Nomor   : 7148/UN6.H.1.2/PB/10/2017   Jatinangor, 19 Oktober 2017
Lampiran   : 1 Bundel
Perihal   : Permohonan ISBN, KDT, dan Barcode

Kepada Yth.
Tim ISBN dan KDT
Perpustakaan Nasional RI
Jln. Salemba Raya 28 A Jakarta Pusat

Dengan hormat,

Bersama surat ini, kami atas nama Penerbit SASTRA UNPAD PRESS mengajukan permohonan nomor ISBN atas Prosiding yang akan kami terbitkan berikut ini:

Judul   : The 1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
Penyusun   : Study Program of Japanese Literature of The Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia
Ukuran   : A4 (21 cm x 29,7 cm)
Tebal   : 440 halaman
Cover   : *Soft cover*

Bersama surat ini, kami lampirkan pula salinan halaman-halaman prelims.

Demikian surat permohonan kami, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Hormat kami,

Manajer Riset, PPM, Inovasi, dan Kerjasama
Fakultas Ilmu Budaya
Universitas Padjadjaran

Taufik Ampera, M.Hum.
NIP 196603281998021001

ICJLC 2017

1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

30th & 31st of October 2017
Unpad Training Center,
Padjadjaran University
Bandung - West Java

ICJLC

PROCEEDING

The 1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

30-31 October 2017
Unpad Training Centre, Bandung

SASTRA UNPAD PRESS

PREFACE

Assalaamu'alaikum warrahmatullahi wabarakatuh,
Salam Sejahtera,
Konnichiwa!

Praise and gratitude to God Almighty for His Grace so that this event can be held smoothly. The First International Conference on Japanese Language and Culture was a joint effort of the Study Program of Japanese Literature, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran and The Japan Foundation Nihongo Network (Sakura Network).

This conference was held from October 30 to October 31, 2017, at Unpad Training Centre (UTC), Jl. Ir. H. Djuanda no. 4 Bandung. Based on the assumption that it is impossible to use Japanese language without possessing knowledge in cultural background, it is important to discuss Japanese language study integrated with the study of its culture. Fourty papers were presented in this conference on topics in Japanese Language Education, Japanese Linguistic, Japanese Literature, Japanese Culture, and other related Japanese Studies.

The committee would like to thank Sakura Network for their generous support in funding this conference, and we also would like to thank all presenters and participants, and those who have contributed to the smoothness of this event as well.

The committee also apologized if there any insufficiencies during the preparation process and the conference. Finally we wish that all the efforts and the positive thoughts of the competent academics are a great contribution to the progress of Japanese language studies.

Bandung, October 31st, 2017
ICJLC 2017 Committee

TABLE OF CONTENT

TEMPORAL LOCATION MARKING STRATEGIES IN JAPANESE:
A TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH

Ketut Widya Purnawati
Udayana University
tuti@unud.ac.id

Ketut Artawa
Udayana University
ketut_artawa@unud.ac.id

I Wayan Pastika
wayanpastika@unud.ac.id
Udayana University

Asako Shiohara
ibashio@gmail.com
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

ABSTRACT

Temporal adverbial is an important device to encode time in a language. It can be found easily in the languages including Japanese. According to its semantic function, a temporal adverbial can be divided into two major classifications, those are 1) temporal location, and 2) temporal extent. It also has several additional semantic functions which belong to none of those two major classifications. The aim of this study is to analyse the marking strategies of temporal adverbial focusing on the temporal location semantic function in Japanese. By using a typological approach, the marking strategies of temporal location in Japanese is analysed contrastively to those in Indonesian and Balinese as well. The result showed that temporal location marking strategies in Japanese have different characteristics to those in Indonesian and Balinese languages. At least, there are two characteristics of temporal location marking strategies in Japanese. Those are 1) temporal location in Japanese is marked by posposition, and 2) the verb inflection in Japanese supports the semantic function of the temporal adverbial.

KEYWORDS: temporal adverbial function, marking strategies, semantic function, typological study

1. INTRODUCTION

Temporal encoding markers always exist in every language in the world. They can be represented by tense, aspect, *aktionsart* (event types, lexical types), temporal adverbial, temporal particle, and discourse principle (Klein, 2009:40—1). The study of temporal markings tend to focus on examining tense and aspect, whereas the most common device that show a temporal marking is a temporal adverbial. This temporal adverbial can be found in every language and this is also true with Japanese language.

Temporal adverbial semantic functions in world languages have already been studied by Haspelmath (1997). His study was based on the questionnaire of the COMRIE-SMITH grammars (*"Lingua Descriptive Studies"/"Croom Helm/Routledge Descriptive Grammars"*). It involves 53 languages including Japanese, but the study was limited only to a temporal adverbial function which is filled by noun or noun phrase. The result of his study showed that the temporal adverbial semantic

functions are classified into two major semantic functions and several other semantic functions. The two major semantic functions are 'location in time' and 'temporal extent'.

Another study about temporal adverbial was done by Pan (2010). His study used the classification of temporal semantic functions proposed by Haspelmath (1997). His research was on Tsou langugage, an Austronesian language which belongs to Western Austronesian subgroup (Chang, 2010). In his study, Pan developed the temporal semantic functions proposed by Haspelmath. He added the frequency semantic functions, which was subclassified into quantifying, cardinal, and proportional semantic. In addition to the frequency semantic function, he also added semantic functions, which cannot be found in Haspelmath's other classifications.

As mentioned above, temporal adverbial semantic functions consist of several classifications, but in this paper, the study is limited only to a 'temporal location' semantic function. The purpose of this study is to find out the marking strategies of temporal location in Japanese. The main issues to be discussed are 1) what are the markers of certain semantic functions, and 2) how do these makers relate to the other constituets of the clause.

This study will also discuss the typological feature and implication of temporal location semantic function in Japanese by comparing the Japanese with Indonesian and Balinese language. These two languages were choosen because there are lots of people who speaks Indonesian and/or Balinese language learn Japanese language. And there are lots of Japanese speakers learn Indonesian language as well. The result of this study is very important for Japanese language learning for Indonesian and Balinese people, as well as Indonesian and Balinese language learning for Japanese people.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a qualitative research. The Japanese data is discussed descriptively and the result will be analysed contrastively with Indonesian and Balinese language using a typological approach.

The data used in this study are written and spoken data. Written data were collected from several short stories, while spoken data were collected through elicitation method. Some data were also collected from the corpus from the sketch engine website.

3. TEMPORAL LOCATION OF TEMPORAL ADVERBIAL SEMANTIC FUNCTION

There are two particular features in the clause or sentence that can be used to define the semantic function of certain temporal adverbial, those are characterized situation and reference time (Haspelmath, 1997). The semantic function of a certain temporal adverbial in a clause or sentence depends on the relationship between these two main features. Another feature which also plays an important role is the time unit. This time unit only appears when the reference time is represented by quantified canonical time period, such as hour, day, month, and year.

A characterized situation can be classified into two different kind of situations depending on their semantic functions, those are the located situation (LSit) and quantified situation (QSit). The located situation refers to a situation in the first major semantic function 'location in time', while the quantified situation refers to a situation in the second semantic function 'temporal extent'. Reference time (RefT) is a situation or time unit which characterized the main situation. The time unit is not always present in every analysis, since not all the reference times can be quantified. If the time unit is present, it will be a horizontal line parallel over the time span and it will be divided into sections with equal portions.

An example of the analysis of the temporal adverbial semantic function is provided below.

(1)　日本に来る前は、日本人は親切で礼儀正しいと聞いていました。
Nihon ni　kuru　mae　wa,　Nihonjin　wa　shinsetsu
Japan　to　come　beforeTOP,　Japanese　TOP　friendly

de　reigitadashii to　ki-ite imashita.
and　polite　COMP　hear-ASP-TENSE

'Before I came to Japan, I heard that Japanese people are friendly and polite.'
(*Chukyuu kara Manabu Nihongo*: 19)

RefT: *Nihon ni kuru mae wa*　S
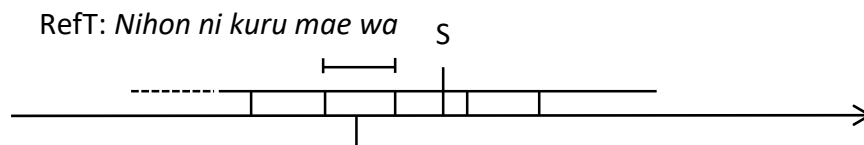
LSit: *Nihonjin wa shinsetsu de reigitadashii to kiiteimashita*　In data (1), there is no time unit because the reference time is a situation which is represented by a clause *Nihon ni kuru　mae wa* 'before coming to Japan'. The main situation is located situation, which occured before the moment of speech (S) which is represented by a clause *Nihonjin wa shinsetsu de reigitadashii to kiiteimashita* 'I heard that Japanese people are friendly and polite'. According to this analysis, the semantic function of temporal adverbial in data (1) is anterior, which belongs to the 'sequential location' subclassification of temporal location.

The marking strategies discuss in this study is limited only to temporal location of temporal adverbial semantic functions. A temporal location can be sub-classified into 1) simultaneous location, 2) sequential location, 3) sequential durative, and 4) temporal distance. The occurence of temporal adverbial, which represent these semantic functions must be accompanied by an appropriate form of the predicate in a clause or sentence. There is a strict rule for Japanese language, because Japanese language has verbal conjugation. The conjugation changed the form of the verb into the appropriate form to encode the tense or aspect.

3.1 Simultaneous Location

The first semantic function of temporal location is a simultaneous location. The simultaneous location is represented by canonical time period, which consists of 'hour', 'day part', 'day', 'month', 'season', 'year', and one special case, namely 'festival'. It also can be represented by a demonstrative pronouns or a clause. The demonstrative pronouns refers to a certain time, while the clause explicated a situation.

In Japanese language, this semantic function could be marked or unmarked. The marker for the simultaneous location mostly is the postposition *-ni*. Several temporal adverbials for this semantic function also need *–toki* 'time' as the marker which appears before the *–ni*. The marker *–toki* is needed if the temporal adverbial is represented by a situation, which explicated in a NP or a clause. It is also needed to emphasized the meaning of time, for example *haru no toki* 'the spring time', *kugatsu no toki* 'september', and etc.

'Hour', 'day', 'month', 'season', 'year', and 'festival' as temporal adverbial in Japanese is marked by postposition *–ni*, while 'daypart' is unmarked. The following data show the temporal location marking strategies.

(2) 彼女　　は　　10時　　　に　　来ます。
*Kanojo　wa　**10 ji**　**ni**　ki-masu*
She　　TOP　10 o'clock　LOC　come-NONPAST
'She will come at 10 o'clock.'

(3) 私は朝ジョギングに行きました。
Watashi wa **asa**　　jogingu　ni　iki-mashita.
1S　　TOP　morning　jogging　for　go-PAST
'I went for jogging in the morning.'

(4) 月曜日にみんな試験を受けました。
Getsuyoubi ni　minna　　　shiken　wo　　ukemashita
Monday　　LOC　everybody　test　AKU　take-PAST.
'Everybody took the test on Monday.'

The temporal adverbial in data (2), (3), and (4) is filled with 'hour', 'day part', and 'day' respectively. 'Hour' and 'day' is marked by postposition *–ni,* while 'day part' is unmarked. The marker for 'day' is an optional, which means it can be ommitted without changing the meaning of temporal adverbial.

Data (5), (6), and (7) below show the usage of *toki* as simultaneous location marker.

(5) 子供たちはそのときだけちょっとおとなしくなります。
*Kodomotachi　wa　**sono toki**　dake chotto　　otonashiku narimasu.*
Children　　　TOP　that　time　only　a little bitquiet　become
'The children become a litte bit quiet only at that time.'
(Chuukyuu kara Manabu Nihongo: 19)

(6) パチンコは暇なときにちょっと楽しむ遊びだと思っていた

*Pachinko   wa   **himana toki ni**   chotto   tanoshimu   asobi   da*
GAME   TOP   spare   time   LOC   a litte   enjoyable   game   KOP

to   omotte ita.
KOMP   think-ASP
'I think Pachinko is a little enjoyable game in the spare time.'
(Chuukyuu kara Manabu Nihongo: 29)

(7)   みんなで料理を作っているとき、一人がトマトの皮をむいてお皿に並べ始めた。
Minna   de ryouri o   tsuku-tte iru   toki, hitori   ga
Everybody   with cook   AKU   make-ASP   time   one person   NOM

tomato   no kawa   wo   muite osara   ni   narabe hajimeta.
tomato   GEN skin   AKU   peel   plate   LOC   arrange-ASP-PAST
'When everybody was cooking, one of them started to arrange the tomato after peeling the skin.'
(Chuukyuu kara Manabu Nihongo: 24)

Data (5) showed that *toki* can be preceded by determiner, such as *kono* 'this', *sono* 'that', *ano* 'that'. It also can be preceded by an adjective as in data (6) or a clause as in data (7). *Toki* as the marker explicated the simultaneous location with or without postposition *–ni*.

3.2 Sequential Location

The second subclassification is sequential location, which can be divided into 'anterior' and 'posterior' semantic functions. Anterior semantic function is marked by *–mae ni*, while posterior semantic function is marked by *–ato ni* or *–go ni*. Posposition *–ni* in this semantic function is optional. It can be omiitted without changing the meaning of the clause. Data (8) showed the anterior semantic function, while data (9) and (10) showed the posterior semantic function.

(8)   この日、学校が始まる前にトイレに行って、つい、見てしまったのだ。
*Kono hi, **gakkou ga   hajimaru   mae   ni**   toire   ni   itte,*
This   day,   school   NOM   start   beforeLOC   toilet   to   go

tsui,   mi-teshimattano   da.
by accident   see-ASP   KOP

'Today, before the school start, (I) go to the toilet, and see (something) by accident.

(Madogiwa no Tottochan: 63)

(9)   この夜のあと、トモエの生徒は、オバケをこわくないと思った。
Kono yoru   no   ato,   *Tomoe   no   seito   wa,*
This   night GEN   after   SCHOOL NAME GEN   pupil   TOP

obake   wo   kowakunai   to   omotta.
Ghost AKU   afraid-NEG   KOMP   think-PAST
'I think after this night, the Tomoe's pupil won't be afraid of ghost.'
(Madogiwa no Tottochan: 96)

(10) <u>ひと休みしたあと</u>、先生達に連れられて、みんな、海に出かけた。

Hitoyasumi shi-ta   ato,   sensei   tachi ni   tsurerarete,
break-PAST   after   teacher   PL   by   accompany-PASS

minna   umi   ni   dekaketa
everybody   beach   to   go out
'After take a little break, everybody went to the beach accompanied by the teacher.'
(Madogiwa no Tottochan: 103)

The differences between anterior and posterior is not just the marker, but also the form of the verb, which precede the marker. The anterior marker *–mae* is preceded by the nonpast form verb, while the posterior marker *–ato* is preceded by the past verb. If those markers are preceded by a noun, the construction need *no* particle to combine the noun and the marker. The example can be seen in data (9).

3.3 Sequential Durative

The third subclassification is 'sequential durative', which consists of 'anterior durative' and 'posterior durative'. The anterior durative is marked by *–made* 'until' and the posterior durative is marked by *–kara* or *–irai* 'since'. Data (11) and (12) showed the anterior durative function and posterior durative function respectively.

(11) みんなが決めた呼び方、"追い出しのベル"という最終的なベルが鳴るまで、好きな事をしていて、いいのだった。(MGNT: 205)

Minna ga   kime-ta   yobikata,   "oidashi   no
All   NOM   decide-PAST   way to call   get (something) out   GEN

beru"to   iu   saishuutekina beru ga   naru   made,
bell   KOMP   call   the last   bell   NOM   ring   until

sukina   koto   wo   shite ite, ii   no   da-tta.
love   thing   AKU   do-might good   NOM   KOP-PAST

'We can do anything we love until the last bell –which is called "the bell of get the pupils out" by all the school member– ring.'
(Madogiwa no Tottochan: 68)

(12) そんな具合で、<u>**小さいときから**</u>、まわりの人は、「テツコちゃん」と呼んだ.

Sonna   guai   de,   ***chiisai toki kara***,   *mawari   no*
Like that   condition   because   small   time   since   around   GEN

hito   wa,   *"Tetsuko chan"   to   yo-nda.*
people   TOP   NAMA   ART   KOMP   call-PAST

'Because of that, since (she) was a little girl, people around her call her "Tetsuko chan".'
(Madogiwa no Tottochan: 68)

The form of the verb does not depend on the semantic function of the temporal adverbial. In other words, the anterior durative marker may be preceded by both past and nonpast verb. That rule

also apply to the posterior durative marker. The form of the verb, which precede the marker is depend on the state, situation, or activity, whether it has happenned or not. If the marker –*kara* and –*made* preceded by a noun, it can directly attach to the marker without any other particles such as genetive –*no*.

3.4 Temporal Distance

The last subclassification is 'temporal distance', which is sub-classified into 'distance future' and 'distance past'. Although this semantic functions have a similar marker with sequential location, but the type of the words which precede the marker is different. This semantic function must be filled by a measured canonical time period, such as *one week*, *three months, seven years*, etc. Data (13) and (14) are examples for distance future and distance past respectively.

(13) 今はまだ夢の車だけど、<u>10 年後</u>はきっと普通にこんな車が走っていますよ。
Ima wa mada yume no kuruma dakedo, **10 nen-go** wa
Now TOP not yet dream GEN car KOP-but, 10 year-after TOP

kitto futsuu ni konna kuruma ga hashitteimasu yo.
certainly as usually like this car NOM run-ASP SHU.
'Now, it's just a dream car, but in the next ten years cars like this must be just running on the street.'
(Sketch engine corpus)

(14) <u>７年前</u>に妻を癌で亡くしてからずっと女性とは縁がなかったのです。
7 nen mae ni tsuma wo gan de naku-shitekara
7 years before LOC wife AKU cancer because die-after

zutto josei to wa en ga nakatta no desu.
for long time woman KOM TOP relation NOM exist-NEG NOM KOP

'After his wife died because of cancer seven years ago, he has no relationship with any woman for a long time.'

(Sketch engine corpus)

In this semantic function, the form of main verbal predicate in the clause is depend on the semantic function of the temporal adverbial. The clause which consist of 'distance future' will have the nonpast verb as the predicate, and the the clause with 'distance past' will have the past verb as the predicate.

4. CONCLUSION

In the term of typological approach, we can say that the form of the verb in Japanese language has an important role in marking the temporal adverbial. The verb is inflected with respect to the moment of speech. Such inflection cannot be found both in Indonesian and Balinese. The temporal

marking in those two language is marked lexically, there is no grammatical tense nor aspect available in these languages.

In Japanese, the marker for temporal semantic functions occur after the temporal adverbial as a postposition or conjunction. That characteristics is in contrast with the characteristics of temporal adverbial marker in both Indonesian and Balinese. Indonesian and Balinese tend to use preposition as the marker.

REFERENCES

Chang, Henry Y. 2010. 'On The Syntax of Formosan Adverbial Verb Constructions', dalam Raphael Mercado, Eric Potsdam, dan Lisa deMena Travis (Eds), *Austronesian and Theoretical Linguistics*. 183-212.

Comrie, Bernard dan Norval Smith. 1977. *The Lingua Descriptive Studies Questionnaire*. Diakses dari (https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/tools-at-lingboard/questionnaire/linguaQ.php) pada tanggal 17 Maret 2016.

Haspelmath, Martin. 1997. *From Space to Time: Temporal Adverbials in the World's Languages*. Munchën: Lincom Europa.

Klein, Wolfgang. 2009. How Time is Encoded. Dalam Wolfgang Klein dan Ping Li (eds.), *The Expression of Time*, halaman 39—81. Berlin: Mouton De Gruyter.

Pan, Chia Jung. 2010. *The Grammatical Realization of Temporal Expression in Tsou*. Muenchen: Lincolm.

Barcode ISBN