



Article

The Semantics Relation of Japanese Aspect *-teiru* and Negation

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A B S T R A C T

Verb aspects in the form of *-teiru* in Japanese is a category that is still common to be discussed as the result of meaning classification that is prompted. This article tries to explore the aspect relations in *-teiru* form toward negation to see the change of meaning that is produced. This way, the writer recommends the aspects classification of *-teiru* when it is present with a negation constituent in clause construction. The object of this research is the verb form *-teiru* in Japanese, the data are taken from Konotoha corpus in collecting the data, the writer used several keywords including *-teiru*, *-teinai*, *-teita*, *-teinakatta*, *-teimasu*, *-teimasen*, *-teimashita*, and *-teimasendeshita*. The aspect analysis of *-teiru* in this research refers to a theory that is explained by Nitta (1995) who classified the Japanese *-teiru* meaning in four categories, including: *ugoki no saichuu* 'continuity of action', *kekajoutai no jizoku* 'continuity of result state', *kurikaeshiteki jizoku* 'repeated continuity', and *keiken-kiroku* 'experience-note/memory'. Based on the data analysis, it shows that the presence of negation in both past and non-past can generate *-teiru* form which is later classified into two, they are perfective and imperfective. Those that are categorized as perfective aspect are the presence of negation on aspect meaning of *-teiru* within category *kekajoutai no jizoku*. While the imperfective aspect occurs during the presence of negation within categories *ugoki no saichuu*, *kurikaeshiteki jizoku*, and *keiken-kiroku*.

I. INTRODUCTION

When discussing the categories of aspects in a language, we are faced with two different perspectives. First, present or not the condition as an entity that cannot be analyzed. Second, the aspect category is often correlated with time. However, the analysis shows that both categories indicate significant differences. If the time category is related to the time when the event occur, action, or situation that is expressed at the present moment or derivative time. It is different from aspects that correspond to the status of the action, event, or situation that is related to the duration and accuracy of time (Soga, 1983). Both of them correspond to the time of action, event, and situation; however, the detailed aspects describe the duration that is not only correlated to time but also verb categories

in certain clause construction. One of the verbs in Japanese that indicates the aspect categories is *-teiru*. The verb in the form of *-teiru* shows different kinds of aspects categories, in which its differences are still unexplained in detail; it also causes some controversies (Shirai, 2000). This controversy gave rise to a debate regarding the classification of aspects of the Japanese language characterized by the auxiliary verb *-teiru*, motivated by the ability of *-teiru* in producing various meanings.

Nitta (1995) classified the Japanese *-teiru* meaning in four categories, they are *ugoki no saichuu* 'continuity of action', *kekajoutai no jizoku* 'continuity of result state', *kurikaeshiteki jizoku* 'repeated continuity', and *keiken-kiroku* 'experience-note/memory'. When it is seen as an aspect classification, it shows that the meaning

classification is still unable to describe the detail of each aspect that is marked by *-teiru* verb. Based on the meaning classification, it is recommended to include further analysis to find the types of aspects that are produced through *-teiru* verb. Some research in determining the *-teiru* aspects has been previously done. However, those researchers are still splitting the focus of the research into several parts of meaning. Some of the meaning tests of *-teiru* aspect are also used in determining the meaning classification of *-teiru* aspect.

Kindaichi (1950) explains that the resultative meaning of form aspects of *teiru* is possible as the result of the time precision of the verb. Different arguments are given by Okuda (1978) and Kudo (1955) who believe that the aspects of *-teiru* produce meaning that is influenced by the duration of it. Later (1950) and Vendler (1957) suggest that verb classification determines the aspects categories of *-teiru*. These different perspectives indicate that *-teiru* is appealing to most linguists as each of them has their own theory, which is built from different considerations in determining the aspects of the category of meaning of *-teiru*. Some form of meaning test toward aspects category on *-teiru* has been used. Kindaichi (1950) and Vendler (1957) used the distinctive aspects of verb class to classify the verb meaning of *-teiru*. In this classification, the class of the verb category determines the verb meaning of *-teiru*. A different perspective was offered by Soga (1938) who used duration and punctual aspects to classify the verb meaning of *-teiru*. There is also an entailment test by Shirai (2000) that is used to clarify the meaning of *-teiru*. Based on the test features that were used in the previous research, this article tries to use the negation constituent to explain the classification of *-teiru* as a verb. By adding the negation constituent into the clause construction that contains *-teiru* auxiliary verb, the aspect classification in the form of *-teiru* will be outlined in this article.

Negation is one of the constituents that can be presented in a sentence and later change the sentence into a new form (Van Der Sandt, 2006). Negation is a denial that has the function of changing the affirmative sentences to negative. the discussion about negation is always correlated with affirmative form. The relation between negation and affirmative form is seen in two ways: symmetrical and asymmetrical relations. In theory,

symmetrical shows that the affirmative condition will always have a linear relation with negation. While asymmetrical perspective believes that the relation between both of them is not usually linear. However, both of them have pointed out that the presence of negation has some kind of relation/ corresponding to the affirmative (Yamada, 2003). when using the negation constituent as a text instrument to determine the meaning of an aspect, negation is believed to correspond linearly to affirmative. It means that a sentence that uses the verb *-teiru* in affirmative form will be compared with sentences that have the verb *-teiru* together with its negation constituent. The present of negation affects the meaning as well as the verb aspect of *-teiru* as seen in the following examples:

- (1) *Kyou wa yuki ga futteiru* (Kotonoha)
Today snow fall
'Today snow falls'
- (2) *Ko mado ga aiteiru* (Kotonoha)
Small window open
'The small window open'
- (3) *Yokohama de yuki nado futteinai* (Kotonoha)
In Yokohama snow fall-NEG
'The snow has not fall in Yokohama'
- (4) *Mado ga aiteinai* (Kotonoha)
Window open-NEG
'the window doesn't open'

Data (1) shows that the *-teiru* form creates progressive meaning as is seen in the verb *futteiru* 'fall'. the verb *futteiru* indicates a situation where *yuki* 'snow' that is currently falling. It is different from data (2) which is classified as a resultative aspect. The verb *aiteiru* 'open' shows a situation as a result of an action. The result indicates a situation of *ko mado* 'small window' is in state of *aiteiru* 'open'. In the aspect of category, Although both data (1) and (2) share the same auxiliary verb that is *-teiru*, the meanings are different. When the verb of *-teiru* consists of a negation constituent, it will produce sentences in the form of data (3) and (4). data (3) shows that the verb *futteinai* 'doesn't fall' indicates a situation that has not occurred, but it can happen in the future or has a probability to have occurred later on. It is different with data (4) verb *aitenai* 'doesn't open' show a condition as a result of an action. There is a significant difference in both data if we trace back from the duration as well as time precision, this phenomenon can be analyzed further. This paper tries to parse the relation of the verb *-teiru* on

negation. Data (3) and (4) indicate the semantic behavior of the verb *-teiru* also produces a variation of meanings that are also interesting to analyze. As a result, problems that are parsed in this paper focus on the relation between the category aspect of *-teiru* and the negation constituent in Japanese while producing meaning.

II. METHODS

The object of this research is the verb form *-teiru* in Japanese. Data is collected from the Kotonoha corpus that is gathered from <https://shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp/>. The website provides "Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese" (BCCWJ) which was developed by the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology on a research project "Nihongo Koopasu". BCCWJ consists of 100 million sample words that are collected to describe the written language of modern Japanese. In this research, data are collected by using keywords *teiru*, *teimasu*, *teita*, *teimashita*, *teinai*, *teimasen*, *teinakatta*, dan *teimasendeshita*. Eight forms of auxiliary verbs is the realization of transformation that presents data which will later on be analyzed the relation between verb *-teiru* and negation. In this research, the verb meaning of *-teiru* will be compared with the construction of *-teiru* with a negation constituent. While the constituent that is used in this research are *-nai* and *-masen*. Both negation constituents have the same meaning and function, although they share different forms as the result of language variation. As a result, verb forms that are presented in the data analysis are divided into varied common languages as it is marked by *-ru* (non-past) and *ta* (past) on common language variation and *-masu* (non-past) and *-mashita* (past) on polite language on affirmative form. Later, the presence of negation constituent will result from *-nai* (non-past) and *-nakatta* (past) on common language variation and *-masen* (non-past) and *-masendeshita* (past) on polite language variation. Verb on a past form is also included in this analysis, as the present of negation with *-teiru* has a different form and meaning between non-past and past. Data analysis refers to Shirai (2000) indicating that auxiliary verb analysis *-teiru* can be done by determining the temporal limitation through aspect interpretation on syntaxis construction with *-teiru* behavior test. Analyzing the verb relation of *-teiru* with negation constituent is possible by

comparing the basic verb between the construction of sentences contained *-teiru* only and the verb construction of *-teiru* that consists of negation constituent both in past and non-past form.

III. RESULT

Theoretical preliminaries

Aspects are commonly juxtaposed with a discussion of tense. Both grammatical categories have covered analysis of time, but they share significant differences. Tense relates to the moment of the utterance when it is said since the classification of then is present and past. Present refers to the utterance that is said at the current time, while past implies an utterance that is said in the past (Comrie, 1976). On the other hand, the aspect is not related to time instruction but the temporal constituent of a situation that can be seen internally (Comrie, 1976). As a result, when we discuss time as internal, tenses are applicable. However, when we discuss time as internal, the aspect is the applicable one.

In determining the aspectual meaning, the aspect will be divided into two forms the grammatical aspect and the lexical aspect (Nishi and Shirai, 2016). The grammatical aspect refers to temporal meaning that is marked with an aspect sign, while the lexical aspect refers to temporal meaning as intrinsic to a verb. Smith (1997) explains that both grammatical forms and lexical aspects are central to aspectual theory that can explain the universality and difference of inter-language aspect systems. In determining the aspect meaning of a sentence requires the interaction between the situational aspect (it is included in the lexical aspect) and the aspect point of view (it is attached to the grammatical aspect). The term aspect is generally described on the semantic scope.

When discussing aspects, the classification would be in the form of perfective and imperfective. Semantically, the perfective aspect and the imperfective aspect have a contrasting relationship. The perfective term refers to the situation of the part that is still relevant in the present. In other words, the perfective aspect produces meaning that shows the result of the past action or situation. Discussing the imperfective aspect usually relates to the situation that can be differentiated into progressive and continuous. As we classify a situation as an imperfective aspect, it should be free from the starting and the final point of a situation.

It is different from the perfective aspect which sees a condition that is limited within the starting to end point (Comrie, 1976; Okuda, 1978; Smith 1997; Shirai 2000).

Negation is also called as *sine qua non*, a component that describes the uniqueness of language as it belongs to a human communication system in a complex form that distinguishes human and animal communication (Horn, 2010:1, Deprez and Espinal, 2020:1). As the result, negation is a grammatical unity that presents in all language which makes it a universal constituent that can be used to test grammar. In Japanese, negation is expressed in two ways, including lexical negation and clausal negation (Kishimoto, 2018). Lexical negation relates to the lexical ability to create negative meaning with a negation constituent. When lexical negation includes analysis of negative meaning in words, the negation clause becomes a range of extensive analyses that is the clause. Negation constituents that are discussed in this research include the clause negation construction that presents in two forms including *-nai* and *-masen*. Both constituents are the similar to negation, although they share different forms which is influenced by the language variation (Nyberg, 2012). Moreover, both negation constituents will be placed at the back of *-teiru* aspect when the signifier of *-teiru* aspect is present altogether.

This research discusses the relation between negation and aspects that was previously done by (Tsimpli et al., 2010) where he analyzes the aspect relation and negation in determining the adverb clause interpretation in Greek. In addition (Schapansky, 2010) also discusses the relation between negation and aspect in French, which indicates that the presence of negation will also affect the aspect interpretation. The binding strategy of negation in French also influences the aspectual theory and the interpretation of events. In addition, research about the aspect relation and negation in both Russian and Czech was done by (Dickey & Kresin, 2009), who described negation in both languages as different in terms of aspectual theory. In Russian, there is a sense of stativity and temporal definiteness which makes it distinct from the Czech language as the presence of negation in aspectual usage reflects the perception of casualty. In this research, the relation of negation and aspect in Japanese will be used to determine the aspect classification in *-teiru* meanings that are

proposed by Nitta (1995).

Aspect -*Teiru*

Research on *teiru* form in Japanese has been done by several experts, some of them are Yoshikawa (1976) who classifies verb aspect *-teiru* into several kinds such as progressive, resultative, simple state experiential, and iterative. Second, Soga (1983) classifies *-teiru* aspect into progressive, resultative, experiential and existential, and perfect resultative. This article will classify *-teiru* based on Nitta (in Hariri, 2017) who states that the aspect in Japanese can be divided into 3, they are:

1. Primary aspect (*ichiji asupekuto*), it is formed based on the form contrast between *-ru* and *-teiru*.
2. Second aspect (*niji asupekuto*), can be found in form of *-kakeru*, *-dasu/-hajimeru*, *-tsudzukeru*, and *-owaru*.
3. Middle aspect (*chuukan asupekuto*), is found in form of *-teiku*, *-tekuru*, dan *-teshimau*

Based on the classification of the aspect form, *-teiru* is categorized as the primary aspect (*ichijiasupekuto*) that has multiple meanings. The meaning classifications of *teiru* by Nitta (in Hariri, 2017) are divided into four *ugoki no saichuu* (continuity of action), *kekajoutai no jizoku* (continuity of result state), *kurikaeshitekijizoku* (repeated continuity), and *keiken-kiroku* (experience-note/memory). The analysis of the following data refers to those four categories. Types of meanings are later analyzed further with the presence of negation in its construction in determining the aspect classification.

Ugoki no Saichuu (Continuity of Action)

Continuity of action, event, or process means situations that occur from the time it starts until it ends. The meaning of *ugoki no saichuu* is also classified as the progressive aspect (Soga, 1983; Nishi & Shirai, 2016, Shirai, 2000). Data that are included in the progressive aspect are:

- (5) *Sore mo ima wa yuki ni kawatte,*
 that now snow change
shinshin to futteimasu (Kotonoha)
 slowly fall-ASP

'Over there is also changing to show, it falls slowly'

If it is seen based on the negation relation and past, it shows the use of *furu* verb in *-teiru* form in the following sample:

- (6) Ame mo futteimasenga
rain fall-ASP-NEG-CONJ

watashi mo Sapporo na nodesuga,
I Sapporo NMNL-CONJ

sakki kara modemu ga kachikachi
just now since modem clicking

ittete netto ni tsunagari
internet connection

nikuku narimasu (Kotonoha)
difficult to become

‘Although it is not raining yet, as I live in Sapporo, and my modem is continue clicking for several time, it makes the internet connection disturbed’

- (7) Asa kara shitoshito ame ga futteimashita (Kotonoha)
morning since drizzling rain fall-ASP-TENSE

‘Since morning, it continues to drizzle’

- (8) Yoru no roppongi ni wa, mou,
night Roppongi before long

ame wa futteimasendeshita (Kotonoha)
rain fall-ASP-NEG-TENSE

‘It is no longer raining in Ropongi, especially at night’

It indicates that data (5) shows a situation that is occurring as it is marked by the presence of *-teiru* form on *the furu* verb ‘fall’ to become *futteimasu* ‘is falling’ to indicate that it is raining. By taking the data from the same basic verb, data (6) shows the presence of the negation constituent in the form of *-masen*. As a result, *furu* verb transforms into *futteimasen* ‘is not falling’ which indicates the situation when ‘it is not raining’. however, the proposition meaning indicates that the rain has not occurred yet, but it will probably happen in the future. Moreover, when the data are taken from the same basic verb in the past form it will result in data (7) and (8). past form will cause *-teiru* form to transform into the past form as it is marked by the verb conjugation *-ta*. Data (7) shows that *furu* verb is presented in form of *futteimashita* which shows a condition when the rain occurred in the past. In the past form, the constituent is also present; as a result, it produces a different form as it is shown in data (8) that is marked by the *futteimasendeshita* verb ‘was not raining’. data (8) explains a situation when there was no rain in the past. In addition, there is a comparative meaning that is present in the data (8). there is a possibility that the use of negation in data (8) shows a situation in which the rain

usually occurs at night but not at the moment. The use of negation explains the comparative situation that is uncommon, or unusual. It indicates that when *-teiru* verb is present together with the negation constituent, the comparative meaning will also be produced that generates meaning which is against the negative situation.

Kekkajoutai no Jizoku (Continuity of Result State)

Aspect of this form is also known as the perfect aspect (Kudo, 1955; Shirai, 2000). the use of *-teiru* on this aspect are shown as follow:

- (9) Namiuchi giwa ni samazamana
waves on the edge various

kaigara ga ochiteiru (Kotonoha)
shell fall-ASP

‘Various of shell falls on the edge of waves’

If it is analyzed based on the negation relation and past tense, it shows several used of *ochiru* verb in *-teiru* form as seen on:

- (10) Shitsu wa ochiteimasen (Kotonoha)
quality fall-ASP-NEG

‘The quality is not declining’

- (11) Sono tatemono wa wangan sensou
that building Gulf Coast war

chuu ni bakugeki o uke, kyodaina konkuriito
during exposure get giant concrete

no yane ga kenkyuushitsu ni kuzure
roof laboratory collapse

Ochiteimashita (Kotonoha)
fall-ASP-TENSE

‘The building was bombed during the Gulf War, the giant concrete roof has fallen under the laboratory’

- (12) Gomi wa amari ochiteimasendeshita (Kotonoha)
trash not much fall-ASP-NEG

‘There is not much trash fall’

Data (9) shows the *-teiru* form from the aspect of continuity of result state. On data (9) *-teiru* aspect is formulated from basic verb *ochiru* ‘fall’, when the data produce the meaning of “fall” to show the result of a situation. As the same basic verb is attached to the negation constituent, it will produce a formula as it is shown in data (10). *ochiteimasen* verb means ‘not fall’ on data (10) it also shows the result of a situation. The addition of the negation constituent on *-teiru* verb on data (9) and (10) still shows the meaning based on the result. *-teiru* form on basic verb *ochiru* present in a tense form it will produce the form which is shown in data

(11) and (12). on data (11) the basic form of *the ochiru* verb *ochiteimashita* ‘has fallen’ on data (11) produces the meaning ‘has fallen’ which indicates the result of a situation that occurred in the past. If the constituent present on the verb *ochiteimashita* will produce *ochiteimasendeshita* ‘has not fallen’ as in data (12). on data (12) *ochiteimasendeshita* verb produces the meaning “not fall” which also shows the result of a situation.

Kurikaeshitekijizoku (Repeated Continuity)

Meaning on this category is also called iteration or habitual aspect, both shares significant difference. The use of verb within this category is seen bellow:

- (13) *Yuuka san no okaasan ga, chikaku no*
Yuka mother closest

koujou de hataraitemasu (Kotonoha)
factory work-ASP

Mrs. Yuka works on the closest factory.

If it is seen from the negation relation and past tense it can be seen the use of *hataraku* ‘work’ *-teiru* form as follow:

- (14) *Watashi wa genzai kyuushokuchuu de*
I currently looking for job

mada hataraitemasen (Kotonoha)
not yet work-ASP-NEG

‘Currently I am looking for job and I have not worked’

- (15) *Watashi, soko no o mise de go nen*
I that store five year

hataraitemashita (Kotonoha)
work-ASP-TENSE

‘I work on the store for 5 years’

- (16) *Mata, shain to kaisha no shinrai*
then employment and factory trust

kankei ga usuku, chekku kinou mo
relationship low check function

hataraitemasendeshita (Kotonoha)
work-ASP-NEG-KALA

‘Then, the trust between employment and the factory is low, and the checking is not working at that time’

Other people used to do it but not anymore. data (13) indicate the *-teiru* on the basic verb *hataraku* ‘work’ to produce *hataraiteru*. this verb produces meaning that shows a situation that continues to repeat. With the same basic verb, the *-teiru* form present with the negation constituent, it produces a form that is shown in data (14) *hataraitemasen*. Verb *hataraitemasen* ‘don’t work’ produce meaning ‘have not worked’ on data (14). an additional negation constituent indicates a

situation that has not occurred but can happen in the future. it also means that the negation constituent produces comparative meaning which is against a situation in the future. If the form of *-teiru* is present in past tense it will produce data (14) and (15). Data (15) *hataraitemashita* indicates a continuity of a situation that is repeated in the past. When the verb *hataraitemashita* is present with the negation constituent, it will produce *hataraitemasendeshita* as seen in data (16). Verb *hataraitemasendeshita* means ‘didn’t work’ implies a comparison with the current time. The comparative situation is produced by the negation constituent that shows different situations in the past and in the present time.

Keiken-kiroku (Experience-note/Memory)

One of the *-teiru* form that indicates the experience-note is seen on verb *kekconsuru* on *kekconshteiru*. It is explained as follow

- (17) *Gosai wa kotoshi no gogatsu goro chichi*
second wife this year May around father

to kekconshteimasu (Kotonoha)
marry-ASP

‘My second wife married to my father around May this year.’

If it is present in past tense equipped with negation, it will produce the following form:

- (18) *Watashi ga yonin shimai de, ichibanshita wa mada,*
I four sisters youngest not yet

kekconshteimasenga waga ko sannin ane
marry-ASP-NEG-CONJ I children three sister

imouto no kodomo ga kei gonin imasu.(Kotonoha)
children child total five be

‘I am one of the four sisters, the youngest is not married, but we have 5 children in total; 3 are my children and one of my oldest sister and the other one is from my younger sister.’

- (19) *Konoaida ni, watashi wa Tougou to wakare,*
during this time I Togo break up

sakka no Kitahara Takeo to
novelist Kitahara Takeo

Kekconshteimashita (Kotonoha)
marry-ASP-TENSE

‘So far, I broke up with Togo and I had married with a novelist named Takeo Kitahara’

If it is present together with negation and build up in past tenses, the data will look like:

- (20) *Keito wa, kare no kuruugaa burentosha e no*
Kate he Kruger Brent

chuusei kokoro o takaku. katteita
loyalty heart high buy-TENSE

Buraddo wa kekkonshiteinakatta (Kotonoha)

Brad married-NEG-TENSE

Kate admires her loyalty to Kruger Brent. Brad has not married yet'

Data (17) is formed from the basic verb *kekconsuru* 'marry' in *-teiru* form to produce *kekkonshiteiru* 'marry'. Verb *kekkonshiteiru* shows a condition or status that is part of an experience. When the negation constituent is present with the verb, it will produce the form *kekkonshiteimasen* 'not married' as seen in the data (18). on the data. The meaning indicates the condition of not being married. This condition can change to the opposite in the future. When the form of the basic verb is similar to the past form, it will produce a formula as seen in data (19) and (20). *kekconsuru* present in the form of *-teiru* with past tense will produce *kekkonshiteimashita* 'has married' as seen in data (19) means 'had married'. this meaning shows notes/experiences that are present in the past. In which the situation has now changed. When the negation constituent is added to data (20) will create *kekkonshiteimasendeshita* 'has not married'. On data (20) *kekkonshiteimasendeshita* means 'has not married' which refers to the current situation. During that time (in the past) the condition of "not married" is noted as an experience. However, the situation has changed in the present time which is the opposite of the past situation.

IV. DISCUSSION

In general *-teiru* verb can at least produce two meanings: progressive and result interpretation (Kindaichi, 1955; Shirai, 2000; Nishiyama 2006; Ogihara, 2020 and many others). Based on its meaning classification, verb *-teiru* can be divided into the continuity of action, continuity of result state, repeated continuity, and experience-note/Memory (Nitta, 1995). From four basic verbs that is *furu* 'fall', *ochiru* 'fall', *hataraku* 'work', and *kekconsuru* 'marry' that are used to analyze the data indicates that the presence of negation can cause transformation of meaning on aspects and sometimes it doesn't cause any change at all. The presence of negation causes the division of aspect meaning into two, they are *imperfective* and *perfective*. The presence of negation on meaning that contains imperfective aspects causes comparative situations that happen at different times as the result of transformation and possibility. It is different from the present of

negation that produces perfective meaning. On this aspect, the presence of negation will produce a result meaning as seen in verb construction *-teiru*.

On aspect meaning *ugoki no saichuu*, the presence of negation on the verb *-teiru* shows the condition that has not yet happened, but this condition has possibilities to change on the condition which is the opposite. When the negation constituent is present on *-teiru* verb in past tense, the meaning that is produced will show the situation that is not express the situation that is unusual or uncommon at different times. Based on those, it can be said that *-teiru* aspect of this type of meaning shows the continuity of a situation or action. When the negative constituent is present, the meaning indicates the possibility of continuous action. As a result, it can be said that the meaning of *ugoki no saichuu* that is proposed by Nitta (1995) can be categorized into progressive aspects as explained by Shirai (2000)

Later, the present negation on *kurikaeshiteki jizoku* aspect shows the situation that has not happened, but it also describes the transformation possibility of a situation in the future. If it is present in the past tense, it shows a situation that did not occur in the past but it has changed at the present. The meaning of negation shows the comparative condition in the past that has changed in the present. Based on the analysis, it shows that the meaning of *kurikaeshiteki jizoku* in *-teiru* form shows a condition that continues to occur. When the negation constituent is present, it will produce continuous conditions that probably occur in the future. It can also be said that *kurikaeshiteki jizoku* meaning that is found by Nitta (1995) can be classified into a habitual aspect that refers to the theory which is proposed by Comrie (1976).

The aspect meaning of *-teiru* verb produces meaning *keiken-kiroku* shows the situation that occurs as an experience or note. The presence of negation on the verb *-teiru* indicates meaning that has not occurred but might happen in the future. If it is presented in the form of past tense, the aspect meaning that is produced indicates a situation if it is written in past tense, the aspect meaning that is produced indicates a situation that had not happened in the past but has changed at the present. On the aspect of meaning, the presence of negation shows the situational transformation that occurs at a different time. The presence of negation in this meaning indicates a process similar to the

construction without negation, that is, to produce the result. A result that is shown by *-teiru* construction indicates an experience. When the negation constituent is present, the *-teiru* meaning expresses a situation as an experience that is explained in the negative proposition. Based on this, the meaning of *keiken-kiroku* that is proposed by Nitta (1995) can be categorized into the experiential aspect which refers to the definition given by Hughes and McClure (2017).

The aspect meaning *ugoki no saichuu*, *kurikaeshiteki jizoku*, dan *keiken-kiroku* shares distinctive meaning with aspect *kekajoutai no jizoku*, it shows the result. The presence of negation in this aspect shows the situation as the result of an action. If the negation is present in past tense, it shows the result condition of an event that has never happened. This aspect cannot be compared with the situation in the future. Based on the analysis, it shows that the use of negation on aspect meaning *ugoki no saichuu*, *kurikaeshiteki jizoku*, dan *keiken-kiroku* shows the comparison and transformation of situations that happen in the future. As a result, when the event happens in past form is something different from the current situation. Those three meanings are distinct from the aspect meaning of *kekajoutai no jizoku*. As for this meaning, the *-teiru* verb shows the result's meaning. The presence of negation on this aspect also indicates the result of a process or an action. It is also similar when it is present in past form, as it shows the result of a situation in the past. This condition isn't related to the present condition. Based on this analysis, it can be said

that the meaning of *kekajoutai no jizoku* which is classified by Nitta (1995) is part of the perfective aspect that refers to the definition given by Shirai (2000). It can be said that the presence of negation on *-teiru* produces meaning *ugoki no saichuu*, *kurikaeshiteki jizoku*, and *keiken-kiroku* that are categorized as imperfective aspects. The imperfective aspect is later divided into progressive, habitual, and experiential aspects. In addition, the presence of negation constituent on *-teiru* which means *kekajoutai no jizoku* produces the meaning of the perfective aspect.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, it shows that the presence of a negation constituent can change some of the aspect meaning of *-teiru*, and some can't. The presence of a negation constituent on *-teiru* verb can be classified into two aspects, they are perfective and imperfective. Those that are categorized as imperfective include the negation constituent on *-teiru* verb that produces meaning *ugoki no saichuu* categorized as progressive aspect, *kurikaeshiteki jizoku* as habitual aspect, and *keiken-kiroku* as experiential aspect. In addition, meanings that are categorized into perfective aspects include the negation constituent on *-teiru* verb that produces *kekajoutai no jizoku* meaning. Japanese has aspect signifiers that consist of varied forms. The analysis in this paper is limited to the aspect that belongs to *-teiru* form. It is recommended that further research about the aspect classification in Japanese and its relation to negation is done in a field that discusses aspect signifiers in the verb category.

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