

ARTICLE

Japanese Dative Passive Structure

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ABSTRACT

Foreign languages in higher education are increasingly diverse, one of which is Japanese language learning. This is so that language learners have enough capital to compete in a multilingual global world. Language learning is a process where learners perform a language activity in accordance with the language rules they learn. These differences in linguistic rules need to be considered by language teachers and learners. Based on the differences in these rules, in this study, the foreign language learners referred to are learners whose first language (L1) is a local language, and Indonesian as the language learning (LL). The focus of this research is the difference in Japanese structure and rules. This is related to the use of the dative marker *ni*, verb conjugation in the process of the Japanese passive structure, translation, and the meaning of the Japanese passive sentence that appears. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study show that (1) the construction that forms the Japanese passive verb is *~rareru/~reru*, (2) if the actor that appears in the passive structure is animate, then the marker used is *ni*, (3) if the actor that appears in the passive structure is inanimate, then the marker used is *~ni yotte*, (4) Another uniqueness of the Japanese passive is if Japanese passive structures that use intransitive verbs, the translation into Indonesian becomes unacceptable. So it will become acceptable in translation, if the Japanese passive structure is changed to the Japanese active structure.

Keywords: Dative Marker; Passive Structure; Meaning; Translation; Ukemi

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1. Introduction

This study discusses the passive form in Japanese known as 受身 *Ukemi* (in this study the term *Ukemi* will be used later). *Ukemi* is a form that is quite difficult to understand both in structure and meaning for Japanese language learners, when Japanese language learners have to translate it into Indonesian. This study is based on Japanese language learners who use Indonesian as a second language (LL). Some learners consider Indonesian as their first language (L1). The purpose of this study is to provide an understanding of *ukemi* structure from the perspective of learners who use Indonesian. This is related to the way of thinking of learners who still use Indonesian to facilitate their learning. It is a fact that the structures of Indonesian and Japanese are different. The Japanese structure is obliged to use particles, especially the dative marker *ni*, verb conjugation, and also the meaning that appears in the translation. In the Indonesian passive forms learned earlier, the passive form is simply affixed with {di-} to the verb ^[1], so that when translated the form cannot be aligned with the concept of Japanese passive. In fact, the *ukemi* sentence structure is called a dative argument ‘*yokaku*’ based on the *ni* (dative) marker used ^[2]. Although the *ni* marker used in the *ukemi* sentence structure does not indicate a dative argument as an indirect object in a three-argument verb. The mention of dative in *ni*-marked arguments in the *ukemi* sentence structure itself is still a matter of debate among Japanese linguists. It can be seen in the researches conducted by them, there are linguists who call the *ni*-marked argument as dative. According to the theory used in this study, the particle *ni* in the *ukemi* structure would mean by. And of course, through this explanation, it will be easier to understand the use of *ni* markers for Japanese learners.

Related to this, it tends to be an obstacle in the learning process in terms of sentence structure and meaning in *ukemi* ^[3]. The addition of the affixes {~reru/~rareru}, *ukemi* forms can produce more than one meaning and the resulting meanings tend to differ from one another. Example :

1. トラは 鹿を 襲った。

Tora wa shika o osotta . → active sentence

‘Tiger pounced on deer. / Harimau menerkam rusa’

2. 鹿は トラに 襲われた。

Shika wa tora ni osowareta. → passive sentence

‘The deer is pounced on by the tiger. / Rusa diterkam harimau.’

(Donna Toki Dou Tsukau Nihongo, 2000; p.70)

In the example sentence (1), the verb used is the verb 襲う *osou* ‘to pounce’, using the *ukemi* form { ~れる / ~られる } {~reru/~rareru} which indicates active voice. The structure of the example sentence (1) gives rise to two basic constituents, namely the constituent constituent, and the object of the sufferer, with the accusative marker を ‘o’. The meaning that appears in the example sentence (1) is the tiger as the perpetrator pounces on the deer as its object.

In the example sentence (2), the verb used is 襲う *osou* ‘pounce’. However, the verb 襲う *osou* has undergone a morphological process in the form of *ukemi* { ~れる / ~られる } {~reru/~rareru}, there has also been a change in the actor in the active sentence being an object, and the object in the active sentence becomes the actor in the passive sentence with changes the accusative marker を *o* becomes the dative marker に *ni*. The meaning in Indonesian also becomes meaningful affix *di*~. In addition, there are several additional structures and meanings in the *ukemi* structure which show the nuances of “disturbance”.

This is in syntactic and semantic studies which hinders the understanding of Japanese language learners in mastering material about *ukemi*. Based on the studies above, it becomes a state of the art related to dative *ni* particles and will become the blank space as the background for choosing this topic is an intransitive verb and a transitive verb in passive structure in Japanese, which is possible to act as a dative which needs to be studied more deeply.

This study also uses relevant references, with studies from several researchers. The first one, in his research entitled “Four Types of Passives in Japanese and Their Cross-Linguistic Implications.” discusses “passive constructions” can be viewed in terms of subject demotion and object promotion ^[4]. He propose that four types of passives may logically exist due to possible combinations of the two independent operations: (i) both subject demotion and object promotion occur; (ii) only subject demotion occurs; (iii) only object promotion occurs; and (iv) neither subject demotion nor object promotion occurs but passive morphology is involved, demonstrating that they are all

attested in Japanese. He also argue that free Merge allows the Japanese passive morpheme (r)are to be externally merged with main V, little v, or [V-v] that is also created by External Merge, yielding V-(r)are, v-(r)are, and [V-v]-(r)are, respectively, with the result that the external θ -role is absorbed in V-(r)are, accusative Case is absorbed in v-(r)are, and both of them are absorbed in [V-v]-(r)are. I also show that (r)are can occur as a main verb, inducing neither subject demotion nor object promotion, but the passive sense may be expressed via assignment of an affectee θ -role to the surface subject.

On the other hand, in their research entitled “Analysis of Errors in Using Passive Sentences by Japanese Language Students at Universitas Harapan Medan”^[5]. This research discusses the errors were caused by students’ lack of understanding of passive sentence usage, including particles, verbs, and translation. Lapses in errors emerged as the dominant type, resulting from unintentional mistakes or lack of awareness by the speakers. They usually occur in writing due to physical fatigue or rushing during the test. Competence factors were the main cause of these errors, as students had not fully grasped the rules of passive sentence structure, particularly regarding using particles and determining subject and object. The influence of the native language also played a role in the errors, especially in translating passive sentences from Indonesian to Japanese.

Based on previous studies, the gaps of this research is not only the category of dative marker usage, but this research also describes verbs that give rise to dative markers, especially the process of forming *Ukemi* structures. Related to that, then as a novelty of this research, the author calls it the *Ukemi*, because it explains the difference in the formation process of the passive structure in Indonesian. The difficulty of Japanese learners whose language learning is Indonesian as the basic idea of writing this research.

2. Methods

This study takes data from the Japanese data corpus (<https://shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp/>), from January 2024–July 2024. The data provision stage was preceded by selecting verbs that give rise to dative arguments in Japanese sentence structures. Next, grouping the dative sentence structures and categorizing the dative markers used^[6]. So the

data collection technique used is by (1) classifying the data that gives rise to the dative marker *ni*, (2) translating/classifying the passive construction that appears which shows the dative, and (3) classifying the meaning of the passive structure in the dative passive construction. The referential pairing method with the referent determiner is applied to determine the semantic features of Japanese verbs. For example, (1) *naguru* ‘to hit’ is an action word; (2) *kawaku* ‘to dry’ is a process word; (3) *kowareru* ‘to break, break’ is a state word. All three words are verbs, but the meanings of the three verbs have different referents. The observation method uses dative auxiliary words in Japanese sentences on data sources. Elemental sorting techniques can be used to determine the nature and character of different languages. Japanese has a different system from Indonesian. For example, Japanese has a system of marking, verb change but Indonesian does not. By using the elemental sorting method and aided by the researcher’s understanding of the rules that apply in Japanese, the language elements that exist in different languages can be known. Furthermore, the theory used in this study is the theory of^[7] regarding the *ni* in marker and the theory of^[8] regarding the passive construction and meaning of Japanese.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Ukemi Structure

Ukemi 受身 indicates an expression that makes the subject subject to the action. *Ukemi* is a sentence that states something from the point of view of the recipient. It can be said that this sentence is the opposite of active voice, in *ukemi*, the recipient of the action becomes the subject. Or it can be said that *ukemi* is an expression that makes the target subject to the action. A sentence can be said to be in the form of *ukemi*, if the accompanying verb is also in the form of *ukemi*. Therefore, before making *ukemi*, the verb must be changed to the *ukemi* form first. Verb changes by adding *~reru* or *~rareru*^[8].

The preparation of the *ukemi* structure begins with changing the *ukemi* verb. In compiling the structure of *ukemi*, what needs to be considered is the particle that must be used^[7,9]. This is because, in Japanese, the placement

of particles greatly influences the type of sentence and its meaning. In compiling *ukemi*, the particles used are topic markers **wa** and dative **ni** markers. The following is the formula of *ukemi*:

NP2 (Subject)+**wa**+NP1 (Doer)+**ni**+ V(*Ukemi*) (1)

Change of active sentence into *Ukemi* sentence.

1a. **Watashi wa gohan o** tabemasu → active sentence

b. **Gohan wa watashi ni** taberareru → *ukemi* sentence 'Rice is eaten by me'.

2a. **Sasuke-kun wa Sakura-san o** oshiemasu → active sentence

b. **Sakura-san wa Sasuke-kun ni** oshierareru → *ukemi* sentence
'Sakura (person's name) was taught by Sasuke.'

From the two types of sentences above (1 and 2), it can be seen that the position of the subject subject to the action is at the beginning of the sentence. In addition, the markers used are also different. Active sentences often use the accusative **o** to indicate the direct object, while sentences of the *ukemi* form use the dative **ni** to indicate by. The characteristics of the *ukemi* form are that the subject is not the doer of an action but the person subject to the action.

3.1.2. The Meaning of Ukemi

In the classification of the data, we found some data indicating the use of the **ni** marker 'yokaku' in the *ukemi* structure. Below, an analysis of these data will be explained, to show that in the *ukemi* structure it is mandatory to use the **ni** or dative 'yokaku' marker. That is, the *ukemi* structure is referred to as the dative argument 'yokaku' based on the **ni** marker used. Although the **ni** marker used in the *ukemi* structure does not denote the dative argument as an indirect object in three-argument verbs. The mention of the dative in the argument with the **ni** mark in the *ukemi* structure itself is still being debated by Japanese linguists. This can be seen in the research conducted by them, there are linguists who call this marked argument the dative.

However, the description below aims to develop the theory from [7] which is used in this study. And of course, through this elaboration it will make it easier to understand the use of these markers for Japanese language students.

In the sentence data (1–4) below, the verbs 諦められている / *akiramerareteiru* 'given up' / ('dilepas/*diputusiasai' in Indonesian), 悲しめた / *kanashimareta* 'grieved' / ('telah (*di)sedih(*i)' in Indonesian), 進歩された / *shinposareta* 'advanced/ developed' / ('telah (*di)maju/ (*di)berkembang' in Indonesian), 苦労されて困った / *kurousaretekomatta* 'troubled by hardship' / ('telah (*di)derita sengsara' in Indonesian) which are Japanese intransitive verbs. According to the data found, the data shows the use of the **ni** marker which is an obligatory marker in the sentence structure. The sentence structure is the *ukemi* structure.

Data 1:

僕は 先生に 諦められている。
Boku ga sensei ni akiramerareteiru.
I-Nom (my) teacher-Dat was released
'I was released by my teacher./ **Saya dilepas oleh guru*'
(Januari 2024: Gengogaku)

Data 1a:

先生が 僕を 諦めている。→ active
Sensei ga boku o akirameteiru.
(My teacher)-Nom I-Acc gave up
'My teacher gave up on me.'

Data 1b:

* 僕が 先生を 諦められている。
Boku ga sensei o akiramerareteiru.
I-Nom (my) teacher-Acc was released
* 'I was released by my teacher.'

In sentence data (1) above, the verb *akiramerareteiru* 'released' is used from intransitive verbs in the *ukemi* pattern. In sentence (1) above, the verb *akiramerareteiru* 'released/*disconnected' / ('dilepas/*diputusiasai' in Indonesian) is an intransitive verb in the dictionary form *akirame{ru}* 'to give up/*despair', and undergoes morphological processing, from the verb form *akirame{ru}* 'to give up/*despair' + *ukemi* form {~reru} → *akiramerareru* + {~te iru} → *akiramerareteiru* 'released/*given up/*disconnected' / ('dilepas/*diserahkan/*diputusiasai' in Indonesian) using the aspect of happening. Subject (1) uses

the persona *boku* ‘me’ and the word *boku* ‘me’ is used in the regular speech form. The word *boku* ‘me’ is only used by male speakers and expresses familiarity. The sentence must use the dative marker *ni* which expresses the meaning of the actor (by) and the verb used must also be patterned *ukemi*. The implied meaning of the sentence is that the teacher has given up and despaired of *boku* ‘me’. The verb *akiramerareteiru* ‘let go/*give up/*give up’ in the data of sentence (1) belongs to the punctual verb ‘*shunkan doushi*’ 瞬間動詞. The verb *akiramerareteiru* ‘release d/*delivered/*disconnected’ in Indonesian is paired like this to facilitate understanding in the Indonesian meaning ^[5].

Sentence data (1a) is a change in the active sentence structure of *ukemi* in sentence data (1). Meanwhile, the sentence data (1b) is a proof that the *ukemi* uses the accusative marker *o* in the Noun phrase (NP), and proves that the sentence data (1b) is not grammatically acceptable or Japanese in meaning. This shows that the dative marker *ni* is a compulsory marker used in the *ukemi* structure and correlates with the verb used, which is also compulsory in the *ukemi* pattern. Although the Indonesian equivalent is in the form of an active sentence, the Japanese characteristic is the use of the dative *ni* marker + *ukemi* pattern which will affect the meaning of the sentence.

Data 2:

彼の死は 多くの 教え子に
Kare no shi wa ooku no oshie ko ni
 His-Gen death -Top many-Gen student-**Dat**
 悲しまれた。
kanashimareta.

Has saddened-passive past

‘His death has saddened many of the students./ *Ke-matiannya (membuat) banyak*

*anak didik telah *bersedih hati.*

(Januari, 2024: *Bungaku*)

Data 2a:

多くの 教え子は 彼の死を
Ooku no oshie ko wa kare no shi o
 many-Gen student-Top his-Gen death-Ak
 悲しんだ。 → active
kanashinda.

Have been saddened-past

‘Many students have been saddened (by) his death.’

Data 2b:

* 彼の死は 多くの 教え子を
Kare no shi wa ooku no oshie ko o
 his-Gen death -Top many-Gen student-Acc
 悲しまれた。
kanashimareta.

Has saddened-past

‘His death has saddened of many students.’

In sentence data (2) above, the verb *kanashimareta* ‘(has) sadness’/‘(*di) sedih hati’ is used as an intransitive verb in the Japanese indirect passive voice pattern (*kansetsu ukemi*). In sentence (2) above, the verb *kanashimareta* ‘(has)sadness’ is an intransitive verb of the dictionary form *kanashi{mu}* ‘to be sad’, and undergoes a morphological process, from the verb form *kanashi{mu}* ‘to be sad’ + *ukemi* form {~reru} → *kanashimareru* + {~ta} → *kanashimareta* ‘(has) sadness’/ ‘(*di) sedih hati’ using the past tense. The sentence must use the marker *ni* which expresses the meaning of the actor (by) and the verb used must also have the *ukemi* form. The meaning implied in the sentence is sadness due to the death of someone loved/respected. The verb *kanashimareta* ‘(has) sorrow’ in the data of sentence (2) belongs to the verb ‘*shunkan doushi*’ 瞬間動詞. The verb *kanashimareta* ‘(has) sadness’ in Indonesian is translated as an active sentence to facilitate understanding and acceptance in the Indonesian meaning.

Sentence data (2a) is a change in the active sentence structure of *ukemi* in sentence data (2). Meanwhile, the sentence data (2b) is a proof that the *ukemi* sentence uses the accusative marker *o* in the NP (noun phrase), and proves that the sentence data (2b) is not grammatically acceptable or Japanese meaning. This shows that the *ni* marker is a compulsory marker used in the *ukemi* structure and correlates with the verb used, which is also compulsory in the *ukemi* pattern. Although the Indonesian equivalent is in the active sentence pattern, the Japanese characteristic is the use of the *ni* marker + *ukemi* pattern which will affect the meaning of the sentence.

Data 3:

機械に 進歩された。
Kikai ni shinposareta.
 machine-**Dat** advanced/developed -passive past
 ‘Advanced/developed by machine./ *Maju/berkem-*
bang oleh mesin.’

(March 2024: *Gijutsu*)

Data 3a:

機械が 進歩した。→ active
Kikai ga shinposhita.
 machinery-Nom has advanced/developed-past
 ‘Machinery has advanced/developed.’

Data 3b:

* 機械が 進歩された。
Kikai ga shinposareta.
 machine-Nom developed -past
 * ‘Machine developed.’

In sentence data (3) above, the verb *shinposareta* ‘advanced/developed’ is used as a transitive verb in the Japanese indirect passive voice pattern (*kansetsu ukemi*). In sentence (3) above, the verb *shinposareta* ‘advanced/developed’/ ‘(*di) maju/ (*di)berkembang’ is formed from the noun *shinpo* ‘progress’, and the verb [*suru*] undergoes a morphological process, from the verb form [*suru*] ‘to do’ + *ukemi* form [*sareru*] → *shinpo sareru* + past tense {~*ta*} → *shinposareta* ‘advanced/developed’/ ‘(*di) maju/ (*di)berkembang’ using the past tense. The sentence must use the marker *ni*, which expresses the meaning of the actor (by), and the verb used must also have the *ukemi* pattern. The meaning implied in the sentence is the discomfort of being rivaled by a competitor or a competitor advancing first. The verb *shinposareta* ‘advanced/developed’ in the data of sentence (3) belongs to the punctual verb ‘*shunkan doushi*’ 瞬間動詞. The verb *shinposareta* ‘advanced/developed’ in Indonesian is translated as an active sentence to facilitate understanding and acceptance in the Indonesian meaning. The verb [*suru*] ‘to do’ is a transitive verb or what is called a light verb which is a verb that can stand alone expressing the verb to move.

In sentence data (3a) is a change in the active sentence structure of *ukemi* in sentence data (3). Meanwhile, the sentence data (3b) is a proof that the passive sentence uses the nominative marker *ga* in the Noun Phrase (NP), and proves that the sentence data (3b) is not grammatically correct or meaningful in Japanese. This shows that the *ni* marker is a compulsory marker used in the *ukemi* structure and correlates with the verb used, which is also compulsory in the *ukemi* pattern. Although the Indonesian equivalent is in the active sentence pattern, the Japanese characteristic is the use of the *ni* marker + *ukemi* pattern which will affect the meaning of the sentence.

Data 4:

娘に 大変に 苦労されて困った。
Musume ni taihen ni kurousarete komatta.
 daughter-Dat extreme misery experienced -past
 ‘The extreme misery experienced by his daughter./
Derita sengsara yang amat sangat dialami oleh anak perempuannya.’

(January 2024: Bungaku)

Data 4a:

娘が 大変に 苦労して困った。
Musume ga taihen ni kuroushitekomatta →
 active
 daughter-Nom very misery-past
 ‘His daughter is very miserable.’

Data 4b:

* 娘が 大変に 苦労されて困った。
Musume ga taihen ni kurousarete komatta.
 daughter-Nom extreme misery experiencing -past
 * ‘Her daughter is experiencing extreme (suffering) misery.’

In sentence data (4) above, the verb *kurousaretekomatta* ‘suffered miserably’/ ‘(*di) derita sengsara’ is used as an intransitive verb in the Japanese direct passive voice pattern (*chokusetsu ukemi*). In sentence (4) above, the verb *kurousaretekomatta* ‘suffered misery’ is formed from the noun *kurou* ‘suffered sengsara’, and the verb [*suru*] undergoes a morphological process, from the verb form [*suru*] ‘to do’ + passive form [*sareru*] → *kurou sareru* → *kurousarete* + *koma*{*ru*} ‘hardship’ → *kurousaretekomaru* + past tense {~*ta*} → *kurousaretekomatta* ‘suffered hardship’/ ‘(*di) derita sengsara’ using the past tense. The sentence must use the marker *ni*, which expresses the meaning of the actor (by), and the verb used must also be passive. The meaning implied in the sentence is the sadness/comfort of the parents because their daughter is suffering terribly. The verb *kurousaretekomatta* ‘suffered miserably’ in the data of sentence (4) belongs to the punctual verb ‘*shunkan doushi*’ 瞬間動詞. The verb *kurousaretekomatta* ‘suffered misery’ in Indonesian is translated as an active sentence to facilitate understanding and acceptance in the Indonesian meaning.

Sentence data (4a) is a change in the active sentence structure from the passive sentence in sentence data (4).

Meanwhile, the sentence data (4b) is a proof that the passive sentence uses the nominative marker *ga* in the NP (noun phrase), and proves that the sentence data (4b) is not grammatically and meaningfully acceptable in Japanese. This shows that the *ni* marker is a compulsory marker used in the *ukemi* structure and correlates with the verb used, which is also compulsory in the *ukemi* pattern. Although the Indonesian equivalent is in the active sentence pattern, the characteristic of Japanese is the use of the *ni* marker + *ukemi* pattern which will affect the meaning of the sentence.

In the sentence data (5–6) below, the verbs 終わられてしまった / *oerareteshimatta* ‘has been completed’, and 読まれた / *yomareta* ‘has been read’ are transitive verbs.

Data 5:

先に	彼に	仕事を
<i>Saki ni</i>	<i>kare ni</i>	<i>shigoto o</i> .
first	him-Dat	work-Acc

終わられてしまった。

oerareteshimatta

completed -passive past

‘The work is completed by him first./ *Dia menyelesaikan pekerjaannya terlebih dahulu.*

(March 2024: *Bungaku*)

Data 5a:

先に	彼は	仕事を
<i>Saki ni</i>	<i>kare wa</i>	<i>shigoto o</i>
first	he-Gen	work-Acc

終わってしまった。→ Active

oeteshimatta.

completed-lampau

‘He has completed the work first.’

Data 5b:

* 先に	彼を	仕事を
<i>Saki ni</i>	<i>kare o</i>	<i>shigoto o</i>
first	he-Acc	work-Ak

終わられてしまった。

oerareteshimatta.

completed - with completion - past tense

* ‘He finished the work first.’

In the sentence data (5) above, it uses the verb *oer-*

areteshimatta ‘completed’ from the transitive verb in the Japanese direct passive sentence pattern (*chokusetsu ukemi*). In sentence (5) above, the verb *oerareteshimatta* ‘completed thoroughly’ is a transitive verb of the dictionary form *oe{ru}* ‘finish/complete’, and undergoes a morphological process, from the verb form *oe{ru}* ‘finish/complete’ + passive form *{~reru}* → *oerareru* + *{~te shimau}* ‘complete/intentional’ + *{~ta}* past tense → *oerareteshimatta* ‘completed thoroughly’ using the past tense. The sentence must use the *ni* marker which expresses the meaning of the actor (by) and the verb used must also be passive. The implied meaning of the sentence is that (I) felt uncomfortable because he had preceded to finish it completely. The verb *oerareteshimatta* ‘to finish completely’ in the data of sentence (5) belongs to the punctual verb ‘*shunkan doushi*’ 瞬間動詞. The verb *oerareteshimatta* ‘completed’ in Indonesian is paired like this to facilitate understanding in the meaning and meaning of Indonesian.

Sentence data (5a) is a change in the active sentence structure from *ukemi* in sentence data (5). Meanwhile, the sentence data (5b) is a proof that *ukemi* uses the accusative marker *o* in the NP (noun phrase), and proves that the sentence data (5b) is grammatically unacceptable and BJ meaning. Sentence data (5b), is *ukemi* with double *o* object markers. It is neither grammatically nor meaningfully acceptable in Japanese. It is because the use of **double o constraint** in Japanese sentence structure is not allowed, i.e., **double o accusative object** in one sentence structure^[10].

This shows that the *ni* marker is a compulsory marker used in the *ukemi* structure and correlates with the verb used, which must also be *ukemi* patterned. Although the Indonesian equivalent is in the form of an active sentence, it is characteristic of the Japanese language to use the *ni* marker + *ukemi* pattern which will affect the meaning of the sentence.

Data 6:

私は	友達に	手紙を	読まれた。
<i>Watashi wa</i>	<i>tomodachi ni</i>	<i>tegami o</i>	<i>yomareta.</i>
I-Top	friend-Dat	letter-Acc	was read-passive-past

‘My letter was read by a friend.’

(January 2024: *Gakubu*)

Data 6a:

友達が	私の	手紙を	読んだ。
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Tomodachi ga watashi no tegami o yonda.
 friend-Nom i-Gen letter-Acc read-lampau
 ‘My friend read my letter.’

Data 6b:

* 私は 友達を 手紙を 読まれた。
Watashi wa tomodachi o tegami o yomareta.
 I-Top friend-Acc letter-Acc was read-past
 * ‘My friend’s letter read.’

In sentence data (6), the verb *yomareta* ‘has been read’ is a Japanese indirect passive sentence (*kansetsu ukemi*). The verb *yomareta* ‘has been read’ in data (6) is a transitive verb and undergoes a morphological process from the dictionary form *yo{mu}* + passive form *{~reru}* → *yomareru* + past tense *{~ta}* → *yomareta* ‘has been read’ showing the past tense. The *ni* marker in data (6) shows the meaning of doer (by). The use of the *ni* marker in *ukemi* is obligatory and the meaning of sentence (6) is the discomfort I experienced because the letter was read by a friend. The verb *yomareta* ‘read’ in sentence data (6) belongs to the punctual verb ‘*shunkan doushi*’ 瞬間動詞.

Sentence data (6a), is the active sentence of data (6). Sentence data (6b), is *ukemi* with double *o* object marker. It is not grammatically correct or meaningful in Japanese. It is because the use of **double o constraint** in Japanese sentence structure is not allowed, i.e. **double object with accusative o** in one sentence structure.

The structure of *ukemi* (*judou bun*) is generally divided into two types, namely direct passive sentences (*chokusetsu no ukemi*) and indirect passive sentences (*kansetsu no ukemi*). Direct passive sentences are only formed from transitive active sentences (*nodoubun*) where the object is a human or animal, directly subjected to the action. Inanimate nouns cannot be used as subjects in Japanese passive sentences. Indirect passive sentences can be formed from transitive verbs as well as from intransitive verbs. In Japanese indirect passive sentences (*kansetsu no ukemi*), it is not the subject that is directly subjected to the action.

In sentence data (6), the owner of *tegami* ‘letter’ is subjected to the action of *tegami* ‘letter’, i.e. I indirectly suffered or felt disturbed and loss due to the incident. Therefore, it is called *meiwaku no ukemi* in Japanese. In the passive sentence structure above, *ukemi* must use the dative marker *ni* and the verb *ukemi*. This is assumed to

be the case because the verb *ukemi*, brings out the verb’s own innate meaning which shows discomfort, sadness or disturbing feelings. And the dative *ni* marker used in the *ukemi* structure expresses the dative argument, meaning the doer (by), but not the dative argument as a Japanese indirect object. Therefore, when the verb is converted into the active voice, the grammatical meaning of the sentence becomes different. If the dative argument *ni* in the *ukemi* structure is substituted with the accusative *o* or nominative *ga*, it will change the meaning and become unacceptable in Japanese. Therefore, the Indonesian equivalent must be adapted to the context of the sentence.

3.2. Discussion

Ukemi has features that make it different from active sentences. These features include: The verb or verb is in passive form, and also the subject is subjected to the action^[11–15]. In terms of structure and subject origin, *ukemi* sentences are divided into direct passive (*chokusetsu no ukemi*) and indirect passive (*kansetsu no ukemi*); in terms of meaning, they are divided into neutral passive (*chuuritsu no ukemi*) and adversative passive (*meiwaku no ukemi*); In terms of the type of subject, it is divided into passive sentences with animate nouns (*yuujoubutsu no ukemi*) and passive sentences with inanimate nouns (*mujoubutsu no ukemi*); and in terms of predicate verbs, Japanese passive sentences are divided into passive sentences with transitive verbs (*tadoushi*) and passive sentences with intransitive verbs (*jidoushi*). Direct passive sentences can also be sorted by the type of noun filling the subject function into passives with animate nouns (*yuujoubutsu ukemibun*) and passives with inanimate nouns (*mujoubutsu no ukemibun*). However, even this sorting still leaves problems because there are two passive sentences with the same function and syntactic category, but one is acceptable while the other is not^[8].

7. この歌は Iwan Fals に 歌われていた。

Kono uta wa Iwan Fals ni utaw-are-te i-ta.

This song-Nom Iwan Fals-Dat sung - passive-te-past.

‘This song is sung by Iwan Fals.’

(January,2024; Gakubu)

8. **Kono uta wa otouto ni utaw-are-te i-ta.*

This song-Nom my sister-Dat sung-passive-te-past.

‘This song is sung by my sister.’

9. *Watashi no tegami wa Tarou ni yabur-are-ta.*

My letter-Nom Taro-Dat was torn up - passive-past.
'My letter was torn up by Taro' [10].

10. **Watashi no tegami wa Tarou ni yom-are-ta.*

My letter-Nam Taro-Dat read - passive-past
'My latter red by Taro.'

The unacceptability of examples (8) and (10) is determined by the noun category of the complement function and the verb category of the predicate function, respectively, both of which affect the semantic role of the subject function argument. This means that the words Iwan Fals in example (7) and *otouto* 'my brother' in example (8), as well as the verbs *yabureta* 'torn' and *yomareta* 'read' in the sentences above, although they have the same syntactic category, namely animate nouns and transitive verbs, but they have different (semantic) roles. The unacceptability of sentences (8) and (10) above cannot be explained by referring to their function and syntactic category alone. In Japanese, *ukemi* is used to express adversative meanings or special things that are considered special. The event in sentence (7) would have been presented in the active voice if it were an ordinary occurrence. However, because it is considered a special thing, it is usually presented in the passive voice. The special thing in question is that after the song is sung by a famous singer, the song becomes famous and is listened to by many people, making it more popular than before. The same is the case with sentence (7) above. Therefore, the semantic role of Noun Phrase1 (NP1) is not just an ordinary objective (O) (as in the active sentence), but an objective-change (Oc), because it undergoes a change. Let's compare it with sentence (8) above. Here there appears to be a semantic role change in the object function of the active sentence into the passive sentence. The sentence above is unacceptable because even if you sing the song many times, it will not have any effect on the song so the role of Noun Phrase1 (NP1) is just a regular objective (O). This will be expressed in the active sentence. One thing that characterizes *ukemi* is that there are several types of *ukemi* [8,16].

1). Direct Passive Sentence 直接受け身 'Chokusetsu Ukemi'

Chokusetsu ukemi or direct sentence is a sentence in which the subject is directly subjected to an action by the actor. *Chokusetsu ukemi*

is formed from transitive active

sentences or noudoubun. In addition, this sentence is also characterized by the verb

tadoushi.

Exemple:

11. 私は母に叱られた

Watashi wa haha ni shikarareta

'I was scolded by mom' [8].

If the subject is other than human then *によって (ni yotte)* is used. example:

12. この記事はリズによって書かれました

kono kiji wa rizu ni yotte kakare mashita

'this article was written by rizu' [8].

2). Indirect Passive Sentence 観察受け身 "Kansatsu Ukemi"

Kansatsu ukemi can be seen from the formation of the sentence. In the indirect passive voice sentence, the sentence construction cannot be done directly from the active sentence. *Kansatsu ukemi* is referred to as *meiwaku no ukemi*. This is because the sentence is often used to express the annoyance or suffering of the subject. There are two forms of this sentence, namely sentences that using transitive verbs or *tadoushi (mochinusi no ukemi)* and sentences using intransitive verbs or *jidoushi (mochinusi no ukemi)*. sentences that use intransitive verbs or *jidoushi (daisansha no ukemi)*.

In indirect passive sentences with transitive verbs, the subject is not the one being subjected to the action. subject is not the one who is subjected to the action. Indirect passive sentences based on the type of sentence can also be distinguished as follows.

a) Indirect Passive Sentences of Transitive Verbs

In this passive sentence, it's not the subject but other things that are directly subjected to the action subject but other things.

13. 私は友達に手紙を読まれた。

Watashi wa tomodachi ni tegami o yomareta.

'My friend read my letter' [8].

Sentence (13) states that it is the letter that is directly subjected to the work while I '*watashi*' in the sentence above do not directly suffer or experience any disturbance as a result of the incident.

b) Indirect Passive Sentences of Intransitive Verbs

Passive sentences of intransitive verbs are also used

to express an affliction as a result of an event. suffering as a result of an event, usually used to expresses the suffering or distress experienced by the subject due to an an event or action.

14. 太郎さんは女性に振られた

Taro wa josei ni furareta

‘Taro rejected by a girl’^[8].

In sentences (13 and 14) above, there seems to be annoyance from the subject. However, if you don’t mind or are happy about the action then use the verb pattern {~te } + *morau*, like sentence (15).

15. 友達に記事を読んでもらった .

tomodachi ni kiji o yonde moratta

‘my article was read by a friend’^[8].

In sentence (15) the meaning shown is that the subject feels no objection and is happy to have his article read. Passive sentences like this are not found in the passive voice in Indonesian passive sentence.

3.3. Conclusions

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that:

The *ukemi* structure can be formed from both transitive and intransitive verbs, and have to use dative marker *ni*, which means by. *Ukemi* can be formed uses the dative marker *ni* or ~*ni yotte* and the verb must be changed to ~*reru*/~*rareru*. This shows that the *ni* marker is a compulsory marker used in the *ukemi* sentence structure and correlates with the verb used, which must also be patterned in the *ukemi* sentence. Although the Indonesian equivalent is in the form of an active sentence, it is characteristic of the *ukemi* use of the *ni* marker + *ukemi* sentence pattern which will affect the meaning of the sentence. The rules of meaning (semantic ruler) must also be considered for some cases of *ukemi* as described in the discussion section. It’s important to note the particle markers that should be used. This is because, in Japanese, particle placement greatly affects the type of sentence and its meaning. If the actor is animate, the particle used is *ni*. If the actor is inanimate, the marker used is ~*ni yotte*. Based on the data analysis, both intransitive verbs and transitive verbs are categorized semantically, the verbs used show punctual verbs.

Japanese passive sentences are divided into two, namely (a) direct passive sentences (*chokusetsu no ukemi*), and (b) indirect passive sentences (*kansetsu no ukemi*).

Indirect passive sentences can be formed based on their verbs, namely transitive verbs (the subject is directly subjected to the action) and intransitive verbs (the subject is not directly subjected to the action, but the object is directly subjected to the action). In addition, the meaning is characterized by distraction). In general, *ukemi* in Japanese is used to express suffering or annoyance (*meiwaku*) or annoyance (*meiwaku*). Japanese passive structures that use intransitive verbs, the translation into Indonesian becomes unacceptable. So it will become acceptable in translation, if the Japanese passive structure is changed to the Japanese active structure.

Author Contributions

In writing this research article, M.R.D.A., the lead author, conceptualised the article and conducted the formal analysis. I.W.M. helped conduct the research, provided resources, reviewed and edited the manuscript. Both authors are responsible for the investigation process, validation and preparation of the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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All data is kept by the authors. Any intention to use the data should be requested from the author through the corresponding email address.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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