*) adjectiva and the verb must use the form *て* (*te*), Reason on sentence like this, the reason usually involve emotions and feelings, as in the following example :

- 3) 先生の話し方が面白くて、みんな笑った。(Noboru, 2009)

(Sensei no hanashikata ga *omoshirokute*, minna *waratta*)

Because teacher's storytelling was interesting, everyone laughed

- 4) とても高くて、買えなかった。(Noboru, 2009)

(totemo *takakute*, *kaenakatta*)

Because this is so expensive, so can't buy

- 5) 手紙を読んで、びっくりしました。(3A Corporation, 2014)

(Tegami o yonde, *bikkurishimashita*)

Feeling shocked because reading the letter

## 2. (Noun の/verb た) ために, ..... (Noun no/verb ta) tameni, ...

This sentence structure used in standard sentence, and the results are usually objective. In sentence *tameni* usually following Noun + *no* and verb *ta* form.

### Example :

6) 先生の注意を聞かなかったために、試合の日に大きなミスをしてしまった。

(sensei no chuui o kikanakatta tameni, shiai no hi ni ookina misu o shite shimatta)

Because you didn't listen to teacher's warning, you made a big mistake on the competition

7) 円が高くなった。そのため、輸入が増えたが、輸出が減った。

(en ga takakunatta. Sono tame, yunyu ga fueta ga, yushutsu ga hetta)

The yen is expensive, therefore, imports increase but exports decrease.

8) 栄養不足のために、体重が5キロも減った。

(eiyoufusoku no tameni, taijuu ga 5 kiro mo hetta)

Because of malnutrition, the body weight is also reduced by 5 kg.

(Noboru, 2009)

When expressing general causal relationships, the dictionary form verb or the usual negative form, (ない) is also used

### Example:

9) たばこの火をよく消さないで捨てるために、山火事になることがある。

(tabako no hi o yoku kesanaide suteru tameni, yama kaji ni naru koto ga aru)

Because throwing away cigarettes often without turning off the fire first, it can sometimes make forest fires.

(Noboru, 2009)

## 3. ...によって/...による (...ni yotte/ ...ni yoru)

*Ni yotte* comes from the dictionary form verb *yoru*, stating the place where causes occur and actions are based on presumption. *Ni yotte* also states widespread causes / reasons. *Ni yotte* can also be replaced with *de*, as in the following example.

### Example :

10) 地震 (で/によって) 多くの家が <sup>とうかい</sup> ;倒壊。

(jishin (de/ni yotte) ooku no ie ga toukai)

Many houses collapsed due to the earthquake.

(Iori Isao dkk, 2001)

But there are also *ni yotte* that cannot be replaced with *de*, such as the following example sentence:

11) 風邪 (○で/X によって) <sup>ねこ</sup> ;寝込んでいる。

(kaze (○ de/X ni yotte) nekonde iru)

Lying sick because of a cold

(Iori Isao dkk, 2001)

In this sentence, not catching a cold as a result but catching a cold as a situation that is the reason for lying sick, for cases like this can't use *ni yotte*,

Another example of the use of *ni yotte* and *ni yoru*.

12) ストレスによっていろいろな病気になる。

(sutoresu ni yotte iro-irona byouki ni naru)

The emergence of various diseases caused by stress.

13) 不注意によって事故が起こる。

(fuchuui ni yotte jiko ga okoru)

Accidents occur due to carelessness

14) 習慣の違いによる誤解に注意する。

(shuukan no chigai ni yoru gokai ni chuui suru)

Beware of misunderstandings due to differences in habits.

(Noboru, 2009)

#### 4. ~から,.../~ですから/だから (~kara,.../~desukara/dakara)

~kara,.../~desukara/dakara, are often used when expressing subjective reasons, and in informal situation, therefore the end of a sentence is usually a sentence that expresses a desire.

##### Example :

15) 明日はテストがありますから、今晚勉強します。

(ashita wa tesuto ga arimasu kara, konban benkyou shimasu)

Because tomorrow there will be a test, tonight I want to study.

16) ちょっと暑いですから、窓を開けてください。

(chotto atsui desu kara, mado o akete kudasai)

Because it is hot, please open the window.

17) こちらに引越したばかりです。だから、まだどこに何があるかわかりません。

(kochira ni hikkoshi shitabakari desu. Dakara, mada doko ni nani ga aruka wakarimasen)

Just moved here, so I still don't know where and what.

(Noboru, 2009)

#### 5. ~ので,.../それで,... (~node, .../sorede)

Like *kara*, *node* can also state the reason for an action, or the cause for an event. Both have almost the same function, but there are also differences, if *kara* states a cause or reason in a subjective way, *node* states a causal relationship that occurs by itself objectively. because it is emphasized on the subjectivity of the person speaking the impression of the interlocutor is not strong, so this sentence pattern is often used to soften the reason when asking permission or expecting the understanding of the interlocutor, besides *node* and *sorede* are often used when talking to people who are more old and usually used in written language.

##### Example :

18) すみませんが、勉強中なので、もう少し静かにしてもらえませんか。

(sumimasen ga, benkyouchuu na node, mou sukoshi shizuka ni shite moraemasenka)

Sorry because we are studying, can you be a little calmer.

19) お盆とお正月は都会の人が帰省する。それで、高速道路が非常に渋滞する。

(obon to oshogatsu wa tokai no hito ga kisei suru. Sorede, kousoku douro ga hijouni jutai suru.)

On the obon and new year celebrations, the townspeople return to their villages, because of that the road is very jammed.

(Noboru, 2009)

#### 6. a. ~おかげで (*Okage de*)

*Okagede* is an expression used when getting good results and feeling thanks or grateful for it.

##### Example :

20) 山田さんが手伝ってくれたおかげで、早く終わることができた。

(yamada san ga tetsudatte kureta okagede, hayaku owaru koto ga dekita)

Because Yamada's help, so it can be finished quickly.

21) 貯金があるおかげで、年をとってから心配しないで生活ができる。

(chokin ga aru okagede, toshi wo totte kara shinpai shinaide seikatsu ga dekiru)

Because have savings money, so even getting old can live without worry.

Besides that, it is also used to answer expressions of greeting, but sometimes it is also used to expree irony / cynicism.

##### Example :

22) おかげさまで、元気です。

(okage sama de, genki desu)

Tanks to your (prayers), I am healthy.

23) あいつのおかげでひどい目にあった。

(aitsu no okagede hidoi me ni atta)

Because he (I) had bad luck.

(Noboru, 2009)

#### b. ...のは ~おかげで (*no wa ~ okagede*)

If *okagede* is put at the end of the sentence will be like this.

##### Example :

- 24) わたしが留学できたのは、両親のおかげです。感謝しています。  
(watashi ga ryouugaku dekita no wa, ryoushin no okage desu. Kansha shite imasu)  
About I was able to study abroad, *because* / *thanks to* my parents. (I) am very grateful.
- 25) これだけ上手になったのは、コーチが親切に教えてくださったのおかげです。  
(koredake jouzu ni natta no wa, koochi ga shinsetsu ni oshiete kudasatta okagedesu)  
I can be smart like this, *because* the coach taught me.

(Noboru, 2009)

### 7. ~せいで (*Seide*)

*Seide* is a sentence pattern that has the same meaning as *okagede*, but with a difference meaning. As opposed to *okagede*, *seide* is used when it comes to bad results, and there is an element of responsibility because of it.

Example :

- 26) あなたのせいで、こんなことになったんですよ。どうしてくれるんですか。  
(anata no *seide*, konna ni nattan desu yo. Doushite kurerun desu ka)  
*Because* of you , it is like this. Why it is happen to me.
- 27) ちょっと食べすぎたせいで、おなかが痛くなりました。  
(chotto tabeta sugita *seide*, onaka ga itaku narimashita)  
*Because* I eat too much, my stomach is hurts.

### b. ....のは~せいだ (...*no wa* ~ *seida*)

The sentence pattern above is used when a *seide* server as a predicate, then it is placed at the end of the sentence.

Example :

- 28) なかなか生活がよくなるのは、政府のせいです。  
(naka naka seikatsu ga yoku naranai nowa, seifu no *sei desu*)  
Life is not getting better. *Because* of the government.
- 29) こんなに空気が汚れているのは、自動車の数が増えたせいだ。  
(konna ni kuuki ga yogorete iru nowa, jidousha no kazu ga fueta *seida*)  
Dirty air like this, *because* the number of cars increases.

(Noboru, 2009)

### 8. ~からこそ... (のだ) (~*karakoso*....(*noda*))

*Kara koso* expression to state the cause or reason for what happened plus the word *koso* to indicate the emphasis on the sentence. If translated into Indonesian, it can mean precisely because .....

Example :

- 30) わたしも同じ経験をしたからこそ、こうやってあなたにアドバイスできるのです。  
(watashi mo onaji keiken o shita *karakoso*, kouyatte anatani adobaisu dekiru no desu)  
*It is precisely because* I have the same experience that I can give you advice like this.
- 31) つらいからこそ、笑顔を作るのです。そうすれば明るくなれるものです。  
(tsurai *karakoso*, egao o tsukuru nodesu. Sousureba akaruku nareru mono desu)  
*Precisely because* it is hurt, so put on a smiley face, in that way you can be cheerful.

(Noboru, 2009)

### 9. ~ばかりに...(~*bakarini*....)

The reason is used when the result is negative / bad. And in it there is a feeling of regret, therefore in the back of the sentence uses *~te shimatta* pattern. The meaning is the same as *seide* only *bakarini* always follows the form *ta*.

Example :

- 32) あの人に話したばかりに、あっという間にクラスの中に広まってしまった。  
(ano hito ni hanashita *bakarini*, atto iu ma ni kurasu no naka ni hiromatte shimatta)  
*Because* of the story to that person, it (the story) spreads to the classroom in the blink of an eye.
- 33) 宝くじに当たったばかりに、人生が狂ってしまった。

(takarakuji ni atatta bakarini, jinsei ga kurutte shimatta)

Because of winning the lottery, people's lives have become chaotic.

(Noboru, 2009)

#### 10. ~からには....(~karaniwa....)

a. The sentence pattern ~karaniwa... is used when stating reasons that explain reasons that explain something is felt or thought to get the result that must be done. Therefore, the sentence pattern is connected to the form ~nakereba naranai or ~naiwakeniwa ikanai which has the meaning of obligation which means must.

##### Example :

34) みんなの前で行くと言ったからには、行かないわけにはいかない。

(minna no mae de iku to itta kara niwa, ikanai wake niwa ikanai)

Because I said I already wanted to go to everyone, I had to go

(Noboru, 2009)

b. The ~karaniwa ... sentence pattern can also convey the hope or intention behind the stated reasons. Therefore its usage is associated with the sentence pattern ~tai, ~(yo)u to omou, ~tsumori da.

##### Example :

35) 日本に来たからには、日本語だけでなく、日本の文化や習慣も学ぶつもりだ。

(nihon ni kita karaniwa, nihongo dake denaku, nihon no bunka ya shuukan mo manabu tsumori da)

Because he has come to Japan, he does not only intend to learn Japanese but also intends to learn about its culture and customs.

(Noboru, 2009)

c. ~kara niwa can also be followed by sentence patterns in the form patterns in the form of commands (meirei), ~hou ga ii, dan ~tewa ikenai, if the reason referred to states an order or prohibition.

##### Example :

36) 一度決めたからには、途中であきらめてはいけない。

(ichido kimeta karaniwa, tochuu de akirametewa ikenai)

Because it is already decided, so do not give up halfway.

(Noboru, 2009)

## 2. Conclusion

From the analysis, it is known that in New Approach Japanese Intermediate Course book there are 10 sentence structures which state causes and reason. Each of the sentence structures has the same meaning, that is stating reason that mean because.

The difference is not only in sentence structure, but also seen from the emphasis on cause, effect, and reason, some emphasize the sentence at the beginning of sentence and the are also those who emphasize the sentence at the end of sentence, there are sentences used for formal situations, some are used for informal situation. Some expressed regret, the others expressed gratitude. From the results that have been generated there are negative ones, some are positive

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