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TENSES, ASPECTS, AND CAPITAL VERBS IN KAGUYA HIME'S FAIRY TALE 「ぐや姫の物語」 BY TAKAHASHI SOUKO

TENSES, ASPEK, DAN KATA KERJA MODAL DALAM KAGUYA HIME'S FAIRY TALE 「ぐや姫の物語」 OLEH TAKAHASHI SHOUKO

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Abstract

This study aimed to describe the form of the use of auxiliary verb tenses, aspects, and capital in Japanese sentence contained in the fairy tale Kaguya Hime 「かぐや姫の物語」 Takahashi Souko works, also identifying the type of verb that follows it. In collecting data, the method used is the listening method, with the basic technique being tapping technique, and the advanced technique used is the free-of-charge listening technique and the note-taking technique. For data analysis, the matching method and the distribution method were used. The equivalence method used is the translational equivalence method and the orthographic equivalence method. For the distribution method, the basic technique used is the technique for direct elements (BUL). Based on the analysis that has been done, the use of past tenses is much more common, and the use of the perfective is more dominant than the use of the imperfective aspect. Perfective and imperfective aspects are also constructed with the use of past tenses. In addition, the modality of construction with imperfective aspects is found to be more dominant in construction with present/future tenses. The results of the analysis also show that, in Japanese there is a mutually influencing relationship between tenses and aspects, and tenses and modals. Thus, in the tale Kaguya Hime by Takahashi Souko tenses are more dominant and influential, this is because Japanese is a signified language, whereas in the tale of Kaguya Hime used formal language, at the end of each sentence there is a tense marker attached to the verb predicate. The types of verbs found in the use of tenses, aspects, and modals are jidoushi 'intransitive', tadoushi 'transitive', shoudoushi 'potential', dan fukugodoushi 'verba majemuk'.

Keywords; tenses, aspec, modal, auxiliary verba, kaguya hime

Abstract

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk penggunaan bentuk kata kerja bantu, aspek, dan kapital dalam kalimat bahasa Jepang yang terdapat dalam dongeng karya Kaguya Hime Takahashi Souko, serta mengidentifikasi jenis kata kerja yang mengikutinya. Dalam pengumpulan data, metode yang digunakan adalah metode menyimak, dengan teknik dasar teknik sadap, dan teknik lanjutan yang digunakan adalah teknik menyimak gratis dan teknik mencatat. Untuk analisis data digunakan metode pencocokan dan metode distribusi. Metode ekuivalensi yang digunakan adalah metode ekuivalensi translasi dan metode ekuivalensi ortografis. Untuk metode distribusi, teknik dasar yang digunakan adalah teknik unsur langsung (BUL). Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan, penggunaan past tenses jauh lebih umum, dan penggunaan perfective lebih dominan daripada penggunaan aspek imperfective. Aspek perfective dan imperfective juga dibangun dengan penggunaan past tenses. Selain itu, modalitas konstruksi dengan aspek tidak sempurna ditemukan lebih dominan dalam konstruksi dengan present/future tenses. Hasil analisis juga menunjukkan bahwa, dalam bahasa Jepang terdapat hubungan yang saling mempengaruhi antara tenses dan aspek, dan tenses dan modals. Dengan demikian, dalam cerita Kaguya Hime karya Takahashi Souko tenses lebih dominan dan berpengaruh, hal ini karena bahasa Jepang merupakan bahasa isyarat, sedangkan dalam cerita Kaguya Hime menggunakan bahasa formal, pada setiap akhir kalimat terdapat penanda tenses yang melekat pada kalimat tersebut. predikat kata kerja. Jenis verba yang ditemukan dalam penggunaan tenses, aspek, dan modals adalah *jidoushi* 'intransitif', *tadoushi* 'transitif', *shoudoushi* 'potential', dan *fukugodoushi* 'verba majemuk'.

Kata kunci; tenses, aspek, modal, auxiliary verba, kaguya hime

1. INTRODUCTION

There are four major parts that must be known in studying the field of micro linguistics, namely sound (phonology), word formation (morphology), sentence structure (syntax), and meaning (semantics). Verhaar (1999:161) explained that syntax is a field of grammar, which discusses the relationship between words in an utterance. In syntax, the sentence is an element in the language unit that is the core of the conversation. In general, a sentence consists of a row of words that are arranged according to established rules. According to Alwi, Hasan et al., (2003:35) explained that in Indonesian there are four parts of syntax: (1) verbs, (2) nouns (3) adjectives (4) adverbs (Alwi, Hasan dkk., 2003:35). Verbs are one of the main elements in the field of syntax. Verbs are a class of words that function as predicates, in some other languages verbs have morphological characteristics such as characteristics of tense, aspect, person or number (Kridalakasana, 2008:226). Verbs in Japanese are easier to identify from the variation at the end of the conjugation attached to the verb (Tsujimura, 1996:127). According to Sudjianto (2007:149), verbs are a class of words in Japanese that can stand alone and are used to express the activity, existence or state of something.

According to (dalam sudjianto, 2004:150) there are several types of verbs in Japanese, including *jidoushi* 'intransitive verbs', *tadoushi* 'transitive verb', *shodoushi* 'verb that includes the speaker's consideration', *fukugodoushi* 'compound verb' dan *hojodoushi* 'auxiliary verb'. Auxiliary verbs will be able to form examples and can show meaning and function when they are combined with other word classes. This auxiliary verb serves to add and explain the meaning of the verb in front of it so that it adds a clearer meaning. Tenses, aspects, and modalities are one of the studies of the science of syntax. Tenses or when related to the time of the occurrence of an action. According to Verhaar (2001:239), tenses show the time of the state or action expressed by the verb in relation to the time of the narration. Teramura (1998) explains that tenses can be used to state (1) an event that will occur, (2) an event that occurs while the speech is in progress, and (3) an event that has already occurred; which in Japanese will affect the form of the predicate in a sentence/speech that is adapted to the three events. As a form of using tenses in the tale of *Kaguya Hime* by Souko, namely:

a)...この 子 を みる と
Kono - ko - wo - miru - to
 This - child - i -saw-VB - if,
 元気になる....
genk - ninaru
 'If i saw this child, i'm getting better (7)

b)...昔、昔、 あるところに、
Mukashi, mukashi, aru - tokoro - ni,
Once Upon a Time, there is a place – PPOS,
 おじいさんとおばあさん
Ojiisan to - Obaasan -
Grandfather - PPOS - Grandmother-
 がすんでいました....
ga - sunde imashita
 FOK - living-VB-LAMP
 'Once upon a time, in a place where a grandfather and grandmother lived.'(3)

Sentences (a) and (b) have the same use of verbs in the predicate, but have a difference in tenses used, the sentence (a) is tenses present or impending, characterized by the use of verb forms *ru* on なる *naru* 'become' yang berasal dari base verb なります *narimasu* 'become', verb なる *naru* 'be' states that the activity takes place when the speech activity is carried out. Meanwhile, in the past periodical (b), which is marked by the past sign ~*ta* in verb すんでいました *sunde imashita* 'I'm living'. Moreover, not only is characterized by morphological change in the verb that follows, sentence (b) was followed by the category noun time information that is 昔、昔 *mukashi, mukashi* which means 'once upon a time'.

In the study of linguistics, the discussion of aspects related to the use of verbs that will explain events or events, whether they have just begun, are in progress, are carried out repeatedly, or have been completed.

Verhaar (1996:239) states that aspects related to verbs that explain starting, ongoing, occurring continuously, events that are comfortable or not completed, and the results of an event. In Japanese tenses and aspects are side by side and difficult to sort out, because they both describe events that have been completed or not. However, the difference can be seen in the tenses that describe events related to the time the event occurred. Meanwhile, the aspect describes events related to time internally in the verb situation.

Aspect in Japanese is called by アスペクト *asupekuto* merupakan kata serapan dar is a loan word from *the aspect* or also known as 相 *sou*. Ikeda (1941) in Teramura (1984:115) divides the aspects into two parts, namely: the perfective aspect which describes an event that has completed and the imperfective aspect which explains an ongoing or ongoing event.

Here are some examples of the forms of using aspect auxiliary verbs found in the tale of *Kaguya Hime* by Takahashi Souko, namely:

c)...その 光 の 中 から 何か
Sono hikari no naka kara nanika It's light –NOM - in-from- wether
 が ゆっくりと 下りてきました.. *Ga Yukkuri - to - oritekimashita* FOK-
 pelan-pela –PART **turun** 'Something descended slowly from within that light'.(22)

d)...かごやざるを作っていました.... *Kagoyazaru – wo – tsukutte imashita* basket – I am – **making** ‘I was making a basket and a colander’ (3)

Sample sentence (c) is a form of aspects of Japanese that aspect perfective, verb下りてきました*oritekimashita* ‘down’ is derived from the verb base下ります*orimasu* ‘down’. Then, it is followed by the auxiliary verb ~てきました *~te kimashita*, which in sentence (c) gives the meaning of a situation that has not occurred at first, but slowly changes and the process of the event is completed when the sentence is spoken, then in the example sentence (c) there is also the use of the past tense, which is marked by the past marker ~タ *ta*, which explains that the event has occurred when the speech is taking place.

In the example sentence (d) is a form of imperfective aspect, 作っていました*tsukutte imashita* ‘to make’ is followed by an auxiliary verb ~ていました *~te imashita* ‘is in progress’ in sentence (d) describes a situation or action that occurs and continues lasts until the final time that has not been determined, namely the activity referred to in the sentence above is ‘making a basket’ which is the profession of the subject in the sentence. Similar to example (c) in the example sentence (d) also uses the past tense which is marked by the use of the past marker ~タ *ta*, , explained that the event or situation described in the sentence occurred in the past.

Modal is the speaker's attitude towards the things he is talking about. Alwi (1992:36) describes modalities into four parts, namely: intentional modalities which include hopes, desires, invitations, requests, and omissions; epistemic capital which includes necessity, predictability, and possibility, and certainty; deontic modalities include commands, prohibitions, and permissions; dynamic modality of ability.

There are several types of modalities in Japanese. Masuoka and Takubo (1992) classify Japanese modalities into ten parts, namely: *kakugen* states certainty, *meirei* states orders, *kinshi kyoka* states modality of prohibition, *irai* expresses a request, *toui* expresses necessity, *ishi* expresses an intention to do something, *ganbou* expresses a wish, *gaigen* expresses conjecture, *setsumei* expresses reason, and *hikyou* states a simile. The following are some examples of the use of modality auxiliary verbs in fairy tale *Kaguya Hime* Souko's, namely:

e)...行かないでください！

Ikanai de kudasai !

Don't Go-MDL

‘Don't Go’ (20)

f)...あなたは「仏様が使って

Anata ha [hotokesama ga tsukatte

You-PART -God - FOK-

Used-VB-

茶碗」 を取って来てください....

chawan/ Wo totte kite kudasai

mangkuk] i'am- getl – MDL

‘Please get the bowl from the god’ (11)

Sentence (e) is a form of using deontic modality or *kinshi* , which is a modality that states prohibition. In predicate verb行かないでくださいderived from verbadasar positive form行きます *ikimasu* ‘go’, which undergoes a change into a negation verb行きません *ikimasen* ‘do not go’, and simplified into 行かない *ikanai* ‘do not go’, followed by the auxiliaries ~ないでください *~naidekudasai* ‘don't’. So that the example sentence (e) states a prohibition on the activities carried out, namely forbidding someone not to go.

In sentence (f) it is a form of using deontic ormodality, *irai* which is to express a request for someone to take action. Verb 取って来て下さい *totte kite kudasai* ‘please get’ comes from two verbs different that 取ります *torimasu* ‘get’ and 来ます *imasu* ‘come’, both the verb changes the shape conjugating into verb form ~te it’s verb 取ります *torimasu* ‘get to 取って *totte* ‘mengambil’ and 来ます *imasu* ‘come become 来て *kite* ‘come’, and followed by auxiliaries ~てください *te kudasai* ‘please’ that says the command.

Based on the explanation above, this research will focus on the use of auxiliary verb tenses, aspects and modals in *Kaguya Hime* Souko's tale, and the types of verbs used. The story of *Kaguya Hime* is a very popular fairy tale among Japanese language learners, and is often used as material for college assignments and final project data for Japanese literature students. In addition, in the story of *Kaguya Hime* there are many uses of past tenses compared to present or future tenses. This is because the data comes from a fairy tale, so it tells a lot of events or events in the past, as well as the use of past tenses and more dominantly constructive aspects of each other. In addition, fairy tales *Kaguya Hime*'s use words and grammatical arrangements that are easy for readers to understand and understand.

2. METHODS

In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive research. In collecting data, the method used is the listening method, with the basic technique being tapping technique, and the advanced technique used is the free-of-charge listening technique and the note-taking technique. For data analysis, the matching method and the distribution method were used. The equivalence method used is the translational equivalence method and the orthographic equivalence method. For the distribution method, the basic technique used is the technique for direct elements (BUL). Based on the analysis that has been done, the use of past tenses is much more common, and the use of the perfective is more dominant than the use of the imperfective aspect. Perfective and imperfective aspects are also constructed with the use of past tenses. In addition, the modality of construction with imperfective aspects is found to be more dominant in construction with present/future tenses.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many linguists have provided a definition of the study of syntax. In his book entitled *La Syntaxe de Français*, Guiraud (1970:1) explained the meaning of syntax as;

L'étude des relations entre les mots dans le discours

'the study of the relationship of words in discourse'

Etude de la forme des syntagmes ou des combinaisons des mots

'The study of syntagm forms or combinations of words'

According to Kridalaksana (2008:223) syntax is the arrangement and relationship between words and larger words or units. Based on the understanding of syntax from several experts above, it is concluded that syntax is a part of linguistics that studies the formation of structures in a sentence. Sentence is the smallest unit of language, but is able to express a complete meaning. Syntax is the study of the patterns used to combine words into a sentence (Tarigan, 2009: 4). While in the Japanese language, syntax term is called 「統語論」 'Tougoron' or 「シンタクス」 'sintakusu'. As with other languages, Japanese also uses syntax when constructing a sentence. A more specific explanation of the syntax in Japanese according to Kamermans (2010:1) is:

Syntax in Japanese Language comes in a several parts. From the lowest to the highest, we see the kana and kanji, used to compose words, which are used to compose sentences, which in turn function as the building blocks of the spoken and written language.

Definition of Syntax 「統語論 ‘Tougoron’」 according Saito (2014:471) adalah:

語がまとまって文を形成する。それを統語といい、その文の構造を扱う分野が統語論である。

Go ga matomatte bun o keisei suru, sore o tougo to ii, sono bun no kouzou o atsukau bunya ga tougoron de aru.

‘Words that combine together to form a sentence. That's called sentence structure, syntax science is a branch of science that examines the structure of the sentence.’

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the structure of sentence formation, where there are elements in the formation of a sentence, and the relationship between these elements. The study of syntactic science includes categories of functions, elements of formation, sentence structure and meaning. So in this study, the part of the syntax studied is the sentence structure in the auxiliary verb tenses, aspects, and modals which is one of the studies of the syntax of.

Verbs in Japanese

Verbs in Indonesian are known as ‘kata kerja’. Kridalaksana, (2008:226) verb is a word class that functions as a predicate; in some languages have morphological characteristics such as characteristics of tense, aspect, person or number.

In Japanese, verbs are called 動詞 *doushi*. The definition of *doushi* according to Tanaka (1990:85), namely:

人や事物の動作、作用、存在、状態を表す言葉を動詞と言います。名詞が「何は」「何が」の形で文を構成する要差を受持つのに対して、動詞は「どうする」「どうした」の部分、つまり事態の叙述にあずかる役目をします。

Hito ya jibutsu no dousa, sayou, sonzai, jyoutai wo arawasu kotoba wo doushi to iimasu. Meishi ga nani wa, nani ga no kataachi de bun wo kousei suru yousa wo ukemotsu noni taishite, doushi wa dousuru, doushita no bunbun, tsumari jitai no jujutsu ni azukaru yakume wo shimasu.

‘Words that express the motion, function, existence and condition of humans, living things, objects, things, or things are called *doushi*. In a sentence, *meishi* is the factor that fills the composition of who and what part, while *doushi* is in charge of telling the how part’

According to Sakuma (2004: 70), the meaning of *doushi* is:

動詞は動作や状態を表し、文の述語として機能します。文はある事態を表しますが、事態の描写は動作や状態の描写なしでは成り立たないため、動詞は文の要といえます。

Doushi wa dousa ya jyoutai wo arawashi, bun no jyutsugo toshite kinoo shimasu. Bun wa aru jitai wo arawashimasuga, jitai no hyousa wa dousa ya jyoutai no hyousa nashide wa naritatanai tame, doushi wa bun no you to iu koto ga dekimasu.

‘Verbs represent attitudes and circumstances that function as predicate in sentences. An example is a description of a situation, but if it is not present then the verb is the total core in the example.’

Types of Verbs

According to Shimizu (in Sudjianto, 2004:150) there are several types of *doushi* in Japanese, including:

- a. *Jidoushi* 'intransitive verb', (*iku* 'go', *kuru* 'come', etc.) These words indicate a group of verbs that do not mean to influence others.
- b. *Tadoushi* 'transitive verb', (*okasu* 'awaken', *dasu* 'spend', etc.). These words indicate a group of verbs that express the meaning of influencing others.
- c. *Shodoushi* (*mieru* 'seen', *kikoeru* 'heard', etc). *Shodoushi* is a group of verbs that do not have the form of commands and expressions of will. Among the words that belong to this group, a group of verbs that have potential meanings.
- d. *Fukugodoushi* (*yomihajimeru* 'starts reading', *waraidasu* 'laugh', *tabekakeru* 'will eat', etc). *fukugodoushi* is referred to as a verb that has been combined with other words (word + compound verb), or in short it can be interpreted as a combination of two words, where the back word is a verb, which forms a new verb.
- e. *Hojodoushi* 'auxiliary verb'. *Hojodoushi* 'auxiliary verb' is a word that cannot stand alone, auxiliary verb will be able to form examples and can show meaning and function when it is combined with other word classes. Verbs that function as *hojodoushi* are placed after verbs in the form of *~te*.

This auxiliary verb serves to add and explain the meaning of the verb in front of it so that it adds a clearer meaning. Auxiliary verbs as bound morphemes in their use are a class of words that can change form. In addition, auxiliary verbs also cause the following word class to change form (conjugation) into *~te* form verb *te-kei*.

Tense 時勢 (Jisei)

Tense is the study of events expressed by verbs depending on the context in which the speech occurs. In the great Oxford dictionary it is written;

"Tense any of the forms of a verb that may be used to indicate the time of the action or state expressed by the verb : the present, past, future, ect tense". (Hornby, 1989:1324)

Tenses according to Kridalaksana (2009:103) is a verb form distinction to express differences in time or duration of actions or circumstances; usually distinguished between past tense, present tense, and future tense..

Tense in Japanese is called by *Jisei*時勢 or *tensu*テンス is a grammatical category that states the relationship between the occurrence of an event that dotted to at the time of sentence or utterance in progress (Iori,2001:142).

Kala at the level of the grammatical structure of the Japanese language is divided into two, namely the future form *mirai* (未来) and the past form *kako* (過去), Isao (2000:40) explained that Tenses are:

テンスについて考えるには述語のル形とタ形を区別する必要があります。

Tensu ni tsuite kangaeruniwa jutsugo no ru kei to ta kei wo kubetsu suhitsu you ga arimasu.

'Tenses are divided into two basic forms. namely the forms *ru* (ル) and *ta* (タ), which will make a difference in the use of the predicate'.

According to Kridalaksana (2009:103) the past tense is the tense form of the verb that shows the action has occurred before the utterance. The future tense present includes the present tense form *genzai* (現在). Isao (2000:40) describes the shape of tense *ta* (タ) or meaningful past, namely:

タ形は文末で使われる述語のうち「～タ（です）」で終わるものを言います。丁寧形も普通形もそれらの否定の形も含まれます。

Ta katachi wa bunsetsu de tsukawareru jutsugono uci [~ta (desu)] de awarumono wo iimasu. Teineikeimo futsukeimo sorerano hiteino katachi mo fukuma remasu.

‘In the form of sentences that end with ~formta or in the form of polite *desu* will appear on the predicate. Both the polite form [丁寧] and the regular form/ futsu [普通] can also be included in its use.

Kridalaksana (2009:103) is a tense form of a verb which indicates the action occurred at the time of the utterance. This is in line with what was stated by Teramura (1998). Isao (2000:40) explains about the present tense form/ru ル, namely:

ル形は文末で使われる述語のうちタ形以外のものを言います。丁寧形も普通形もそれらの否定の形含まれますが、「～ている（～ています）」「～でいる（～でいます）」「～ていない（～ていません）」「～でいない（～でいません）」で終わるもの（ている形）は含まれません。

Rukei ha bunmatsu de tsukawareru jutsugo no uchi ta kei igai no mono o iimasu. Teinei kei mo futsu kei mo sorera no hitei no kei fukuma remasuga, [-te iru (-te imasu)] [~de iru (~de imasu)] [~te inai (~ te imasen)] [~de inai (~ de imasen)] de owaru mono (teiru katachi) wa fukumaremasen.

The form of *ru* (ル) will affect the use of the predicate used in the sentence. Both polite and ordinary forms can also be included in negative structural forms, starting from the form “*te iru* ている/ *te imasu* ています / *de iru* でいる/ *de imasu* でいます/ *te inai* ていない/ *te imasen* いません/ *de henna* でいない/ *de Imasen* いません, in the form of “*teiru* ている” this is when the current form or medium. Which is not included in the final form of the sentence.

Tense becomes a reference for communicating when the reference time for communication begins. It starts with the existing stages and ends when viewed from the time of communication. When in Japanese there is a direct exposure to the sentence, but there is also a time reference that makes it wrong. With the lack of a clear reference to the communication that occurs, it makes it difficult to determine the completion or the absence of a clear situation. Based on the explanation of the theory, it can be understood that there are 2 kinds of tense in Japanese, namely the past tense and the future tense. The existence of two kinds of time in the Japanese language, which dilhatkan of form *ru* (ル) as *kala* will (future) and *ta* (タ) as the time that has passed.

Aspect 「アスペクト」

Verb denoting aspects relating to the situation that describes the start, the course, the occurrence, repeated or not, finished or not, whether or not the outcome of a situation or an action (Verhaar, 1996: 239). Aspect in Japanese is called 「アスペクト」 *asupekuto* or 「相」 *sou* which is a grammatical categories in verbs that express the condition of a situation (actions, events, circumstances) is started, in progress, completed or repeated. According to Koizumi (1995:123) aspect is related to the achievement of an action, as shown in the following quote:

相は動詞の表す行為が完了している（完了的）か、完了していな（未完了的）か表す文法的表示である。

Sou ha doushi no arawasu kouiga kanryoushiteiru (kanryouteki) ka, kanryoushiteinai (mikanryouteki)ka arawasubunpouhyoujidearu.

‘aspect is a grammatical indication that states whether the action stated by the verb has been completed completely (perfective) or not yet perfect’.

According to Tanaka (1975:71) the meaning of the perfective and imperfective aspects are:

ある時点までにその事態が完了していれば完了相あるいは完結相

Aru jiten made ni sono jitai ga kanryoushite ireba kanryousou arui wa kanketsusou.

The state that has been completed at a certain point in time is called *kanryousou* or perfection.

ある時点においてその事態が進行中であって未完了相あるいは日完結相

Aru jiten ni oite sono jitai ga shinkouchuu de atte mikanryousou arui wa hikanketsusou.

The state that at a certain point in time is still ongoing is called *mikanryousou* or imperfection.

From the two statements, it can be understood that the aspect of perfection is an event that shows the end of a process. Meanwhile, the imperfective aspect is an event that shows an ongoing situation and has not shown the end of the process. In the Japanese language aspects of having a marker, Masuoka (1989: 112) classifies the marker aspect to be as follows:

- 1) 動詞のて形+いる、ある、しまう、いく、くる
Doushi no te kei + iru, aru, shimau, iku, kuru
Verb use of form *te + iru, aru, shimau, iku, kuru*
- 2) 動詞の連用形+はじまる、だす、つづける、あわる
Doushi no renyoukei + hajimaru, dasu, tsudzukeru, owaru
‘Continuity Verb + *hajimaru, dasu, tsudzukeru, owaru*
- 3) その他の（～ところだ、～とする・としている、～ばかりだ、～つつある）.

Sono hokano (~tokoroda, ~tosuru / toshiteiru, ~bakarida, ~tsudzuaru).

Selain dari itu (*~tokoroda, ~tosuru / toshiteiru, ~bakarida, ~tsudzuaru*).

Modality 「モダリティ」

According to Bally (Alwi 1992: 2) modality is a form of language that describes assessment based on reason, an assessment based on taste or desire the speaker in relation to the perception or expression of his soul. Meanwhile, Hodge and Kress (Fairclough, 2003: 165-166) state that modality represents *thetance*, and *affinity of the speaker* or writer to someone or something that is revealed in an expression (*utterance*).

Alwi (1992:36)) explains the division of modalities into four parts, namely intentional modalities, epistemic modalities, deontic modalities, and dynamic modalities. In the following, these modalities are discussed.

1. Intentional Modalities
Intentional modalities describe desires, hopes, requests, omissions, and requests. Desires and expectations can be distinguished based on the speaker's involvement in actualization. Meanwhile, invitations and omissions can be distinguished from who between the speaker and the interlocutor will be the perpetrator of the event.
2. Epistemic Modality

Epistemic modality modalities include 'possibility', 'predictability', 'necessity', or 'certainty' (Alwi 1992:91). Epistemic modality 'possibility' can be described through certain words and phrases, which are in the form of words, namely *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *maybe* and *perhaps*, while in the form of phrases, namely *could*, *could*, *may*, *could be*, and *may so*. The modality disclosure for the epistemic modality of 'prediction' is in the form of words, namely *will*, *seems*, *apparently*, *seems*, and *feels*, and which is in the form of propositional phrases, namely *according to*, *in my opinion*, *in my opinion*, then in the form of a clause, *if I am not wrong/wrong*, or *I think/I think/I think/I guess*. Meanwhile, the words *must*, *must*, *must*, *need*, *ought*, *should*, *should*, *should*, *should*, *should*, and *should* and the phrases *inevitably* are discussed as expressing the modality of 'must'. The explanation of the meaning of 'certainty' which is presented in the form of when is *certain*, *of course*, *necessarily*, *of course*, while in the form of a phrase, that is, *of course*, *of course*, and there is *no mistaking it*, and in the form of a clause, namely *I believe/believe*, or *I (feel) sure* (Alwi, 1992:92).

3. Deontic Modality

Deontic modalities include commands, prohibitions, and permissions. Deontic modality is subjective which describes that it is the speaker who gives orders, permissions, or even prohibitions for someone to do something. In other words, subjectivity in deontic modality is related to the speaker's view of events (Alwi, 1992:23). The deontic modality of 'permission' can be expressed through the words *may*, *can*, *can*, *allow*, *allowed*, *allow*, *permit*, *allowed*, *allow*, *allow*, and *allowed*. Meanwhile, for the deontic modality 'command' can be described through the words *obligatory*, *must*, *must*, *must*, *require*, *required*, *instruct*, *instruct*, *ordered*, *forbid*, *forbid*, *prohibited*, *should not*, and *should not* (Alwi, 1992:251).

4. Dynamic Modality

Alwi (1992:233) states that dynamic modality is the same as deontic modality which questions the speaker's attitude towards the actualization of events. This dynamic modality includes abilities that are expressed through *could*, *able*, *can*, and *be able*. The speaker's view in dynamic modality of events is objective because the continuity of events does not depend on the speaker, but on the subject who acts as the actor in this case seen in the meaning of ability as mentioned above (Alwi, 1992:23). Huddleston (2002:177-179) semantically, groups the types of modalities into three categories, namely epistemic modalities, deontic modalities, and dynamic modalities. The following is Huddleston's explanation of epistemic, deontic, and dynamic modality:

'Epistemic is derived from greek for 'knowledge', this kind of modality involves qualifications concerning the speaker's knowledge'

'Deontic is derived from greek for 'binding' so that here it is a matter of improving obligation or prohibition, granting permission, and the like, the person authority, convention, or whatever from the obligation, etc, is understood to emanate we refer to as the deontic source'

'Dynamic modality as being 'concerned with properties and dispositions of persons, etc., referred to in the clause, especially by the subject NP.'

In line with what Alwi (1992) and Huddleston (2002) stated, Iori (2001) also explains that Japanese modalities can be divided into two parts, namely *inter propositional modality* and *inter personal modality*. *Inter propositional modality* consists of two modalities, namely deontic (must, and obligation) and epistemic (related to whether something is true or not. Such as, certainty, estimation, possibility, belief, proof, sign, etc. Meanwhile, *inter personal modality* expresses orders and solicitation, will and hope, certainty and intent, and consideration.

Discussion

The use of tenses auxiliary verbs in the tale of Kaguya Hime by Takashi Souko and the types of verbs that follow it

Present Tenses/Future Tenses

The present tense in Japanese is indicated by the use of the form *ru~ル* in the predicate. The following are some data on present/future auxiliary verb tenses in *Kaguya Hime* Souko's tale and the types of verbs that follow it, namely:

....その人と結婚します... *Sono -hito -to - kekkonshimasu*
 that - person -PART - marry-VB
 'Marry that person'

Verba on the above data is 結婚します *kekkonshimasu* 'married' is a verb tenses are marked with ~ form *ル~ru* (tenses present / future), in which the verb suggesting activities that have not occurred when the berlangsung. Selain speech, *Kekkonshimasu* 'marry' is the polite form of *kekkonsuru*, which is also a *tadoushi* or transitive verb

Past Tenses

Past tenses in Japanese are indicated by the use of the form ~*タ* in the predicate. Here are some of the past data contained in the tale *Kaguya Hime* by Takahashi Souko, namely:

....昔、昔、 あるところに、 *Mukashi, mukashi, aru-tokoro- ni,* Once upon a time,
 there is a place- PPOS, おじいさんとおばあさんが *Ojiisan - to - obaasan - ga*
 - grandfather - PART - grandmother - FOK - 住んでいました....
Sundeimashita **Have stayed -ASP-LAMP**
 'Once upon a time, a grandfather and grandmother lived in a place'.

Data above is a form of using past tenses which is marked by ~*タ~ta* at the end of the predicate, and is also followed by an adverb of time 昔, 昔 *mukashimukashi* 'in ancient times' which reinforces that the sentence describes events that have occurred in the past.

The predicate verb above data are 住んでいました *Sunde IMASHITA* 'has stayed', derived from the basic verb 住みます *sumimasu* 'live', yang diikuti by auxiliaries ~*ていました~ te IMASHITA*. In addition, the predicate 住んでいました *Sunde IMASHITA* 'has stayed' also merupakan bentuk use aspect perfective that the sentence of data (6) describes an event that has come to an end, namely 'have lived in ancient times a grandfather and nenek'. Jenis verbs contained the data sentence (6) is *jidoushi* or an intransitive verb, because 住みます *sumimasu* 'stay' does not require an object.

The Use of Aspect Auxiliary Verbs in the Tale of *Kaguya Hime* by Takashi Souko and The Verb that Follows

Perfective Aspect

.... 見えなくなってしまった.... Mienakunatteshimatta Can't see it-VB-NEG-ASP-LAMP
'I can't see it'

The sentence above is a form of using the perfective aspect, which explains that the events in the sentence above have finished happening. Basic verb in the sentence above is 見ます *mimasu* 'see', which on the data using the verb form enormous potential that is 見えます *miemasu* 'visible', then change into a form of negation 見えない *mienai* 'invisible'.

There are also other verbs in the sentence, namely なります *narimasu* 'being' distorted after olehverba followed aids ~てしまった *teshimatta*, thus becoming なってしまった *natteshimatta* 'to'. The past tense marker ~た *~ta* behind the predicate serves as a marker that the sentence belongs to the past tense sentence, which relates to the perfective aspect that the event in the sentence above has finished and the event occurred before the speech took place.

Imperfective Aspect

.... 何かがピカピカ光っている... Nanika- ga - pikapika – *hikatteimasu* Something – FOK – twinkling-shining-VB-ASP
'Something is shining with twinkling'

The above data is The form of using the imperfective aspect is to state a situation that is still ongoing in an ongoing process. The sentence states that at the time of speech the process of 'something that is shining' is also happening and has not been completed. The element of the predicate in the sentence above is 光っています *hikatteimasu* 'was glowing', which comes from the verb base 光ります *hikarimasu* 'luminous', then change shape after followed auxiliaries ~ています ~teimasu, thus becoming 光っています *hikatteimasu* 'is shining'.

The Use of Modal Auxiliary Verbs in the Tale of *Kaguya Hime* by Takashi Souko and the Types of Verbs that Follow It

Modalitas Intensional

wanted 'want, need, mean'

.... かぐや姫に Kaguya – hime- ni-
Kaguya- putri – PPOS – 会いたいと思いました *aitaitoomoimashita*
I wanted to meet -VB-MDL-LAMP 'I wanted to meet Princess Kaguya'

The data above is a form of using intentional modalities, namely those that express desires and intentions. Components of the predicate verb in the data above that 会います, changing its form after followed by a morpheme ~たい ~tai, becomes 会いたい *Aitai* 'want to see', which is followed by the shape of intent ~と思いました ~to *omoimashita* 'I mean', thus becoming 会いたいと思いました *aitaitoomoimashita* 'I mean to meet'. Thus, the data above explains the attitude of the speaker who has a strong desire for the thing he is talking about, namely meeting Kaguya's daughter.

Call 'come on'

.... かぐや姫と呼ぼう....

Kaguya – hime – to - *yobou* Kaguya - princess–

PART – call-VB-MDL

‘Let's call it Princess Kaguya’

The data above is a form of using the Intentional modality to express an invitation expressed by the expression 'let'. Components of the predicate verb in the data that is 呼ぼう *yobou* 'let's call', which express the attitude of 'invitation' subject to things he's talking about. The basic verbs in the data above are *tadoushi* verbs or transitive verbs, namely verbs that require an object. The basic verb is 呼びます *yobimasu* 'to call', which changes its form to a form of invitation verb, by changing the 'i' syllable before ます *masu* into 'o' syllable and adding the letter 'u' after it. Then, a marker of verbs in Japanese ます *masu* eliminated, thus becoming 呼ぼう *yobou* 'let's call', which is in the form of formal or form of politeness is 呼びましょう *yobimashou* 'let call'.

Demand 'so good, Have fun, I ask, I beg you, please, try, please, please'

....かぐや姫 を 私 にください... Kaguya-hime-wo-watashi-ni-*kudasai* Kaguya-princess-I-me-PPOS-give

‘Give Kaguya’s daughter to me’

The data above is a form of sentence that uses the Intentional modality to express a request or *meirei*. Predicates on the data above, namely 私にください *watashinikudasai* 'deliver up to me', stating attitude of the subject or the speaker of the issues discussed is to do something which the interlocutor did not want to do it, in other words there is an indication of the command.

Modalities Deontic

Permit 'can, should' allow, can, etc

...だれにも姫を渡さないつもりです... Dare- nimo - hime- wo- *watasanaitumoridesu*

Who PART- Princess –I’m – not- going give-VB-MDL

‘... I'm not going to give the princess to anyone’

The above data is in the form of a sentence using deontic modality; expresses 'permission', which is expressed in the form of a negation. Predicate verb in the sentence above is 渡さないつもりで *desu watasanai Tsumori* 'will not surrender', explained the attitude of the subject to the subject matter, which did not give permission to the phrase 'will not surrender'. Verba base on the above data is 渡します *watashimasu* 'submit', changing its form after followed by ~ないつもりです~ *naitsumoridesu* 'will not' be 渡さないつもりで *wasanaitsumoridesu* 'will not surrender'. Besides the basic verb is a verb types *tadoushi* or transitive verb, which 渡します *watashimasu* 'giving' is a kind of verb which requires the presence of an object to explain the meaning. As for acting as an object on the data above is 姫 *hime* characterized by particles: を *wo* particles that object marker in Japanese sentence.

The commandment 'must, must, must, forbid, must not, don't'.

...行かないでください.... *Ikanaidekudasai*

Don't Go -VB-MDL

‘Don't

Go’

The above data is a form of using deontic modalities; declared 'ban'. Predicate verb in the above data that 行かないでください *ikanaide kudasai* 'do not go', which describes the attitude of

the subject toward the talking, which prohibits a person not to do something deed. Verba base in the sentence above is 行きます *ikimasu* 'go', changed after followed by ~ないでください *~naidekudasai* 'do not' become 行かないでください *ikanaidekudasai* 'do not go'. Then, the prohibition expression used in data (29) is a formal and polite form of prohibition in Japanese. The kinds of verbs in the data above are verbs *jidoushi* or intransitive verbs, because 行きます *ikimasu* 'go' is a verb that can form its own meaning without an object. .

Epistemic Modalities

Predictability ‘I think, I think, I think, it seems, it seems, it feels, it seems’

...光っているんだろう... *Hikatteirundarou*

I (wonder) if it's shining -VB-MDL

‘I (wonder) if it's shining’

The data above is a form of epistemic modality that explains predictability; expressed by the phrase 'it seems'. 光っているんだろう *hikatteirundarou* 'looks like (being) luminous', is a component of the predicate that describes the attitude of the speaker of the things he's talking about is predictability or allegation of a thing expressed by the phrase 'it seems'. In addition, in the data above there is also the use of the imperfective aspect, which explains that the 'luminous' event is occurring progressively during the speech.

Verba base on the data above, is the verb types *jidoushi* or intransitive, namely 光ります *hikarimasu* 'luminous', changing its form after followed auxiliaries ~ている *~te iru* be 光っている *hikatteiru* 'was glowing' which is a form of expression aspects imperfektif, followed again by ~んだろう *~ndaraou* stating predictability or suspected, so that it becomes 光っているんだろう *hikatteirundarou* 'looks like (being) glowing'.

The basic verb in the data above is

Necessity 'must, must, oblige, need, ought, ought, ought to'

.... 明日,月に帰らなければなりません *Ashita, tsuki – ni - kaernakereba narimasen*

Tomorrow, moon –PPOS – **have to comeback-** VB-MDL

‘Tomorrow

must comeback to the moon'

The data above is a form of using epistemic modality which states 'must'. The phrase must on the above data is 帰らなければなり *kaernakerebanarimasen* 'must return', explains attitude towards matters discussed subject that is expressed to his interlocutors the need to perform an activity. Verba base on the above data is 帰ります *kaerimasu* 'back', changing its form after followed auxiliaries ~なければなりません *~nakerebanarimasen* 'should', thus becoming 帰らなければなり *kaernakerebanarimasen* 'must return'. Meanwhile, types of verbs 帰ります *kaerimasu* 'return' is verb, *jidoushi* or intransitive because it does not require any object.

Dynamic Modality

Ability ‘can, can, can, can’

.... 私は生きていきません... *Watashi – ha - ikiteikemasen*

I – PART – **can't live**-VB-MDL-NEG

‘i can't live’

In the data above is a sentence with the use of dynamic modality, which expresses ability, and is expressed in the form of the negation 'cannot'. Verba base in the sentence above is

生きます *ikimasu* 'live' followed by auxiliaries *～ていけません* *～te ikemasen* 'can not' be *生きていけません* *～ikiteikemasen* 'can not go'. The types of verbs in the data above are *jidoushi* verbs or *intractive* verbs

4. CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been done on "Verba Help tenses, aspects, and Capital In Tales *Kaguya* 「かぐや姫の物語」 work Takahashi Souko and Type Verbs Follow", then there are some things that a conclusion of all the research that has been done, that is : First, that infairy tale, the *Kaguya Hime* Takahashi Souko's past tense is more often marked with the form *～た* *～ta*, compared to the present/future periodical sentence in Japanese which is marked with the form *～ル* *～ru*. This is because, the events in a fairy tale tell of a situation that has occurred in the past or has occurred before the speech takes place. Second, in the use of the more dominant aspect found is the effective aspect which explains that the events in the speech have finished happening. In addition, the perfective aspect is always constructed with past tenses, which also explains that the event has occurred while the speech is taking place. Meanwhile, the use of the imperfective aspect which states that an event is taking place progressively or continuously, is more dominantly followed by past tenses, it is also related to stories in fairy tales that tell of events that occurred in the past. Third, in the use of modalities found, there are more dominant constructions with prefactive aspects and present/future/present tenses. This is related to the modality which is a form of the speaker's attitude towards the thing being discussed. The types of verbs found in the use of auxiliary verb tenses, aspects, and modals infairy tale *Kaguya Hime* Souko's are *tadoushi* 'transitive' verbs, '*intractive*' *jidoushi*, '*shodoushi*' potential verbs', *fukugodoushi* 'compound verbs' and *hojodoushi* 'helping verb'.

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