

Contrastive Conjunction in Japanese and Indonesian

Hafizah El Khair

Japanese Language Education Department, Faculty of Language and Literature
Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

E-mail: [*vzakhair46@upi.edu](mailto:vzakhair46@upi.edu)

Abstract. Each language have their own characteristic such as part of speech. One of part of speech is conjunction. Conjunction in Japanese and Indonesian have multiple functions, one of them used to expressed contrastive meaning. The aim of this study is to overview conjunction which expressed contrastive meaning in Japanese and Indonesian. The data in this study are words, phrases, or sentences that used conjunction which shown contrastive meaning. This study used descriptive qualitative method. Result of this study, conjunction which indicated contrastive meaning in Japanese was *soredokoroka, desuga/ daga, keredo/ kedo/ desukeredo/ dakeredo/ keredomo/ dakedo, shikashi/ shikashinagara, demo/ soredemo, toittemo, tokoroga, ippou, towaie, soredeite, tadashi, hanmen, sorenishitemo, sorenishitewa, sorenanoni*. And conjunction which expressed contrastive meaning in Indonesian was *tetapi, namun, melainkan, sedangkan, padahal, sebaliknya, meskipun*. The result of this study was expected to be used as reference for contrastive study between Japanese and Indonesian specifically contrastive analysis of conjunction which expressed a contrastiveness.

Keywords: Language, Conjunction, Japanese, Indonesian

1. Introduction

Conjunction in Japanese was called *setsuzokushi*. Harasawa (2010) stated *setsuzokushi* is an independent word that doesn't have conjugated form which combined two sentence, phrases or word. Semantically, it classified into five categories:

- (a) *Junsetsu/resultative* : *dakara, sorede sokode,, etc*
- (b) *Gyakusetsu/contradictory* : *shikashi, daga, tokoroga, etc*
- (c) *Heiretsu/parallel* : *oyobi, mata, soreni, etc*
- (d) *Sentaku/selection* : *aruiwa, soretomo, matawa, etc*
- (e) *Tenkan/convertion* : *sate, tokorode, tokini, etc*

Conjunction in Indonesian was called *konjungsi*. Chaer (2014) stated *konjungsi* is a word used to connected two or more words, phrases, clauses, sentences or paragraph. Harimurti (2007) explained *konjungsi* have some categorization. According to position in the text, it classified into two type: (a) *Konjungsi intra-kalimat*, (b) *Konjungsi ekstra-kalimat*. According their function in the text, it classified into 18 categories: addition (*dan, selain*), selection (*atau*), combination (*baik...maupun*), contradiction (*tetapi, hanya, sebaliknya*), temporal (*ketika, setelah itu*), comparison (*sebagaimana, seolah-olah*), cause (*karena, lantaran*), effect (*sehingga*), conditional (*jikalau, asalkan*), uncondtional

(*meskipun, biarpun*), supposition (*andaikata, sekiranya, seumpama*), expectation (*agar, supaya, biar*), expansion (*yang, dimana*), object complement (*yang, bahwa*), procedure (*sambil, seraya*), exception (*kecuali, selain*), and discourse complement (*adapun, maka*). Ramlan (2005) explained conjunction which expressed a contrastiveness could be divide into four type of contrast: (a) oppositive, (b) contrastive, (c) limitative, (d) implicative. This study was to overview conjunction which signified a contrastive meaning in Japanese and Indonesian. In addition, this study focused to overview conjunction and exclude conjunctive auxiliary which expressed contrastive meaning.

2. Method

Data was obtained from online text analysis tool that worked with large samples of language, called text corpora. It taken from the following sources : <https://app.sketchengine.eu> for Japanese samples and <https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de> for Indonesian samples that used conjunction which expressed contrastive meaning. Data was access on Tuesday, 29 March 2022. This study was a descriptive qualitative study. After the data was collected, it classified and identified into data card regarding each conjunction has been used in the sentences. Data was analyzed and interpreted into a conclusion.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Contrastive conjunction in Japanese

3.1.1. *Soredokoroka*

- (1) 悪龍が浜に上陸すると若者達は、槍や太刀を投げて悪龍を落とし穴に追い込もうとしましたが、鱗がかたくて傷つけることさえ出来ず、それどころか悪龍は襲いかかってきました。

Akuriyou ga hama ni jouriku suruto wakamonotachi wa, yari ya tachi o nagete akuriyou o otoshiana ni oikomou to shimashitaga, uroko ga katakute kizutsukeru koto sae dekizu, soredokoroka akuriyou wa osoikakatte kimashita

When the evil dragon landed on the beach, the young people tried to drive the evil dragon into the pit by throwing a spear or a sword, but the scales were so hard that they could not even be hurt, and **on the contrary**, the evil dragon attacked.

(http://kitose4.info/coach/coach221_25.html)

Regarding sample (1), *soredokoroka* signified a contrastive conjunction. They expected the dragon will gone if they drove the dragon away and won't attacked them, but it became a complete opposite result, the dragon attacked them. A complete opposite resulted from their expectation signified a contradiction between their expectation and reality.

3.1.2. *Desuga/ daga*

- (2) 予算は、1人15万円（現地での諸経費以外）が限界です。ですが、出来れば少しでも安いと嬉しいです。

Yosan wa hitori juu go man en (genchi de no shokeihi igai) ga genkai desu. Desuga, dekireba sukoshi demo yasui to ureshii desu.

The budget was limited to one hundred fifty thousand yen each person (exclude sundry expenses on the spot). **But**, I will pleasant if it can cheaper

(<http://www.esthe-hikakusearch.net/>)

According to sample (2), in fact, they prepared some budget, and ready used all of it to pay, in their mind still having hope they could pay cheaper. Eventhough it doesn't expressed completed opposite

meaning such as sample (1), sample (2) showed a contrast meaning in implicitly. It conclude *desuga* in sample (2) could be classified as a contrastive conjunction.

3.1.3. *Keredo/kedo/desukeredo/dakeredo/keredomo/dakedo*

- (3) 悲しいことではあるけれど、アフリカでも野生の動物はお互いが生きていくために食う・食われるの自然の図式があるわけで、これは避けようのない現実として受け止めるしかない。

Kanashii koto de aru keredo, afurika demo yasei no doubutsu wa otagai ga ikiteiku tame ni kuu kuwareru no shizen no zushiki ga aru wake de, kore wa sakeyou no nai genjitsu toshite uketomeru shikanai.

We can't avoid the fact in Africa, wild animal eat each other in order to survive and it was a natural phenomenon that we have to admit **although** its something sad

(<http://pirori2ch.com/archives/1509755.html>)

Sample (3) indicated a contrast between clauses. They admitted the fact in Africa and knew wild animal kill each other in order to survive in wild life. Eventhough they admitted, they expressed a sadness about the fact. It showed the second clause weaken the admittance in the first clause and expressed a differences.

3.1.4. *Shikashi/shikashinagara*

- (4) 建物は外観からは2階建て、しかし内部は4階構造となり、迷路のように入り組んでいる。

Tatemono wa gaikan kara wa nikai date, shikashi naibu wa yonkai kouzou to nari, meiro no you ni irikunde iru.

The building looks like two floors from the outside, but it has a four floor structure inside, and complicated like a maze.

(<http://www.palashio.com/car/art/003.html>)

Sample (4) signified the building looks like two floor's bulding. Different from outside, the building has four floor and complicated like a maze. It showed a differences between first clause and second clause. This difference signed *shikashi* is a conjunction that used to express a contradictive statement.

3.1.5. *Demo/soredemo*

- (5) 年代の差というか、時代が違うというか。どう接したらいいのかわからないかもしれないし。それでも放っておくんじゃなくて「手伝え！」と声をかけてくれるのだから、それなりにご心配なさっておられるのではないっすか？

Nendai no sa to iu ka, jidai ga chigau to iu ka. Dou sesshitara ii no ka wakaranai kamo shirenaishi. Sore demo hanatte okun janakute `tetsudae!' to koe o kakete kureru nodakara, sorenari ni go shinpai nasatte ora reru node wanaissu ka?

Is it a difference in age, or is it a different era? We may not know how to deal with it. **Even so**, don't leave it alone, because they ask "Help!", Isn't it something you are worried about?

(<http://medich.net/2ch/utu/1040100671/>)

Sample (5) signified in fact we were different in age or era and don't know how to deal with it, the different itself didn't mean we can leave it unsolved or someone deal it alone. It showed a contradiction between first clause and second clause.

3.1.6. *Toittemo*

- (6) 最近 CD/DVD のバナーも作るようになりました。と言っても、レコード会社や製作側が用意してくれない時のピンチヒッターです。

Saikin CD/ DVD no banaa mo tsukuru you ni narimashita. To itte mo, rekoodo kaisha ya seisakugawa ga youi shite kurenai toki no pinchihittaa desu

Recently I started to make banners for CD / DVD. Even so, it is a pinch hitter when the record company or the production side does not prepare it.

(http://konomama-ojizamato.at.webry.info/200903/article_21.html)

According to sample (6) signified subject prepared some banner for CD/DVD by himself, in case company or production house doesn't prepared it. Generally, it prepared by company or production house. If it doesn't prepared well, CD/DVD banner that made by himself could be used as a spare. It showed first clause contrast with second clause.

3.1.7. *Tokoroga*

- (7) お姫様は手をのばし、指を曲げて、まりを受け止めようとしてしました。ところが、まりは脇にそれて地面に落ち、ころころところがって、まっすぐ水の中に入ってしまった。

Ohimesama wa te o nobashi, yubi o magete, mari o uketomeyou to shimashita. Tokoroga, mari wa waki ni sorete jimen ni ochi, korokoro tokoroga tte, massugu mizu no naka ni haitte shimaimashita.

The princess reached out and bent her fingers to catch the ball. **However**, ball turned aside and fell to the ground, and then fell straight into the water.

(<http://kotobukibune.blog105.fc2.com/blog-entry-17.html>)

Sample (7) signified the subject tried to catch a ball. Out of her expectation, the ball fell to the ground and then fell straight into the water. It signified a contradictory result between what she was expected to happen and the end of ball movement. Also showed first clause contradicted with second clause.

3.1.8. *Ippou*

- (8) この工場は昔ながらの伝統製法を守り続ける一方で、最新技術を取り入れ、衛生管理を徹底しています。

Kono koujou wa mukashinagara no dentou seihou o mamori tsudzukeru ippou de, saishin gijutsu o toriire, eisei kanri o tettei shite imasu.

While maintaining the traditional manufacturing method of the old days, this factory incorporates the latest technology and thoroughly manages hygiene.

(<http://www.chanoma.co.jp/rouchinzu/>)

Sample (8) signified contradiction between first clause and second clause. In the beginning of sentences it shown the factory maintained traditional manufacturing method, but on the other hand it also used latest technology to manage hygiene. Traditional and latest or newest are word that have opposite meaning, and it can conclude *ippou* is one of conjunction which showed contradiction.

3.1.9. *Towaie*

- (9) 同じイソギンに入っていたとは言え、まだ完全にはペアになってなかったのかも知れないですね。残念ですが、また一から婿探しです。

Onaji isogin ni haitte ita to wa ie, mada kanzen ni wa pea ni nattenakatta no kamo shirenaidesu ne. Zan'nen desu ga, mata ichi kara muko sagashidesu.

Even though they were in the same sea anemone, they may not have been completely paired yet. I'm afraid I'm looking for a son-in-law from scratch again.

(<http://houtoumusko.net/kakolog/kako0505/main0505.html>)

According to sample (9), first clause state the two things have some similar part or equal, but in the second clause explained there are some different part between the two things. First clause expressed a different meaning with second clause. It showed *towaie* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contrastive meaning.

3.1.10. *Soredeite*

- (10) こんな仕事もしてみました。随分前に施工もされていてたけど、見に行つてなかったお仕事。当たり障りがないけど、新しさがあり、それでいて飽きがこない、涼やかな風のようなデザイン・・・難しかった...

Kon'na shigoto mo shite mimashita. Zuibun mae ni sekou mo sareteiteta kedo, mi ni ittenakatta oshigoto. Atarisawari ga naikedo, atarashisa ga ari, soredeite aki ga konai, suzuyakana kaze no youna dezainmuzukashikatta...

I also tried this kind of work. It was done a long time ago, but I didn't go to see it. It's not bland, **but** it's new, yet it's a cool breeze-like design that you won't get tired of ... it was difficult ...

(<http://1civet.info/boyslove/0062/012/>)

Sample (10), the subject explained a design that won't get tired to see. The desain was difficult but he still worked on it. In general, some difficult work would made people who worked on it bored and want to stop it. On the contrary, subject like his work and still do it, eventhough its difficult. It can be conclude that *soredeite* is one of conjunction which showed contrast meaning.

3.1.11. *Tadashi*

- (11) アメリカは、地理的、経済的に重要なアジアの拠点を失いたくないため日本、又は韓国に圧力をかける但し、アメリカのレポートでは w w 3 時点 で日本は中国側に付くと考えられているため、アメリカも怖くて強硬策には出れない

Amerika wa, chiri-teki, keizai-teki ni juuyouna Ajia no kyoten o ushinaitakunai tame Nihon, mata wa Kankoku ni atsuryoku o kakeru tadashi, Amerika no repōtode wa w w 3-ji-ten de Nihon wa Chūgoku-gawa ni tsuku to kangae rarete iru tame, Amerika mo kowakute kyōkō-saku ni wa de renai

The United States puts pressure on Japan and South Korea because it does not want to lose its geographically and economically important Asian bases, **however**, the US report suggests that Japan will be on the Chinese side at World War 3. Because of this, the United States is scared and cannot take hard measures.

(<http://ch.stsd.info/read/news4plus/1322519667>)

According to sample (11), in spite of The United States put a pressure to Japan because it doesn't want to lose its geographically and economically important Asian bases, United States still scared. It indicates, eventhough US put some pressure, it doesn't mean they were so powerful. In fact, US still scared of some action from Japan and South Korea. The sentence showed a contradictory meaning. *Tadashi* could be concluded one of conjunction which showed contrastive meaning.

3.1.12. *Hanmen*

(12) 何回 やっても失敗にはならない反面、何回もやり直ししてやり直ししたけど結果同じことやってるみたいなことが多い。

Nan-kai yatte mo shippai ni wa naranai hanmen, nan-kai mo yarinaoshi shite yarinaoshi shitakedo kekka onaji koto yatteru mitaina koto ga ōi.

No matter how many times you try, you won't fail, but **on the other hand**, you've tried again and again, but the result is often the same thing.

(<http://faibem.blog54.fc2.com/blog-date-201001.html>)

Usually, if we always tried something many times, result will be difference. But according to sample (12), it doesn't changed. The first clause was a complete contradictive with the second clause. It showed *hanmen* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

3.1.13. *Sorenishitemo*

(13) 気味が悪いですよ。それにしても、そうまでして出会い系サイトや薬品販売サイトに飛ばしたいのかなあ...

Gimigawaruidesu yo ne. Sorenishitemo, sou made shite deaikei saito ya yakuhin hanbai saito ni tobashitai no ka nā...

It's creepy, isn't it? **Even so**, I wonder if I would like to go to a dating site or a drug sales site ...

(<http://kyasarin.natuaki.net/deai/deaikei15/201110/00113.php>)

According to sample (13), eventhough it's creepy, subject still want to go. Usually, people don't want to go to some creepy place for a second time. But in this sentence, it showed first clause contrast with second clause. *Sorenishitemo* indicated a contrastive conjunction.

3.1.14. *Sorenishitewa*

(14) また、食べる量を考えてない大量の野菜や柑橘類か? と思ったのだが、それにしては箱が軽い

Mata, taberu ryō o kangae tenai tairyō no yasai ya kankitsurui ka? To omotta nodaga, sore ni shite wa hako ga karui

Also, I wondered if it was a large amount of vegetables or citrus fruits that I didn't think about how much to eat, **but** the box is light for that.

(<http://nanigashitaino.blog6.fc2.com/blog-date-20110513.html>)

As showed in sample (14), subject think large amount of vegetables but she bring a light box. It signified a contradictive statement. *Sorenishite* can be conclude as a contrastive conjunction.

3.1.15. *Sorenanoni*

(15) せっかく彼が買ってくれたのです。それなのに、文句を言っているように聞こえたのでしょ。

Sekkaku kare ga katte kureta nodesu. Sorenanoni, monku o itte iru you ni kikoeta nodeshou.

He bought it for me. Even so, it sounded like it was complaining.

(<http://www.renaissanceonline.net/sigotano/3555>)

According to sample (15), first clause was contradictory with the second clause. The subject got something buy by her friend, but in spite of he buy something for her, the way he given her was like complaining. It showed *sorenanoni* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

3.2. *Contrastive conjunction in Indonesian*

3.2.1. *Tetapi*

(16) Giallorossi mendominasi pertandingan, tetapi Udinese justru mampu bertahan. Giallorossi dominated the match, **but** Udinese was able to hold on.

(www.antaranews.com)

According to sample (16), first clause have contradictory with second clause. It showed eventhough Giallorossi dominated the match, the other party still able to hold on. *Tetapi* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

3.2.2. *Namun*

(17) Pihak kepolisian setempat kemudian menangkapnya, namun menanggguhkan penahanan. The local police later arrested him, **but** suspended the detention.

(us.bola.viva.co.id)

Sample (17), first clause different with second clause. Police has arrested the criminal, but the detention was suspended. It showed *namun* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

3.2.3. *Melainkan*

(18) Harga-harga naik bukan disebabkan adanya kenaikan BBM melainkan kelangkaan barang dagangan.

The rising prices are not due to an increase in fuel prices **but** a shortage of products.

(www.pelita.or.id)

As showed in sample (18), first clause has some implicit contradictory with second clause. It showed the cause of rising prices are not due to fuel price, but it cause by shortage of products. *Melainkan* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

3.2.4. *Sedangkan*

(19) Sutrisno diperiksa jaksa penyidik Satria Abdi sedangkan Syafruddin diperiksa jaksa penyidik Zulkifli.

Sutrisno is being questioned by the investigating prosecutor, Satria Abdi, **while** Syafruddin is being questioned by the investigating prosecutor, Zulkifli.

(www.hariansinggalang.co.id)

Sample (19), first clause has some implicit contradictory with second clause. At first clause Sutrisno was being questioned by Satria Abdi, and Syafruddin wasn't same, he was being questioned by other prosecutor. It showed *sedangkan* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

3.2.5. *Padahal*

(20) Asumsinya, lebih putih itu lebih cantik, padahal kecantikan ini subjektif.

Her assumption is that whiter is more beautiful, **even though** beauty is subjective.

(www.antaraneews.com)

Sample (20), first clause was dified by the second clause. In fact, more whiter more beautiful just an subjective opinion. People have different standart and criteria to assumed someone was beautiful. It showed *padahal* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

3.2.6. *Sebaliknya*

(21) Begitupula dengan mahasiswa Asean yang dulu banyak belajar di negeri kita dan sekarangpun sebaliknya.

Likewise with Asean students who used to study a lot in our country and now **vice versa**.

(36109470.student.gunadarma.ac.id)

According to sample (21), first clause contrasted with second clause. Vice versa indicated what happen years ago become reverse now. It showed *sebaliknya* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

3.2.7. *Meskipun (begitu)*

(22) Masih banyak hidangan lain yang bisa dipilih, meskipun para tamu tidak mampu mencicip seluruh masakan.

There are many other dishes to choose from, **although** guests may not be able to taste all of the dishes.

(www.antara.co.id)

Sample (22), first clause has some implicit contradictory with second clause. It showed *meskipun* could be classified as one of conjunction that signified a contradictive meaning.

4. CONCLUSION

In this study, conjunction which expressed contrastive meaning in Japanese was *soredokoroka*, *desuga/ daga*, *keredo/ kedo/ desukeredo/ dakeredo/ keredomo/ dakedo*, *shikashi/ shikashinagara*, *demo/ soredemo*, *toittemo*, *tokoroga*, *ippou*, *towaie*, *soredeite*, *tadashi*, *hanmen*, *sorenishitemo*, *sorenishitewa*, *sorenanoni*. Also conjunction which expressed contrastive meaning in Indonesian was *tetapi*, *namun*, *melainkan*, *sedangkan*, *padahal*, *sebaliknya*, *meskipun*. This study only to overview conjunction which expressed contrastiveness and contrastive study of contrastive conjunction in Japanese and Indonesian could be considered to be next research.

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