

**KONJUNSI BAHASA JEPANG DALAM BIOGRAFI *HELEN
KELLER*, *ESAI READ REAL JAPANESE*, DAN KUMPULAN
CERPEN *DONDON YOMERU IROIRO NA HANASHI*:**

SUATU KAJIAN SINTAKSIS

Tesis



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ABSTRACT

Japanese Conjunction in Helen Keller Biography, Essay Read Real Japanese, and Collection of Short Stories Dondonyomeru Hanashi

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This study aims to identify and explain the form and the syntactic behavior of conjunction in Japanese language which found in *Hellen Keller Biography*, *Essay Read Real Japanese* and *Collection of Short Story Dondonyomeru Hanashi*. This study is divided into three stages, which are collecting of the data, analysis of the data, and presentation of the result of data analysis. In collecting the data, this research is used observational method and technique of non participant observation followed by recording and note taking method. In analyzing the data, the writer uses distributional method and translational identity method. For data presentation are applying formal and informal method.

Based on the analysis there were 4 forms of coordinating conjunctions and 9 form of subordinating conjunction found. Coordinating conjunctions are additive coordinating conjunctions (1) *to*, (2) *ya*, (3) *shi*, and (4) contradictory coordinating conjunctions *ga*. Subordinating conjunction are (1) subordinating conjunction *to* (2) subordinating conjunctions *node*, (3) conditional subordinating conjunctions *ba*, (4) conditional subordinating conjunctions *to*, (5) temporal subordinating conjunctions *nagara*, (6) konsesif subordinating conjunctions *temo*, (7) konsesif subordinating conjunction *noni*, (8) konsesif subordinating conjunction *kedo*, and (9) purpose subordinating conjunction *youni*. Trough these analyses, the syntactic behavior of coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction were found. The syntactic behavior of coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction include the function of conjunction, the structural position, and the nature of presence. The function of additive coordinating conjunctions *to* and *ya* is to connect noun, found to be among the connected elements, and their nature must be present in construction. Additive coordinating conjunctions *shi* serve to connect clauses, found in among the elements that are combined, and are required to be present. The function of *ga* contradictory coordinating conjunctions is to link clauses, located between the elements that are connected, required to be present. Meanwhile, subordinating conjunction function is to connect clause. Subordinating conjunction connect complement clause with the main clause or connect the adverbial clause with the main clause. Subordinating conjunction also have function to create the complement and adverbial clause. Furthermore, based on the structural position in the construction, subordinating conjunctions are found to be among clauses that are combined. The nature of subordinating conjunction presence is required.

Keyword : *Conjunction, coordinative, subordinate, supplementary clause, adverbial clause.*

ABSTRAK

Konjungsi Bahasa Jepang Dalam Biografi Helen Keller, Esai *Read Real Japanese*, dan Kumpulan Cerpen *Dondon Yomeru Iriiro Na Hanashi*

Oleh:

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Penelitian ini mengkaji bentuk dan perilaku sintaksis konjungsi bahasa Jepang yang terdapat pada Biografi *Hellen Keller*, Esai *Read Real Japanese* dan Kumpulan Cerpen *Dondonyomeru Hanashi*. Penelitian terbagi atas tiga tahap, yaitu tahap pengumpulan data, tahap analisis data, dan tahap penyajian hasil analisis data. Pada tahap pengumpulan data digunakan metode simak dengan teknik dasar berupa teknik sadap, serta teknik lanjutannya berupa teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap dan teknik catat. Pada tahap analisis data digunakan metode agih dan metode padan translasional. Pada tahap penyajian hasil analisis data digunakan metode formal dan informal.

Berdasarkan analisis ditemukan 4 bentuk konjungsi koordinatif dan 9 bentuk konjungsi subordinatif. Konjungsi koordinatif meliputi (1) konjungsi koordinatif aditif *to*, (2) konjungsi koordinatif aditif *ya*, (3) konjungsi koordinatif aditif *shi*, (4) konjungsi koordinatif kontradiktif *ga*. Konjungsi subordinatif meliputi (1) konjungsi subordinatif *to*, (2) konjungsi subordinatif *node*, (3) konjungsi subordinatif kondisional *to*, (4) konjungsi subordinatif kondisional *ba*, (5) konjungsi subordinatif temporal *nagara*, (6) konjungsi subordinatif konsesif *temo*, (7) konjungsi subordinatif konsesif *noni*, (7) konjungsi subordinatif konsesif *kedo*, dan (9) konjungsi subordinatif tujuan *youni*. Melalui analisis, ditemukan beberapa perilaku sintaksis konjungsi koordinatif dan konjungsi subordinatif BJ. Perilaku sintaksis tersebut meliputi fungsi konjungsi, letak struktural konjungsi, dan sifat kehadiran konjungsi. Konjungsi koordinatif aditif *to* dan konjungsi koordinatif aditif *ya* berfungsi menghubungkan kata, ditemukan berada di antara unsur yang dihubungkan, dan sifatnya wajib hadir di dalam konstruksi. Konjungsi koordinatif aditif *shi* berfungsi menghubungkan klausa, berada di antara unsur yang digabungkan, dan sifatnya wajib hadir. Konjungsi koordinatif kontradiktif *ga* berfungsi menghubungkan klausa, terletak di antara unsur yang dihubungkan, dan sifatnya wajib hadir. Sementara itu, konjungsi subordinatif hanya dapat menghubungkan klausa dengan klausa. Konjungsi subordinatif menghubungkan klausa komplemen dengan klausa induk atau menghubungkan klausa adverbial dengan klausa induk. Konjungsi subordinatif juga berfungsi membentuk klausa komplemen dan klausa adverbial. Konjungsi subordinatif ditemukan berada di antara unit yang digabungkan dan sifat kehadirannya adalah wajib.

Kata kunci : *Konjungsi, koordinatif, subordinatif, klausa pemerlengkap, klausa adverbial.*

