

## JAPANESE CONDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS AND INDONESIAN EQUIVALENTS

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### Abstract

There are many things that need to be considered in the translation process, especially the disclosure of messages from the source language into the target language. The message must be in the target language's closest and most reasonable equivalent. Meanwhile, not all languages have the same equivalent or are even close to other languages. Likewise, even though Japanese and Indonesian both have these expressions in conditional expressions, it is necessary to examine the equivalents between them. This research was conducted by examining the data of conditional sentences in the novel "Botchan" by Natsume Soseki and its translation into Indonesian. The method used is the descriptive method using the distributional study method. The way to collect data in this study is to select and separate sentences containing Japanese conditional expressions (~To, ~Ba, ~Tara, and ~Nara) translated into Indonesian conditional expressions to become *apabila*, *jika*, *kalau* and *seandainya*, from the whole novel. Then do substitution or replacement techniques. The result of the research found is the conditional form ~to the equivalent is *apabila*, *jika*, *kalau*; the conditional form ~ba is *apabila*, *jika*, *kalau* and *seandainya*; the conditional form ~tara is *apabila*, *jika*, *kalau* and *seandainya*; the conditional form ~nara is *apabila*, *jika*, *kalau* and *seandainya*. Conjunctions that mean requirements, between one and another can be substituted for each other, but this can also be determined from the nuances contained in the sentence, the conjunctions *apabila* and *jika* contain more formal nuances, while *kalau* tends to be more neutral. As for *seandainya*, it means something that is unlikely to even happen.

**Keywords:** *Japanese conditional expression, equivalent*

### INTRODUCTION

Translating is basically changing one form into another (Larson, 1984:3 in Simatupang, 2000:1). The other form in question can be the form of the source language or the target language. Translation certainly has a big influence on our lives, with translation, information about any knowledge becomes wider. Therefore, knowledge of translation becomes one of the important things in language study.

Translating the source language into the target language is not easy. There are many things that need attention, especially the disclosure of messages from the source language into the target language. The message conveyed must be in the closest and most reasonable equivalent in the target language, whereas not all languages have the same or even close equivalent to other languages. This is what sometimes becomes an obstacle in translation.

Likewise, between Japanese and Indonesian, the process of translating Japanese text into Indonesian is not easy. Not all vocabulary in Japanese can be translated into Indonesian one by one. Differences in natural, social, and cultural conditions between Japan and Indonesia can result in the absence of a word in one of these languages. Japanese and Indonesian both have conditional expressions, so it is necessary to examine the equivalent words between the two. This matching is intended to facilitate the translation process of Japanese conditional expressions into Indonesian.

Conditional expression in Indonesian is usually marked by the presence of connecting words such as *andaikan*, *andaikata*, *seandainya*, *seumpama*, *apabila*, *asal*, *asalkan*, *bila*, *bilamana*, *jika*, *jikalau*, *kalau*, *manakala*, *sekiranya*, *dalam mana*, *tanpa* (Nardiati, et al. 1996). In contrast to Indonesian, which has many synonyms in conditional expressions, Sutedi says (Nihongo no Bunpou,

2002) in Japanese there are four conditional expressions that are commonly used, namely the use of the form *～ば*, the use of the form *～たら*, the use of the form *～と*, the use of the form *～なら*.

In Japanese, the four forms of conditional expressions each have different conditions. Meanwhile, in the conditional expression, the Indonesian language does not have any conditions for its use. Not all conditional expressions in Japanese can be used in all kinds of sentences. Whereas conditional expressions in Indonesian can be used in the same type of sentence without any exceptions. The above differences make it difficult for Japanese translators to match Japanese conditional expressions into Indonesian. Therefore, this research will describe the differences in conditional expressions in Japanese and their equivalent in conditional expressions in Indonesian.

## Review of Literature

### 1. Translation Theory

Translating is basically changing one form into another (Larson, 1984:3 in Simatupang, 2006:1). The other form in question can be in the form of a source language or target language. A more complete definition of translation is transferring the meaning contained in the source language into the target language and re-creating it in the target language in forms that are as reasonable as possible according to the rules in force in the target language. So, what is transferred is meaning, not form.

Larson (1984:6 in Simatupang, 2000:3) suggests that to obtain the best translation, translation must: a) use reasonable forms of the target language, b) communicate, as much as possible, the meaning of the source language as intended by the speaker of the source language to speakers of the target language, and c) maintaining the dynamics of text the source language, namely the impression obtained by the native speaker of the source language or the response it gives must be the same as the impression and response of the target language's speaker when reading or hearing the translated text.

### 2. Equivalent Words and Meanings

Not all vocabulary in Japanese can be translated into Indonesian one by one. Differences in natural, social, and cultural conditions between Japan and Indonesia can result in the absence of a word in one of these languages. For example, the words *kotatsu*, *yukata*, *kimono*, and *tatami* do not have exact equivalents in Indonesian, because these objects do not exist in Indonesia. Even for words that can be matched into Indonesian, not all of them can be matched. Especially when it comes to words that are polysemous both in Japanese and in Indonesian, there will be several words. For example, the word *memakai* in Indonesian, in Japanese can be matched with several words, including *tsukau*, *mochiiru*, *yato-u*, *shiyō suru*, *kaburu*, *kakeru*, *shimeru*, *kiru*, *haku*, *hameru*, *suru*, and others. Conversely, the word *hiku* in Japanese, and in Indonesian will be: *menarik*, *membuka*, *memainkan*, *masuk angin*, *menggilas*, *memasang* and so on. There are so many synonyms in both languages, it will be difficult to find the equivalent in each language. Comparison of the meaning of words between Japanese and Indonesian, there are at least four kinds, namely: (1) words that have no equivalent, (2) words that can be matched one at a time, (3) words that have an equivalent of more than one, and (4) the paired words become phrases.

### 3. Definition of Conditional

According to Keraf, conditional in Indonesian are marked by conjunctions, namely *jika*, *andaikata*, *asal*, *asalkan*, *jikalau*, *sekiranya*, and *seandainya* (Gorys Keraf: 1991). In the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, conditional is the form of a verb that expresses a conditional action (2000:270). Alwi (2003:404) argues that conditional is one of the semantic relations between clauses in multilevel compound sentences. Meanwhile, multilevel compound sentences are sentences that consist of more than one preposition, so that they have at least two predicates that cannot be combined into one unit so that they are in the form of two or more clauses, which have a subordinate relationship. That is, one is the main clause, while the other is a subordinate clause (Alwi, 2003:40).

### 4. Conditional expressions in Indonesian

In a sentence that contains a conditional element, we can call a conditional sentence. As for the meaning according to Keraf, conditional in Indonesian is marked by the presence of conjunctions,

namely *jika*, *andaikata*, *asal*, *asalkan*, *jikalau*, *sekiranya*, and *seandainya* (Gorys Keraf: 1991). There are two meanings of conditional in Indonesian, presuppositions and conditions (Keraf [Indonesian Grammar], 1991:41).

In this study, conditional expressions will only be limited to four words: *kalau*, *apabila*, *jika* and *seandainya*. Look at the definition of each of these words.

#### a) *Apabila*

The word *apabila* in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2005) has the meaning *jika* or *kalau*.

(1) *Apabila keadaan mengizinkan, tahun depan saya akan meneruskan kuliah.* (KBBI, 2005)

According to Djenar, *apabila* tends to be more formal than *kalau*. Usually more widely used in a variety of writing, songs, or public announcements. Besides that, the word *apabila* is also very rarely used in conversation with friends. The word *apabila* can be shortened to *bila*, this does not change its meaning.

(2) *Kami akan naik haji tahun depan apa(bila) tidak ada aral melintang.* (Djenar, 2003:147)

#### b) *Jika*

The word *jika* is a conjunction to mark a condition (promise); *kalau*.

(3) *Jika hari tidak hujan, saya akan datang.*

(4) *Intan itu jika terbenam di pelimbahan sekalipun, intan itu tiada akan hilang.* (KBBI, 2005)

According to Djenar, *jika* is the same as *apabila*, its characteristics are more formal and poetic than *kalau*. Not used in informal conversations with friends, and is more often used in writing, songs, or public announcements. Both *jika* and *apabila*, can be placed either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

(5) *Jika ada rezeki, kami ingin mengunjungi Singapura.*

(6) *Jangan membuka Computer itu jika tidak mau komputer anda terserang virus.*

(Djenar, 2003:147)

#### c) *Kalau*

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the meaning of the word *kalau* is a connecting word to mark conditions

(7) *Kalau keluar, harus izin dulu.* (KBBI, 2005)

In his book, Djenar states that *kalau* is the most common and neutral word to use in conditional expressions. Not too formal, but not informal either, so it can be used in a variety of situations. The word *kalau* can be placed at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence.

(8) *Kalau hujan, kita tidak akan pergi.*

(9) *Saya tidak mau ikut kalau kamu tidak menjemput saya.* (Djenar, 2003:147)

#### d) *Seandainya*

The word *seandainya* in KBBI means *seumpama*, *andaikan*, *andaikata*.

(10) *Saya mungkin tidak akan selamat, seandainya Anda tidak ada disana.* (KBBI, 2005)

*Seandainya* is synonymous with *seumpama*, but the word *seandainya* is more formal and is usually used when we want to express something that is unlikely to happen. *Seandainya* can be placed at the beginning or middle of a sentence.

(11) *Seandainya saya milyuner, saya akan membeli kapal pesiar yang mewah.*

(12) *Kami akan berpesta besar seandainya kami menang lotre.* (Djenar, 2003:148)

If we look at the words that have the meaning of a condition, then we can see that almost all these words have almost the same meaning, both *jika*, *kalau*, and *apabila (bila)*, "as a word to express conditions". Even though if examined further, all these words accompany subordinate clauses which act as conditions for the occurrence of the main clause.

The meaning of *syarat* and *pengandaian* is almost the same. The difference is that the *syarat* can be fulfilled, while the *pengandaian* is almost impossible to fulfill.

## 5. Conditional Expression in Japanese

According to Shigeyuki Suzuki (1972), the conditional form is the form used as the predicate of the clause in a compound sentence, where the clause is an adverb or conjunction phrase. A conditional form is a form that shows the important thing to form a situation which is shown at the end of the sentence from the main phrase as well as the closing phrase. Meanwhile, according to Sutedi (2009), conditional expressions or *jouken bun* in Japanese can be interpreted as conditional sentences or can also be said as conditional sentences. The types of conditional sentences in Japanese in general in Nihongo no Bunpou Andobakku (2002: 398) are as follows:

### a. *Katei jouken* / shows conditional supposition

The suppositional conditions show the uncertainty of 「前件」 Zenken's truth (clause). In this case, the word 「もし」 can be used. The forms of conditional expressions that can be used are

「ば」、「たら」 and 「なら」

### b. *Anjijitsuteki jouken* / indicates an anti-factual condition

Anti-factual conditions reveal things that did not happen or are contrary to reality and presuppose that if things that are not really become a reality, then what will happen next. The forms of conditional expressions that can be used are 「ば」、「たら」 and 「なら」

### c. *Kakutei jouken* / denotes a condition of certainty

The certainty condition indicates that the events in 「前件」 Zenken (clause) will happen. The form of conditional expression that can be used is 「たら」

### d. *Jijitsuteki jouken* / shows factual conditions.

Factual conditions indicate that *kouken* (main sentence) is an event that has occurred (fact). The forms of conditional expressions that can be used are: 「たら」 and 「と」.

## METHOD

The method used in this research is the descriptive method. This method describes that research is carried out based on existing facts. More clearly, Djajasudarma stated that the descriptive research method is a method that accurately describes the characteristics of the data according to the nature of language.

The study method used in reviewing the research data is the distributional study method. This study method is used based on the consideration that each language is related to one another to form a unified whole. (Saussure, 1916 in Djajasudarma, 1993: 60)

The type of data is qualitative data from *jitsurei* and *sakurai* sentences. The data sources used in this study are sentences containing conditional expressions in Japanese, taken from a novel entitled "Botchan" by Natsume Soseki. Meanwhile, the sentence data that states conditional expressions in Indonesian are taken from the translation of the same novel entitled "Botchan: Si Anak Bengal" which is translated directly from the Japanese novel by Jonjon Johana.

The way to collect data in this study is to select and separate sentences that contain Japanese conditional expressions (~To, ~Ba, ~Tara, and ~Nara) which are translated into Indonesian conditional expressions to *jika*, *apabila*, *kalau* and *seandainya*, of the entire novel.

The technique used in connection with the distributional method is the substitution technique. The replacement technique is a technique for determining the degree of similarity in class or category of replaced elements or substitute elements with replacement elements (Sudaryanto 1993:48 in Sutjiati, 2008). In relation to distributional studies, the advanced techniques that are commonly used are omissions, substitutions, insertions, expansions, transfers of elements, and paraphrases. The advanced technique used in this study is the substitution technique (extension). Through this technique, the writer will examine conjunctions (~To, ~Ba, ~Tara, and ~Nara) that express conditionals in Japanese which are then matched into conditional expressions in Indonesian. In this case, the conjunctions (~To, ~Ba, ~Tara, and ~Nara) are equated with the conjunction *jika*, *apabila*, *kalau* and *seandainya*, whether they can be substituted or not and whether the meaning is acceptable in Indonesian or not.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the data used came from Japanese novel "Botchan" by Natsume Soseki and their translations is entitled "Botchan Si Anak Bengal". The Japanese novel has 70 pages, while the translated version has 233 pages.

Sentences that become the data in this study are sentences that contain Japanese conditional expressions in the original novel and Indonesian conditional expressions in the translation. The Japanese conditional expression is ~と、~ば、~たら、~なら. The conditional expressions in Indonesian are apabila, bila, jika, kalau and seandainya.

The novel "Botchan" found sentences containing conditional expressions in Japanese as many as 215 sentences. It consists of 51 conditional expressions sentences ~と, 56 conditional expressions sentences ~ば, 21 conditional expressions sentences ~たら, and 87 conditional expressions sentences ~なら. As for these sentences, translation into Indonesian varies, consisting of kalau, jika, apabila, and seandainya.

From the results of the research data analysis, it can be concluded that:

conditional form ~と : apabila, jika, kalau

conditional form ~ば : apabila, jika, kalau and seandainya

conditional form ~たら: apabila, jika, kalau and seandainya

conditional form ~なら: apabila, jika, kalau and seandainya

Conjunctions that mean requirements, between one and another can be substituted for each other, but this can also be determined from the nuances contained in the sentence, the conjunctions apabila and jika contain more formal nuances, while kalau tends to be more neutral. As for seandainya it means something that is unlikely to even happen.

## CONCLUSION

Furthermore, in general, Japanese conditional expressions 「と」、「ば」、「たら」 and 「なら」 is more likely to be compared to the word *kalau* in Indonesian. This shows that the word *kalau* is more commonly used because it has a wider scope and is more neutral in nature, can be used in a variety of written or verbal forms, not too formal but also not said to be informal, so it can be used in various situations. This is in accordance with the theory mentioned by Djenar (2003).

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