

Error Analysis Of The Use Japanese Verb Meaningful 'Wear' In Japanese Student Of Japanese Language Department Widyatama University

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Abstract: Language errors generally occur due to differences in language structure, number of meanings in a word, and the meaning of the word is often different based on conditions and situations. The error that appears can be an error using vocabulary or the use of sentences pattern. This research is focused on the error analysis of verb use in Japanese that is done by students of semester IV and semester VI of Japanese Language Department Faculty of Language University Widyatama. The purpose of this research is to know which verbs often mistake in its use, comparing among students of the semester IV and VI which often make mistakes of use and what factors caused the error. The method used in this research is a descriptive method. The instruments used to obtain data are test instruments and polls. Data collection technique is one shoot model, that is by taking data done once at one time. The sample in this study was the semester students of IV and VI Japanese Language Department Faculty of Language Widyatama University. Based on the results of the research known that the mistake of use is more done by students of semester VI especially on the verb *shimeru* with 71% error, *hameru* with 58% error, and *maku* with 58% error, while the mistake of use in students of semester IV is the verb *hameru* as much as 50% error, *shimeru* as much as 50% error, and *haku* as much as 37% error. The cause of the mistake of using verbs is the number of Japanese verbs that mean 'to wear' with varying meanings in one type of verb. In addition, the verb uses are not specifically studied in the basic level Japanese language module, so the lack of understanding and learning experience becomes one factor of the occurrence of mistakes.

Keywords: error analysis, meaning, verbs.

1. Introduction

Analysis of language errors is an activity to record, identify, describe, and evaluate language mistakes performed by a person, or a group of learners based on target language conventions for practical and theoretical purposes. Ellis in Tarigan (1995:68) states that error analysis is a working procedure commonly used by researchers and teachers of languages that include sample collection, explanation of the error, classifying errors based on the cause, as well as evaluation or evaluation of the severity of the error. Confusion is generally caused by performance factors and competency factors. Performance factor is a limitation in remembering something causing confusion in pronunciation of language, word, word order, word pressure, or sentence, while the competency factor is the limitation of understanding the linguistic system being used. The analysis of the error in question is the analysis of the use of verbs in Japanese is different from Bahasa Indonesia, verbs in Japanese that mean 'wear' has a variety of types. The verbs are *kaburu*, *kiru*, *hameru*, *shimeru*, *haku*, *maku*, and *kakeru*. The verbs have their own functions and usage which are not interchangeable with each other. Because the diversity of the term is often an error in its use.

2. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are as follows:

- 1) Knowing which verbs often have errors in their use
- 2) Comparing among student in semester IV and VI which often make mistakes use
- 3) What factors cause the error to occur.

3. Literature Review

3.1 Various language errors

Rusminto (2011:22) States that speaking mistakes are very diverse in type and can be grouped in various ways according to different perspectives. That is, every specific way of view will result in certain groupings as well. The viewpoint that experts often use to classify language mistakes, among others, is the source of the cause, the appearance of birth structures, the level of regularity of appearance, and the influence of the structure of the fault of its meaning in communicating. Richards in Rusminto (2011:22) grouped errors into two categories, namely (1) errors due to the influence of the first language element (Interlingual errors) and (2) errors due to the complexity of its own target language (intralingual errors). Later Richards divided the intralingual errors into four kinds:

- (1) overgeneralization, is a errors caused by generalization of excessive target language elements
- (2) Ignore of rule restrictions, which is an error caused by learners to ignore the restriction of the rules of the target language;
- (3) Incomplete application of rules, which is the fault of the implementat ion of the Unperfect target language rules; Dan
- (4) False concept, which is an error in making hypotheses against the concept of the target language rules.

3.2 Word Classes In Japanese

Murakami (1986:24 in Dahidi: 2004) divides the word Tango in Japanese into two large groups, namely Jiritsugo and Fuzokugo. Jiritsugo is a group of words that can stand alone and have meaning, while Fuzokugo is a group of words that can not stand alone. That is, it is only meaningful and works when joining other words. The term jiritsugo is almost identical to the term free morpheme in Bahasa Indonesia, and Fuzokugo is similar to the term morpheme bound.

The class of words that themselves can become *bunsetsu* is *meishi* 'nomina', *doshi* 'verb', *keiyoshi* 'adjectives', *fukushi* 'adverbia', *rentaishi* 'pronomina', *setsuzokushi* 'conjunctions', and *kandoshi* 'interjeksi', it all belongs to the group Jiritsugo, while the class of words that by itself can not be *bunsetsu* like the word class *joshi* 'particles', and *jodoshi* 'verba auxiliary' including the group *fuzokugo*.

3.3 Verba in Japanese

In a sense, verbs are words that express the meaning of existence of something, circumstance, change, deed or activity in accordance with the course of the time. Verbs can be predicate in sentences. The Japanese verbs are conjugate. The meaning of conjugation or the term in Japanese is called designer *katsuyo* is the changes in the form of verbs and adjectives words, in connection with the influence or function in the context of sentences or the influence of relations with other elements. The verb form changes in sentences relating to modalities and tenses contained in the verb. The verb shape changes greatly determine the meaning of verbs found in sentences.

4. Research Methodology

According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013:160) "Research methods are a way used by researchers in collecting research data. It is further said by Suharsimi Arikunto (2013:265; Manamela & Molapo, 2019) that in order to obtain the desired data data according to the purpose of the researcher as part of the data collection step is a difficult step because the wrong data data will cause the conclusions are withdrawn will be wrong anyway.

The method used in this research is a descriptive method. The instruments used to acquire data are test and poll instruments. The technique of data collection used is one shoot model, which is data retrieval done once at a time. The sample in this study was the semester student of IVdan VI Japanese Language Department of the Faculty of language at Widayatama University.

4. Results and Discussion

Result and average of semester IV student test scores

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Average
73	93	87	73	66	80	87	40	47	72

Result and average of semester IV student test scores

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Average
60	67	47	80	73	60	80	67	47	33	80	87	65

Student test Results of semester IV

NO	Verb	X	F	P
1	<i>Haku</i>	9	2	23%
2	<i>Hameru</i>	9	7	78%
3	<i>Shimeru</i>	9	4	45%
4	<i>Maku</i>	9	4	45%
5	<i>Kakeru</i>	9	0	0%
6	<i>Kiru</i>	9	0	0%
7	<i>Kaburu</i>	9	2	23%
8	<i>Hameru</i>	9	2	23%
9	<i>Shimeru</i>	9	5	56%
10	<i>Kaburu</i>	9	1	12%
11	<i>Haku</i>	9	5	56%
12	<i>Kakeru</i>	9	0	0%
13	<i>Maku</i>	9	2	23%
14	<i>Kiru</i>	9	1	12%
15	<i>Haku</i>	9	3	34%

Student test Results of semester VI

NO	Verb	X	F	P
1	<i>Haku</i>	12	3	25%
2	<i>Hameru</i>	12	10	84%
3	<i>Shimeru</i>	12	10	84%
4	<i>Maku</i>	12	9	75%
5	<i>Kakeru</i>	12	1	8%
6	<i>Kiru</i>	12	3	25%
7	<i>Kaburu</i>	12	2	17%

8	<i>Hameru</i>	12	4	34%
9	<i>Shimeru</i>	12	7	58%
10	<i>Kaburu</i>	12	1	8%
11	<i>Haku</i>	12	2	17%
12	<i>Kakeru</i>	12	1	8%
13	<i>Maku</i>	12	5	42%
14	<i>Kiru</i>	12	1	8%
15	<i>Haku</i>	12	5	42%

Average classification of student fault of semester IV based on verb classification

NO	VERB	F	P
1	<i>Hameru</i>	4,5	50%
2	<i>Shimeru</i>	4,5	50%
3	<i>Haku</i>	3,3	37%
4	<i>Maku</i>	3	33%
5	<i>Kaburu</i>	1,5	17%
6	<i>Kiru</i>	0,5	0,5%
7	<i>Kakeru</i>	0	0%

Average classification of student fault of semester VI based on verb classification

NO	VERBA	F	P
1	<i>Shimeru</i>	8,5	71%
2	<i>Hameru</i>	7	58%
3	<i>Maku</i>	7	58%

4	Haku	3,3	28%
5	Kiru	2	17%
6	Kaburu	1,5	13%
7	Kakeru	1	0,8%

Results of the semester IV student’s questioner

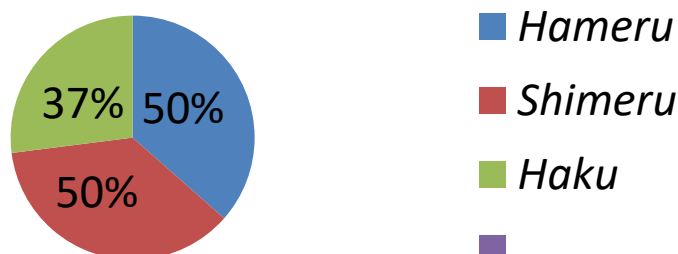
NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER	X	R	P
1	Start learning Japanese Understanding verbs using	Junior High School	9	2	22%
		Senior High School	9	3	33%
		College	9	4	44%
2	Difficulty in learning Japanese	Very often	9	1	11%
		Often	9	5	55%
		Rarely	9	3	33%
3	Duration of learning Japanese Per day outside of college	> 1 hour	9	3	33%
		1 hour	9	4	44%
		< 1 hour	9	2	22%
4	Understanding verbs using	Very understanding	9	0	0%
		Simply understand	9	7	77%
		Poor understanding	9	2	22%
5	Special discussion requirements Verb Wear Special	Very necessary	9	4	44%
		Need	9	5	55%

Results of the semester IV student’s questioner

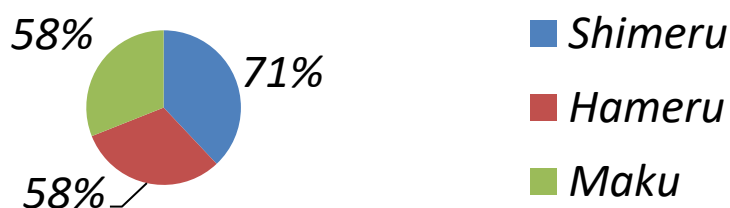
NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER	X	R	P
1	Start learning Japanese Understanding verbs using	Junior High School	12	2	16%
		Senior High School	12	5	42%

		College	12	5	42%
2	Difficulty in learning Japanese	Very often	12	0	0%
		Often	12	6	50%
		Rarely	12	6	50%
3	Duration of learning Japanese Per day outside of college	> 1 hour	12	5	42%
		1 hour	12	5	42%
		< 1 hour	12	2	16%
4	Understanding verbs using	Very understanding	12	0	0%
		Simply understand	12	11	92%
		Poor understanding	12	1	8%
5	Special discussion requirements Verb Wear Special	Very necessary	12	7	58%
		Need	12	5	42%

FREQUENCY OF VERB ERRORS IN STUDENT SEMESTER IV



FREQUENCY OF VERB ERRORS IN STUDENT SEMESTER VI



5. Conclusion and Suggestios

6.1. Conclusion

- 1) Verbs that often have errors in their use are Hameru, Shimeru, and Haku for students of the FOURTH semester, while students of the semester VI often make mistakes use on the verbs Shimeru, Hameru, and Maku.
- 2) Based on the table on the frequency of errors according to the classification of verbs then concluded that students of semester VI more make mistakes compared with students of semester IV with the following comparison.
 - a. The mistake of use by students of semester IV is on verbs : *hameru* (50%), *shimeru* (50%), *haku* (37%)
 - b. The mistake of use by students of semester VI is on verbs : *shimeru* (71%), *hameru* (58%), *maku* (58%)
- 3) The cause of the fault factor is lack of knowledge of students regarding the Japanese linguistic system, so that students only understand a little about the use of meaningful verbs 'wearing' especially the use of *hameru* verbs, *shimeru*, *haku*, and *maku*

6.2. Suggestions

We recommend that students be trained with specific knowledge of Japanese verb meaning 'wear' especially on basic Japanese language learning (*shokyu*)

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