Semantic Role with Promina Persona in Invitation Sentence: An Analysis of Japanese and Indonesian Language

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Abstract

In both Japanese and Indonesian, the semantic function linked with the invitation sentence contains markers from various word classes. The verb markers shiyou, shiyouka, and shinaika are used in inviting statements in Japanese. In Indonesian, invitation sentences are denoted by the adverbs mari and ayo. This is a qualitative descriptive study that employs note-taking techniques as well as the listening and AGIH method. According to the findings of this study, there are similarities in the semantic role that speakers have in the form of invitations shityou, shiyouka, and shinaika in Japanese while the adverb forms in Indonesia is mari and ayo, in which has a semantic role as main role of the actors. The last, the researcher invited the further researcher to conduct the similar study in exploring the syntactical features of inviting sentence in Japanese and other languages.

Keywords: Semantics; Invitation Markers; Words Markers

1. Introduction

Circumstances that involve one participant or more with different semantic roles can basically be seen in every sentence (Alwi, 2003). It can be seen this different semantic role in Japanese and Indonesian sentences. The semantic role refers to the meaning of the fillers in the functional elements of the sentence (Mukarami: 2003). Much research has been carried out on semantic roles, including Kasmawati & Harisal (2021) shows that the construction of the imperative form of invitation sentences in Japanese consists of the solicitation form *shiyou* with the construction variants 'affirmative form -*masu* + *shiyou* -*isshoni* + affirmative -*masu* -*shiyou* -*isshoni* + desire verb -*masu* + *shiyou'*; the solicitation form *shiyouka* with the construction *'isshoni* + affirmative form -*masu* + *shiyou ka'*; and, the solicitation form of *shinaika* with construction variants.

Furthermore, Aryani, MRT (2019) showing that the semantic roles that appear in dative constructions in Japanese sentence structures include agentive roles, benefactive roles, experience roles and objective roles. The difference with this research is that this research does not focus more on the role of semantics in the solicitation sentences in Japanese and Indonesian language. Furthermore, Mulyadi (2009) shows the role of semantics adopting general semantic role theory. There are three main classes of Indonesian verbs, namely status, process, and action. In other words, the research was conducted by Mulyadi (2009) focuses on the classification of verbs in terms of their different sematic roles. In this study which focuses on the sematic roles of invitation sentences in both Japanese and Indonesian language.

Semantic role of the research was categorized as Promina Persona in Japanese 人称代名詞 *ninshou daimeishi*. It refers to the words used to recognize someone was called一人称 *ichi ninshou* 'Promina Person 1, 二人称 *ni ninshou* 'Promina Person 2, and 三人称 *san ninshou* 'Promina Person 3. In Japanese, elemental parts in sentences that can be omitted are

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elements Promina Persona (Nitta, 2009:38).

1. 一人称 *ichi ninshou* 'Promina Person 1'

As promina person 1 which functions to designate oneself or speakers themselves and people in their environment. The words that are often used as promina person 1 are わたし watashi, わたくし*watakushi,* ぼく*boku*, おれ*ore* and あたし*atashi* which all mean 'I/I'. In Japanese, if the object designated is plural, including speakers, then the plural for Promina Person 1 uses the suffix -*tachi*, which is placed after the Promina Person becomes a) *watashitachi,* b) *charactersushitachi*, c) *bokutachi*, d) *oretachi* and e) *atashitachi.* Apart from that, 我々*ware* ware as known meaning "we".

2. 二人称 *ni ninshou* 'Promina Person 2'

In this part, the words used as promina person 2 in Japanese are あなた*anata* 'you' and 君*kimi* 'you'. When showing speakers, the use of Indonesian is often omitted. But sometimes it is important to show up, namely when appointing an older person, at times like this do not use promina person 2 as mentioned above but use a proper name according to the person's role/position/status, for example おとうさん*otousan* 'father', おねえさん*oneesan* "older brother (pr)", 社長*shachou* 'director', 先生*sensei* 'teacher, lawyer, doctor' and so on. For people who are already familiar, おまえ*omae* and あんた*anta* are usually used which mean 'you'. To show the cruelty of changes such as *ichi ninshou*, namely by adding –*tachi* which is placed after the promina person.

3. 三人称 *san ninshou* 'Promina Person 3'

Promina person 3 is that is used to designate a person other than the speaker and the other person, or a third person. To refer to a male, use 彼*kare* 'he' and to refer to a female, use 彼女 *kanojo* 'dia'. If it becomes plural, it changes to 彼ら*karera* 'he (lk) is plural', 彼女ら*kanojora* 'dia (pr) is plural' and 彼女たち*kanojotachi* 'dia (pr) is plural'. In Japanese promina person 3 does not have as many variations such as promina person 1 and 2.

Miyajima & Yoshio (1998) classified the types of promina persona as follows:

Tabel 1. types of sentences

Types of Sentences	Promina Persona (actor)
Wish sentences	Promina persona 1
Invitation Sentence	promina persona 1 dan promina persona 2
Requests and commands sentence	promina persona 3

Kridalaksana (2005) mentioned that pronouns are categories that function to replace nouns. It can be seen from whether or not the reference consists of definite pronouns and uncertain pronouns. In this study, we will only discuss definite pronouns. Definitive pronouns have a role to replace nouns whose references are clear and are only limited to PP. PP consists of: PP1 (*saya, aku, kami, kita*) PP2 (*kamu, engkau, anda, kalian, kamu sekalian, anda sekalian*) and PP3 (*ia, dia, beliau, mereka, mereka semua*).

In line with Alwi (2003), he says promina is a pronoun used to refer to people. It refers to oneself (promina person 1), refers to the person being spoken to (promina person 2) and (promina person 3). Among these pronouns, some refer to the number one or more than one. Some are exclusive, some are inclusive, and some are neutral. In details, it can be explored by the table below:

Tabel 2. Pronomina Indonesian Language

Persona	Meaning			
	Singular	Plural		
		Neutral	Exclusive	Inclusive
First	*Saya, aku, ku-, -ku*		*kami*	*kita*
Second	*Engkau, kamu,Anda, dikau, Kau-, -mu*	*Kalian, kamu, sekalian, Anda sekalian*		
Third	*Ia,dia, beliau, -nya*	*mereka*		

(Alwi, 2003)

Promina Persona has main role in each sentence. Kudou et al., (1999) classified the types of sentences becomes two majors:

1. Classification based on construction consisting of: 独文語文 *dokubun gobun* 'sentences that stand alone', 述語文や単文 *jutsugobun ya tanbun* 'predicative sentences and single sentences', 複文や動詞文 *fukubun ya doushibun* 'compound sentences and verbal sentences'形容詞文 *keiyoushibun* 'adjective sentence' and 名詞文 *meishibun* 'nominal sentence'.
2. Classification based on meaning consisting of: 動きの文 *ugoki no bun* 'sentences that show motion', 状態・関係の文や働きかけの文 *joutai. Kankei no bun ya hatarakikake no bun'* conditional sentences. Relationships and appeal sentences', 表出の文 *hyoushutsu no bun* 'pointing sentences', 述べ立ての文 *nobetate no bun* 'declarative sentences' and 問いかけの文 *touikake no bun* 'interrogative sentences'.

The meaning of the forms *shiyou, shiyouka*, and *shinaika*, according to Nitta et al., (2003:61-62), are as follows:

1. The *shiyou* form has two meanings, namely (1) *guru-pu gata no kanyuu* 'invitation to gather' and *hikikomi gata no kanyuu* 'invitation in forced form'.
2. In the *shiyouka* form, which is a change in the *shiyou* form that is changed to a question form, it only has the meaning *guru-pu gata no kanyuu* 'collective invitation' and does not have the meaning *hikikomi gata no kanyuu* 'invitation in the form of force'.
3. In the *shinaika* form, it has the meaning of asking the addressee to become the perpetrator of the realization of the action.

Whereas in Indonesian, sentences are generally in the form of a series of words arranged according to applicable rules. When viewed in terms of form, sentences consist of: declarative sentences interrogative sentences or interrogative sentences, imperative sentences or and exclamatory sentences (Alwi, 2003).

In addition, Ramlan (2005) says that based on its function in relation to the situation, the

imperative sentence expects a response in the form of an action from the person being spoken.

2. Methods

This research is descriptive qualitative research that aims to understand and interpret the subject as well as provide all the visible symptoms and interpret what is behind the symptoms. In other words, it describes in detail who, where, when, how, and why about the subject under this study (Idris et al., 2020; Kasmawati et al., 2023). Data collection in this study was carried out using the listening method because the method used to obtain data was done by listening to the use of language which is not only related to the use of spoken language, but also the use of written language (Mahsun, 2001:92). Data collection using the listening method in this study is related to the use of written language, because the data in the form of solicitation as a modality in Japanese and Indonesian language are taken from written data sources. Furthermore, data collection was also carried out using note-taking techniques which were carried out by recording data from data sources and sorting them out. This is in line with Sudaryanto (1993: 135) said that the note-taking technique is the recording done on card data which is immediately followed by classification. Data in the form of invitation as modality markers in Indonesian and Japanese language were collected and then recorded. Then proceed with the distribution method used in data analysis techniques. According to Yulianti et al. (2022), they mentioned that the distribution method is a part of the language itself.

3. Results and Discussion
3.1 Semantic roles related to PP in BJ's invitational sentences

Data 1:
私たちピクニックに行きましょうよ (NM,2003: 238 (jou))

watashitachi pikunikku ni ikimashouyo

In data 1 the expression *watashitachi pikunikku ni ikimashouyo* raises person promina 1 plural including *watashitachi* 'we'. In the action of *pikunikku* 'picnik' which is an action that contains the meaning of an invitation to carry out the action together in this case speakers and hearers, so that it can be said that the appearance of promina person 1 includes *watashitachi* 'we' in data 1, both speakers and interlocutors have a sematic role as perpetrator.

Data 2:
飯のあとで俺はハツミのところ行って泊るからさ。飯くらい三 人で食おうよ
(NM, 2003: 101 (ge))

Meishi no atode ore wa Hatsumi no tokoro itte tomaru kara sa. Meishi kurai sannin de kuouyo.

In data 2 it can be seen that speakers are marked with the word ore which is the sole promina person 1 in the invitational expression *Meishi no atode ore wa Hatsumi no tokoro itte tomaru kara sa. Meishi kurai sannin de kuouyo*. With the expression *sanninde kuouyo* indicating that the utterance is made when there is a speaker. The expression *sanninde* here can be assumed to be promina person 1 plural including *watashitachi* 'we'. So, in data 1 and 2 both speakers and interlocutors are required to be actors.

In other words, the sematic role of promina person contained in data 1 and 2 is as an actor.

Data 3:

「そんなところ行くのやめて私と一緒に昼ごはん食べない？」

(NM, 2003: 40 (ge))

Sonna tokoto iku no yamete watashi to isshoni hirugohan tabenai?

In data 3 there is the sentence *watashi to isshoni gohan tabenai* where there is a single promina person 1, namely *watashi* 'me' and complemented by the word *isshoni* 'together', in data 3 this is an utterance that has clear speakers, so it can be assumed to be a plural promina person 1 including *watashichi* 'us'.

Data 4:

「ねえワタナベ君、私たち下の食堂にごはん食べに行かない？」

(NM, 2003: 73 (ge))

Nee Watanabe kun, watashitachi shita no shokudou ni gohan tabeni Ikanaika?

In data 4 there is the sentence *watanabe kun watashitachi shita no shokudou ni gohan o tabeni ikanaika* which is an invitation to the speaker as promina person 2 *watanebe kun*. With promina person 1 plural inclusive *watashitachi* 'we' so that it can emphasize that those who will carry out the action are speakers and interlocutors.

Invitation form	Promina person	Semantic Role			Actor		Implementation of Action	
		Actor	Object	Experiences	exist	No exist	exist	No exist
Shiyou	Promina person 1 Jamak Inklusif/promina person 2 + *mo*	√	-	-	√	-	√	-
Shiyouka	Promina person 1 Jamak Inklusif	√	-	-	√	-	√	-
shinaika	Promina person 1 Jamak Inklusif/promina person 2 + *mo*	√	-	-	√	-	√	-

Notes: √: exist - : no exist

Figure 1. Semantic Role in Japanese sentences

Mukarami (2003)

3.2 Semantic roles related to promina person in Indonesia's invitation sentences

Data 8:
"Mari kita bernyanyi seperti biasanya" (DPU, 2000:13)
In data 8 there is a sentence *mari kita bernyanyi seperti biasanya* where the active verb singing here demands the implementation of the actions carried out by speakers and interlocutors, with the plural promina person 1 including we declare calm to the interlocutors.

Data 9:
"Mari aku antarkan," kata kakek itu (L, 2000: 74)

In data 9, *mari aku antarkan pada Ayahanda…*in this sentence there is PP1 I as the speaker and PP2 (you) as the speaker. The word *antarkan* can be assumed that the action is carried out together so that it requires speakers and interlocutors to carry it out.

Data 10:
"***Marilah kita*** *tafakur,*" (DPU, 2000: 155)

In data 10 there is a sentence *marilah kita tafakur* where the speaker asks the speaker to take action together, namely *tafakur* so that it can be assumed that the invitation requires the speaker and hearer to carry out the action. Kasmawati & Harisal (2021) mentioned that invitation sentence structure characterized by the presence or absence of occurrence personal pronouns in Japanese. It means that semantic role has main function in invitation sentence for every language.

Invitation form	Promina person	Semantic Role			Actor		Implementation of Action	
		Actor	Object	Experiences	exist	No exist	exist	No exist
Mari	Promina person 1 Jamak Inklusif	√	-	-	√	-	√	-
	Promina person 1 tunggal	√	-	-	√	-	√	-
Ayo	Promina person 1 Inklusif	√	-	-	√	-	√	-
	Promina person 1 tunggal	√	–	–	√	-	√	-

Notes: √: exist   -: no exist

Figure 2. Semantic Role in Indonesian sentences

4. Conclusion

Based on the presentation of the semantic roles related to promina person in the invitation sentences Japanese and Indonesian language, it can be concluded that there are similarities in the semantic roles that speakers have in the forms of invitations *shityou*, *shiyouka*, and *shinaika* in Japanese with the forms of adverb adverbs *mari* and *ayo* in Indonesian language which support semantically as actors and there is clarity on the perpetrators of their actions.

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