

Contrastive Analysis between the Verb 'Hakobu' in Japanese and the Verb 'Membawa' in Indonesian

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Contrastive Analysis between the Verb 'Hakobu' in Japanese and the Verb 'Membawa' in Indonesian

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Abstract

This study contrasting *hakobu* verb in Japanese with *membawa* verb in Indonesian. *Hakobu* verb if translated into Indonesian can be interpreted as '*membawa*'. However, *hakobu* verb does not always have the meaning '*membawa*' when translated into Indonesian. This can cause errors when translating *hakobu* verb into Indonesian or vice versa. The purpose of this study is to find out the similarities and differences between *hakobu* verb in Japanese with *membawa* verb in Indonesian in order to anticipate errors in Japanese learners. The method used is descriptive contrastive analysis method in which data in the form of sentences are obtained from websites and e-books totaling 37 sentences. Based on the data analysis it can be concluded that there are 3 similarities and 2 differences between *hakobu* verb and *membawa* verb. The similarity between *hakobu* verb with *membawa* verb is both having the meaning of (1) transport, move using tools; (2) holding, lifting while walking; (3) putting on something while moving. While the difference between the *hakobu* verb with *membawa* verb is *hakobu* verb has the meaning of (1) to carry out, to do; (2) making progress, in progress, ongoing but *membawa* verb doesn't have that meaning. Another difference is *membawa* verb has the meaning of (1) invite out, to go together; (2) to bring about, to cause; (3) pull, involve, while *hakobu* verb doesn't have that meaning. The results of this study can provide input for Japanese language teaching in the future.

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1 Introduction

The verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa* are examples of words that have multiple meanings in the Japanese and Indonesian languages. The verb *hakobu* in Japanese and the verb *membawa* in Indonesian are commonly used verbs, both in writing and daily conversation. For example, if looking at the verb *hakobu* in this link: <https://nlb.ninjal.ac.jp/headword/V.00250>, there are many examples of Japanese sentence taken from books, novels, and articles on the internet. Similarly, the Indonesian verb *membawa* can be found in this link: <http://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/>, which is often used in everyday life, both in conversation and writing.

The general meanings of the verb *hakobu* when translated into Indonesian are 'to move an object using a tool' and 'to hold an object while walking'. These meanings can be used in sentence contexts that involve moving a person or object from one place to another. Meanwhile, the general meanings of the verb *membawa* when translated into Japanese are 'to hold' and 'to lift while walking'. These meanings can be used in similar contexts to the general meaning of the verb *hakobu*.

However, the verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa* have more diverse meanings and when translated into each other, some are similar and some are not. Therefore, the researcher examined the meaning of the verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa* to find out the similarities and differences of the two verbs in order that the context of the use of the verb can be properly functioned, especially in Japanese language learning.

The studies with the object of the verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa* has not been researched before. However, there are previous studies on the contrastive analysis of Japanese verbs with Indonesian verbs for example: contrastive analysis of the verb *tsukuru* and the verb *membuat* (Lee, 2021), contrastive analysis of the verb *hairu* and the verb *masuk* (Nurjanah, 2020), contrastive analysis of the verb *suru* and the verb *melakukan* (Syahid, 2015), and contrastive analysis of the verb *deru* and the verb *keluar* (Zikriyah, 2017). The difference between previous studies and this study is that in addition to the object of research and the theory used, there is a data analysis used where this study is based on the contextual meaning contained in the sentence. Contextual meaning refers to the meaning of a lexeme or word that depends on the context which can be related to the situation, place, time, and environment in which the language is used (Chaer, 2009, Saifudin, 2019). Contrastive analysis based on contextual meaning focuses on the sentence context that includes both verbs in order to find similarities and differences in meaning in more detail.

The purpose of this study is to describe the similarities and differences between the Japanese verb *hakobu* and the Indonesian verb *membawa* in terms of contextual meaning.

2 Method

In this study, the descriptive contrastive analysis method is used to compare the systems of two languages and to contrast them (Tarigan, 2009: 19) which in this study is the verb *hakobu* in Japanese and the verb *membawa* in Indonesian. The data sources in this study were obtained vocabulary glossary websites and electronic books (e-book). The following are the data sources used in the study.

(1) Websites

A. Japanese Language

- <https://yourei.jp/>
- <https://tangorin.com/sentences>

- ejje.weblio.jp
- <https://www.asahi.com/>
- <https://dictionary.goo.ne.jp/>
- <https://mazii.net/id-ID>

B. Indonesian Language

- <http://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/>
- <https://www.kompas.com/>

(2) E-Book (iPusnas & Eperpusdikbud)

A. Indonesian Language

- MAMA (2018)
- Domba-Domba Revolusi (1962)
- Sengsara *Membawa* Nikmat (1929)
- Di Kaki Bukit Cibalak (1978)
- Wingit (2020)

In this study, researcher used the observation method followed by note-taking techniques. The term observation is not only related to the use of oral, but also written (Mahsun, 2007: 92). Researcher collected data from the above sources and then processed them. Data processing techniques were applied after the data were collected with the following steps, (1) describing the meaning of sentences in the verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa* separately; (2) data in the form of sentences in Japanese were translated into Indonesian, and vice versa; (3) after the sentences in both verbs were translated, the researcher classified the sentences based on their meaning. Thus, the similarities and differences between the verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa* can be identified.

3 Results and Discussion

After the data in the form of sentences were collected and processed, a total of 37 sentences were obtained. The Japanese verb *hakobu* obtained from the vocabulary glossary websites amounted to 21 sentences. Then the Indonesian verb *membawa* was obtained from electronic books (e-book) and vocabulary glossary websites amounted to 16 sentences. The following are the similarities and differences in meaning between the verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa*.

Table 1. The Connection between The Verb *Hakobu* and The Verb *Membawa*

| <i>Hakobu</i> | Meaning | <i>Bawa</i> | Meaning |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| H.1 | Transport; move using tools | B.1 | Holding; lifting while walking |
| H.2 | Holding; lifting while walking | B.2 | Transport; move |
| H.3 | Putting on something while moving | B.3 | Invite out; to go together |
| H.4 | To carry out; to do | B.4 | To bring about; to cause |
| H.5 | Making progress; in progress, ongoing | B.5 | Pull; involve |



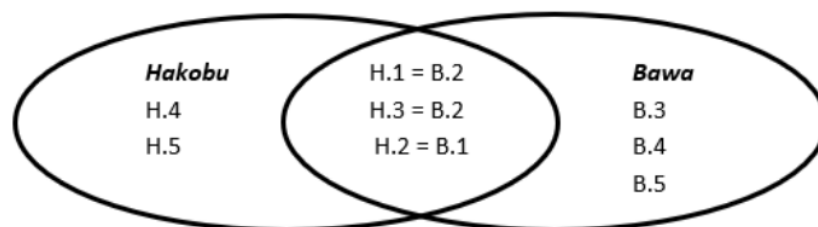


Figure 1. Similarities and Differences between The Verb *Hakobu* and The Verb *Membawa*

3.1 Similarities

The Japanese verb *hakobu* with the Indonesian verb *membawa* is both having the meaning of, (1) transport, move using tools; (2) holding, lifting while walking; (3) putting on something while moving.

1. Transport, move using tools

- 1) 戦略空輸とは、大量の物資をある地域から別の活動地域に運ぶ任務である。
(<https://yourei.jp/>)

Senryaku kuuyu to wa, tairyuu no busshi o aru chiiki kara betsu no katsudou chiiki ni hakobu ninmu dearu.

'Angkutan udara strategis adalah misi pengangkutan barang dalam jumlah besar dari satu area operasi ke area operasi lainnya.'

In this sentence, the meaning of verb *hakobu* is 'to move things using transportation' (Kokugo Jiten Online: <https://kokugo.jitenon.jp/>). In sentence (1), the object is goods that are moved by using tools such as air transportation vehicles to different areas of operation. In Indonesian, the verb *membawa* can be used to express something that transports and moves things to a place (Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2008). Thus, the first sentence of the Japanese verb *hakobu* can be matched with the Indonesian verb *membawa*.

- 2) Bahkan sekolah menyediakan beberapa bus yang bisa membawa para suporter ke Minneapolis. (<http://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/>)

学校はミネアポリスまでサポーターを運ぶことができるバスが数台あります。

Gakkou wa Mineapolisu made sapootaa o hakobu koto ga dekiru basu ga suudai arimasu.

Sentence (2) means 'transporting an object and moving it to a place' (Aryoso, D. W., & Hermawan, S., 2013). In sentence (2), the object in the sentence is the supporters who will be transferred to Minneapolis from their place of departure. In Japanese language, the use of the verb *hakobu* can also mean transporting and moving objects from one place to another using a tool or vehicle. (ninjal.ac.jp). Thus, the first sentence of the Indonesian verb *membawa* can be matched with the Japanese verb *hakobu*.

2. Holding, lifting while walking

- 3) 彼は親切にも荷物を運ぶのを手伝ってくれた。 (<https://weblio.jp>)

Kare wa shinsetsu ni mo nimotsu o hakobu no o tetsudatte kureta.

'Dia dengan ramah membantu (saya) membawa barang bawaan.'

The verb *hakobu* in sentence (3) means 'to hold an object with the hand in order to move it from one point to another'. The sentence describes the context in which there is someone who kindly helps carry other people's stuff. In Indonesian, the word *membawa* can mean holding or lifting things while walking from one place to another (Agung D.E, 2017:53). Both the Japanese verb *hakobu* and the Indonesian verb *membawa* have this meaning. Thus, the second sentence of the Japanese verb *hakobu* can be matched with the Indonesian verb *membawa*.

4) *Sekarang Pak Inuh datang ke pasar membawa pisau. (Sengsara Membawa Nikmat, hlm. 32)*

今度はイヌーさんがナイフを運んで市場にやって来ました。

Kondo wa Inuu-san ga naifu o hakonde ichiba ni yattekimashita.

Sentence (4) describes the verb *membawa* which means 'to hold an object in the form of a knife in the hand'. According to Aryoso, D. W., & Hermawan, S. (2013), the verb *membawa* which has the basic word *bawa* means to hold or lift things while walking or moving from one place to another. In Japanese, the verb *hakobu* can be used in the context of the sentence above. The use of the verb *hakobu* can mean holding an object in the hand (Ruigo Reikai Jiten, 1994). Thus, the second sentence of the Indonesian verb *membawa* can be matched with the Japanese verb *hakobu*.

3. Putting on something while moving

5) ネズミはペスト菌を運ぶ。 (<https://ejje.weblio.jp>)

Nezumi wa pesuto kin o hakobu.

'Tikus membawa bakteri wabah.'

In sentence (5), it is explained that the object is an abstract (intangible) object in the form of bacteria that contain the plague. The verb *hakobu* can mean 'putting an object on something and moving it while walking' (Kokugo Jiten Online, <https://kokugo.jitenon.jp/>). In Indonesian, expressions such as animals spreading a plague are common in daily life. Thus, the third sentence of the Japanese verb *hakobu* can be matched with the Indonesian verb *membawa*.

6) *Truk itu membawa kebutuhan rakyat, tak diributkan orang. (<http://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/>)*

あのトラックは人々の必要なものを運んでいたのだから、誰も騒ぎません。

Ano torakku wa hitobito no hitsuyouna mono o hakondeita no dakara, dare mo sawagimasen.

Sentence (6) above describes the verb *membawa* which means 'to transport and move an object'. In this case, the object is a concrete (tangible) object in the form of goods needed by the community. The context in sentence (6) is commonly found in daily life. In Japanese, the verb *hakobu* also has a similar meaning to sentence (6) and can be used in the context of the sentence. The verb *hakobu* can mean putting things on something while walking to a place (Kenji Matsuura, 1994:244). Thus, the third sentence of the Indonesian verb *membawa* can be matched with the Japanese verb *hakobu*.

3.2 Differences

3.2.1 The Japanese verb *hakobu* can be used to express: (1) to carry out, to do; (2) making progress; in progress, ongoing. While the Indonesian verb *membawa* does not have these meanings.

1. To carry out; to do

- 7) お前は最初から最後まで全ての？事を一人で運ぼうとしていて、この娘を頼りにしようとする事はなかった。(https://yourei.jp/)

Omae wa saisho kara saigo made subete no? Koto o hitori de hakobou toshite ite, kono musume o tayori ni shiyou to suru koto wa nakatta.

'Anda mencoba melakukan semuanya sendiri dari awal hingga akhir, dan tidak pernah mencoba mengandalkan gadis ini.'

Sentence (7) describes the condition of someone who does all the work by themselves without wanting to rely on the help or intervention of others. In this case, the verb *hakobu* means 'to do' when translated into Indonesian (ninja.ac.jp). In Indonesian, the context of sentence (7) is inappropriate when using the verb *membawa*. The verb 'to do' can be used in sentences that express action or doing something (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia V). Thus, the fourth sentence of the Japanese verb *hakobu* can not be matched with the Indonesian verb *membawa*.

お前は最初から最後まで全て事を一人で運ぼうとしていて、この娘を頼りにしようとする事はなかった。

Omae wa saisho kara saigo made subete koto o hitori de hakobou toshite ite, kono musume o tayori ni shiyou to suru koto wa nakatta.

O : Anda mencoba melakukan semuanya sendiri dari awal hingga akhir, dan tidak pernah mencoba mengandalkan gadis ini.

X : Anda mencoba membawa semuanya sendiri dari awal hingga akhir, dan tidak pernah mencoba mengandalkan gadis ini.

2. Making progress; in progress; ongoing

- 8) 面接はうまく運んだので彼は就職できた。

(https://tangorin.com/sentences)

Mensetsu wa umaku hakonda node kare wa shuushoku de kita.

'Wawancara berjalan sangat baik sehingga dia mendapatkan pekerjaan itu.'

The verb *hakobu* meaning 'making progress' is used in sentence (8) above. It is explained that a person managed to conduct an interview well so that he got the job he wanted. In this case, the verb *hakobu* has the meaning of 'making progress' when translated into Indonesian which gives the sense that an activity has been successfully done well (Edizal, 1999: 144). In Indonesian, the context of such a sentence cannot be interpreted with the verb *membawa* and thus needs to be replaced with another word that is more suitable for the context of the sentence. Thus, the fifth sentence of the Japanese verb *hakobu* can not be matched with the Indonesian verb *membawa*.

面接はうまく運んだので彼は就職できた。

Mensetsu wa umaku hakonda node kare wa shuushoku de kita.

O : Wawancara berjalan sangat baik sehingga dia mendapatkan pekerjaan itu.

X : Wawancara terbawa sangat baik sehingga dia mendapatkan pekerjaan itu.

3.2.2 The Indonesian verb *membawa* can be used to express: (1) to invite, to go together; (2) to bring about, to cause; (3) pull, involve. While the Japanese verb *hakobu* does not have these meanings.

3. To invite; to go together

9) Ibu yang membawa Nirmala adalah istri dari ketua RT di desa Nirmala, dia bernama Bu Erna.

(<http://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/>)

ニルマラを連れてきたお婆さんは、ニルマラの村の町内会会長の妻、彼女はエルナさんであった。

Nirumara o tsurete kita obasan wa, Nirumara no mura no chounai-kai kaichou no tsuma, kanojo wa Eruna-san deatta.

Sentence (9) describes a situation where the subject brings someone named Nirmala to go with her. In Indonesian, the word is commonly used in daily life. It describes an object that is invited to go with the subject. In Japanese, the verb *hakobu* cannot be used to express a context such as inviting someone to go together. Thus, the fourth sentence of the Indonesian verb *membawa* can not be matched with the Japanese verb *hakobu*.

'Ibu yang membawa Nirmala adalah istri dari ketua RT di desa Nirmala, dia bernama Bu Erna.'

O : ニルマラを連れてきたお婆さんは、ニルマラの村の町内会会長の妻、彼女はエルナさんであった。

Nirumara o tsurete kita obasan wa, Nirumara no mura no chounai-kai kaichou no tsuma, kanojo wa Eruna-san deatta.

X : ニルマラを運んだお婆さんは、ニルマラの村の町内会会長の妻、彼女はエルナさんであった。

Nirumara o hakonda obasan wa, Nirumara no mura no chounai-kai kaichou no tsuma, kanojo wa Eruna-san deatta.

4. To bring about; to cause

10) Nikotin membawa pengaruh yang sangat buruk bagi gigi.

(<http://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/>)

ニコチンは歯にとっても悪影響をもたらします。

Nikochin wa ha ni totemo akuikyoku wo motarashimasu.

The verb *membawa* in sentence (10) means 'to bring about'. In sentence (10), it is mentioned that nicotine contained in cigarettes can cause negative effects on dental health. In Japanese, the verb *hakobu* cannot be used to express the context in sentence (10) because it does not have that

meaning. Thus, the fifth sentence of the Indonesian verb *membawa* can not be matched with the Japanese verb *hakobu*.

'Nikotin membawa pengaruh yang sangat buruk bagi gigi.'

O : ニコチンは歯にとっても悪影響をもたらします。

Nikochin wa ha ni totemo akueikyō wo motarashimasu.

X : ニコチンは歯にとっても悪影響を運びます。

Nikochin wa ha ni totemo akueikyō wo hakobimasu.

5. Pull; involve

11) *Kemarin Messi kembali gagal membawa negaranya menjuarai Copa America.* (<http://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/>)

昨日、メッシはまたしても母国をコパ・アメリカ優勝に導くことができませんでした。

Kinou, Messhi wa mata shite mo bokoku o Kopa Amerika yuushou ni michibiku koto ga dekimasendeshita.

The next sentence is the use of the verb *membawa* which means 'involve'. In this case, Messi is the subject in the form of a person who in the context of the sentence is expressed as not being able to involve or bring his country to the Copa America championship. In Japanese, the verb *hakobu* cannot be used in the context of a sentence like sentence (11) because the verb *hakobu* does not mean 'to involve something'. Thus, the sixth sentence of the Indonesian verb *membawa* can not be matched with the Japanese verb *hakobu*.

'Kemarin Messi kembali gagal membawa negaranya menjuarai Copa America.'

O : 昨日、メッシはまたしても母国をコパ・アメリカ優勝に導くことができませんでした。

Kinou, Messhi wa mata shite mo bokoku o Kopa Amerika yuushou ni michibiku koto ga dekimasendeshita.

X : 昨日、メッシはまたしても母国をコパ・アメリカ優勝に運ぶことができませんでした。

Kinou, Messhi wa mata shite mo bokoku o Kopa Amerika yuushou ni hakobu koto ga dekimasendeshita.

From the meanings contained in the verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa* that have been analyzed, some are matched and some are not. A meaning is said to be matched if to express the meaning of *hakobu A* in Japanese can use the meaning of *membawa B* and vice versa. A meaning is said to be unmatched if to express the meaning *hakobu B* cannot use the verb *membawa*, but with other verbs in Indonesian. Similarly, when there is a meaning of the verb *membawa* that cannot be matched with the verb *hakobu*, it needs to be replaced with another Japanese verb with the same meaning.

The second language system is different from the mother tongue and it is not always the case that sentence patterns in the mother tongue when used to translate the second language produce similar meanings or word matches. For example, the verb *hakobu* means 'making progress', while the verb *membawa* does not have this meaning. Thus, to explain the meaning of *hakobu* 'making progress', other Indonesian verbs such as '*berjalan*', '*berlangsung*', '*berproses*', and so on are used. In contrast, the verb *membawa* has the meaning 'to bring about', but the verb *hakobu* does not have such a meaning. Therefore, other Japanese verbs such as もたらす '*motarasu*' are used which have this meaning. From the analysis, it can be concluded that the Japanese verb *hakobu* and the Indonesian verb *membawa* have approximately the same amount of meaning. There are only a few meanings of the verb *hakobu* and the verb *membawa* that are matched or have similarities in certain contexts.

4 Conclusion

This study compares two different languages, the Japanese verb *hakobu* and the Indonesian verb *membawa*. From the analysis of the two verbs, there are 5 meanings of the verb *hakobu* and 5 meanings of the verb *membawa*. The similarity between the verb *hakobu* with the verb *membawa* is that both having the meaning of, (1) transport, move using tools; (2) holding, lifting while walking; (3) putting on something while moving. While the difference between the verb *hakobu* with the verb *membawa* is the verb *hakobu* has the meaning of, (1) to carry out, to do; (2) making progress, in progress, ongoing, but the verb *membawa* does not have that meaning. Another difference is the verb *membawa* has the meaning of, (1) invite out, to go together; (2) to bring about, to cause; (3) pull, involve, while the verb *hakobu* does not have that meaning. The researcher hopes that the results of this study can be a source of enrichment or additional teaching materials that can be applied in Japanese language learning activities.

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/0

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10
