



Formation and Meaning of Suffixes at Profession Jukugo Kanji

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the formation and the meaning of suffixes attached to *kanji* profession in Japanese which have different suffixes but the same meaning. Theories used in this research are morphology and semantics. This research is a qualitative research. The data collection technique used in this research is a literature study. The data analysis technique used is the determining element. The data in this research are of profession jukugo *kanji* which have the same meaning but different suffixes. Data collected of profession jukugo *kanji* means doctors, teachers, writers and painters. The data source used is dictionary entitled Japanese dictionary by Pristian Wulanita (Team I-Smart University). The result of this research describes the different meaning of the data collected and 医師 *ishi* is used in more formal situation than 医者 *isha*. 医家 *ika* is an ancient vocabulary which shows that the profession of doctor is the hereditary from his family. 教師 *kyoushi* is used not only for a teacher who teaches certain subjects in school, but also can be used in other teaching contexts. 教員 *kyouin* means a teacher who educates students at school. 作家 *sakka* becomes more specific as a novelist and 作者 *sakusha* is a writer of more general works of art such as *manga*, *anime*, picture books, drama scripts. 画家 *gaka* has the specific meaning of a painter, while 画師 *eshi* 絵師 *eshi* means an illustrator.

Keywords: *Suffix, Profession Jukugo Kanji, Formation, Meaning*

INTRODUCTION

Kanji as an ideographic character gives directly to its meaning (Hirose, 1996:50) and has classifications, one of them is Profession Kanji. The profession kanji consists of two kanji or jukugo (a combination of two or more kanji from now we called Profession Jukugo Kanji or PJK). This research is about the morphological process that involves basic forms, and grammatical meanings mixed with semantic theory that occurred in PJK suffixes.

According to Iori et al., (2004:526), one of the process of word formation with PJK is that the overlapping of the profession kanji. It means that the use of kanji in different professions Kanji that has the same meaning. Based on the background that has been presented, the formulation of the problem in this study firstly are How is the process of establishing PJK in Japanese?; and secondly What is the meaning of PJK that has the same meaning with different suffixes?

The PJK that will be discussed in this research are connected with the medical, teacher, writers and painters Kanji. With this research, it is hoped that Japanese learners will easily understand and memorize kanji by knowing suffix meaning of PJK that has the same meaning but with different suffixes.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Morphology

In Japanese, the term morphology is called Keitairon. It is the study of the word formation, process of changes in word formation and the meaning of the word that caused by the changes of word formation. According to Chaer, (2015:4) that word formation will involve component or element of word formation that is morpheme, reduplication and affixation. The final of the morphological process is word word formations and word meaning.



Morpheme (in Japanese called Keitaiso) is the smallest grammatical unit of meaning (Chaer, 2015:13). Based on its contents, Keitaiso consists of naiyou keitaiso (morpheme contents) and kinou keitaiso (morpheme function). Naiyou keitaiso is a Morpheme that indicates its original meanings, such as nouns, adverbs, and gokan (base words) of verbs or adjectives, while kinou keitaiso is a Morpheme that indicates its grammatical functions, such as particles, gobi (endings) of verbs or adjectives, copulas, and times expression morphemes (Sutedi, 2011:45-46). The process of word formation in Japanese is referred to as gokeisei. According to Sutedi (2011:46-49) there are four kinds of Japanese word formation, namely haseigo, fukugougo/goseigo, karikomi/shouryaku, and toujigo.

- Haseigo is a word formed from the merging of naiyou-keitaiso (Morpheme content) with setsuji (affixes). The formation process can be the mixed of settouji (prefix) + Morpheme contents or Morpheme contents + setsubiji (suffix).
- Fukugougo/goseigo is a word formed from the result of the merging of several Morpheme contents. These words after being combined will form a new meaning as a compound word.
- Karikomi/shouryaku is an acronym of syllables from the original vocabulary.
- Toujigo stands for the first letter expressed in the alphabet.

The word is formed from morpheme or morphemes. The word formation from the Morpheme through a process is called morphological process.

Kanji and Jukugo

Most kanji in Japanese have more than one way of reading that called Kun and On Reading. Rikusho is the classification of six kinds of formation and the use of kanji introduced in the Chinese classic dictionary that called "Setsumonkaiji" about 1900 years ago. The rikusho according to Hatasa, et al (2011:288) is classified as follows.

- Shoukei Moji or Pictograph.
Basically, shoukei moji is a kanji lettering formed from an image of the shape of an object and usually quite simple.
- Shiji Moji or symbol.
Basically, shiji moji is the formation of kanji that formed from the shape of a sign that expresses abstract concepts with the help of lines or dots.
- Kaii Moji or Ideograph
Basically, kaii moji is a kanji that formed from the merging of two or more pictographs or meaningful marks, and is generally quite simple.
- Keisei Moji or Phonetic – Ideograph.
Combination of two kanji which one part is bushu that shows meaning and the other part shows the sound, while keisei moji is often referred to as kanji that from sounds and shapes.
- Tenchu Moji that borrow meaning and pronunciation.
Basically tenchu moji is a kanji that is formed by borrowing the meaning and manner of pronunciation, but tends to have meaning and pronunciation that changes as a result of borrowing process.
- Kasha Moji that borrow other kanji phonetically.
Basically, the kanji is formed by borrowing other kanji that is borrowed on a phonetic basis.

Jukugo literally means a combination of two kanji, since most jukugo consists of two kanji, but there is also a jukugo consisting of a combination of three or even four kanji (Hirose, 1996:50). Based on their reading, jukugo (especially those consisting of two kanji) can be broadly classified into four groups, namely:

- 和語 *Wago*, which is jukugo whose second kanji is read kunyomi.
- 漢語 *Kango*, which is jukugo whose second kanji is read onyomi.
- 重箱読み *Jubako yomi*, The two kanji in jukugo, the kanji located on the front are read onyomi and the kanji on the back is read kunyomi
- 湯桶読み *Yutou yomi*, the opposite of jubako yomi, two kanji in jukugo, kanji located on the front is read kunyomi and kanji on the back is read onyomi.

Suffix

Suffix that is attached as PJK 家 人 者 士 師 屋 手 and 工 According to Isfiah (2016:1) the meaning of the word or object after being attached to suffix of 者 (person), indicates the type of work that relies on physical strength, related to the investigation, related to subjective review, related in the field of a particular science, related to as an entertainer, shows the work as a driver. The meaning of a word or object after being attached by suffix 員 (person), indicates the type of work as a member of an organization, and related to supervising and maintaining work. The meaning of a word or object after being attached by suffix 士 (person) indicates the type of work in the field of service, and related to the requirement of advanced equipment.

Semantic

According to Sutedi (2011:127) the object of semantic include the meaning of the word (go no imi), the relationship of meaning between one word and another (go no imi kankei), the meaning of the phrase (ku no imi), and the meaning of the sentence (bun no imi). The types of meanings in semantics are lexical meanings and grammatical meanings, denotative meanings and connotative meanings, basic meanings and meanings of expansion.

The words imi and igi are two terms about meaning in Japanese. The word imi is used to express the meaning of hatsuwa which is a unit form of parole, while igi is used to express the meaning of sentence as a unit form of langue. Therefore, the meaning of hatsuwa is the object of pragmatic studies, while the meaning of sentences is a semantic study. The meaning of a word will usually evolve because it is influenced by the context or situation of the speaker. (Sutedi, 2011:139).

METHODS

The present research is aqualitative research. Qualitative research uses the foundation of theory as a guide to focus research. Descriptive methods are methods of problem solving by systematically analyzing and presenting facts so that they can be easier to understand and infer (Azwar, 2004:6). The data in this study is PJK that have the same meaning but different suffixes. The data collected from PJK that have the meaning of doctors, teachers, writers and painters. The objects studied are PJK that express the meaning of the same profession but are different suffixes. The data sources are a dictionary titled Japanese dictionary by Pristian Wulanita (I-Smart University Team) published by the Educational Forum in 2015 and Japanese online dictionary called Weblio that as launced on August 12, 2005 in Tokyo. The technique for analyzing the data is determining element that according to Kesuma (2007:51) by sorting through the language units analyzed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section will present the results of kanji analysis of professions that have the same meaning but different suffixes. The amount of data to be used is 4 types of jobs with 10 PJK. The data is analyzed based on the type of work and the type of work it attaches to it using morphological and semantic theories.

a) PJK that meaning Doctor

医 (名詞)	+	者	□	医者 (名詞)
I (meishi)		-sha		Isha (meishi)
Medical (nomina)		(Suffix)		Doctor (nomina)
医 (名詞)	+	師	□	医師 (名詞)
I (meishi)		-shi		Ishi (meishi)
Medical (nomina)		(Suffix)		Doctor (nomina)
医 (名詞)	+	家	□	医家 (名詞)
I (meishi)		-ka		Ika (meishi)
Medical (nomina)		(Suffix)		Doctor (nomina)



According to weblio.jp website, the following are the meanings of the kanji:

1) 医者は病人の診察、治療を職業とする人である

Isha wa byounin no shinsatsu, chiryou wo shokugyou to suru hito de aru

The doctor is the one whose job is to examine and care for the sick.

2) 医師は医師の免許資格を取得している人のことである

Ishi wa ishi no menkyoshikaku wo shutokushiteiru hito no koto de aru

The doctor is the one who has a doctor's license.

3) 医家は医療を行う者。また、医療を職業とする家柄

Ika wa iryou wo okonau mono. Mata, iryou wo shokugyou to suru iegara

The doctor is the one who provides medical care. In addition, his family's work is medical.

Suffix者-sha is attached to the word i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi which means doctor, medical science. The words医 i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi that are attached to the Suffix者(-sha) forms PJK 医者(isha). According to Weblio, Suffix者-sha gives the meaning of the subject of an action of a designated action from the basic word, so that its meaning becomes a doctor.

Suffix 師 -shi attached to the word i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi which means doctor, medical science. The word 医 i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi that is attached to the Suffix 師—(shi) forms PJK 医師(ishi). According to Weblio, Suffix 師 gives the meaning of a person who has special skills or skills, so that its meaning being someone who has expertise or skills in the field of medical science.

Suffix家-ka is attached to the word 医 i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi which means doctor, medical science. The words i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi that are attached to the Suffix家(-ka) forms PJK 医家(ika). According to Weblio, Suffix家-ka gives the meaning to professions that have expertise in certain fields and also家-ka can mean home. It is an ancient word used in ancient times. It also means a home that provides medical care.

b) PJK that meaning Teacher

教 (名詞)		師		教師 (名詞)
Kyou (meishi)	+	-shi		Kyoushi (meishi)
Teach (nomina)		(Suffix)		Teacher (nomina)
教 (名詞)		員		教員 (名詞)
Kyou (meishi)	+	-in		Kyouin (meishi)
Teach (nomina)		(Suffix)		Teacher (nomina)

According to weblio.jp website, the following are the meanings of the kanji:

1) ①教師は学校で学問を教え子供たちを導く人である

Kyoushi wa gakkou de gakumon wo oshie kodomotachi wo michibiku hito de aru

A teacher is the one who teaches and guides children in school

② 教団などで、宗教上の指導をする人。

kyoudan nado de, shuukyou jou no shidou wo suru hito.

Someone who gives religious teaching in a particular religious group

2) 教員とは小学校、中学校、高等学校などの教育機関において、児童や生徒などの子供を指導する立場の人を指す。「教諭」や非常勤で働く「講師」も教員に含まれる。教員という言葉には団体、集団という意味合が込められているので、複数を指す言葉として扱われる

Kyouin to wa shougakko, chuugakko, koutougakkou nado no kyouin kikan ni oite, jidou ya seito nado no kodomo wo shidou suru tachiba no hito wo sasu. (kyouron) ya hijoukin de hataraku (koushi) mo kyouin ni fukumareru. Kyouin to iu kotoba ni wa dantai, shuudan to iu imiai ga komerareteiru node, fukusu wo sasu kotoba toshite atsukawareru

A teacher refers to the person who teaches children such as in elementary school, junior high school and high school. Teachers who work part-time. The teacher means organization, group so it is treated as a plural term.

Suffix 師 -- shi attached to the nouns of 教 oshi-eru, oso-waru (kun reading) and kyou (on reading), which means teaching. The word 教 oshi-eru, oso-waru that is attached to the shi 師-forms PJK kyoushi 教師. According weblio, the meaning of a person with special skills or skills, that meaning is teacher who has the skills to teach.

Suffix 員 that attached to the nouns of 教 oshi-eru, oso-waru (kun reading) and kyou (on reading), which means teaching. The word 教 oshi-eru, the oso-waru that is attached to the -in 員 forms PJK 教員 kyouin. According weblio, Suffix 員-in means a person who is a member of a particular organized group or could also mean an employee or staff, so the meaning of the word "教員" is a teaching staff. In terms of meaning, it is a group of people who are in charge of teaching children in educational institutions.

c) PJK that meaning Writer

作 (名詞)	+	家	□	作家 (名詞)
Saku (meishi)		-ka		Sakka (meishi)
Make, Produce (nomina)		(Suffix)		Writer (nomina)
作 (名詞)	+	者	□	作者 (名詞)
Saku (meishi)		-sha		Sakusha (meishi)
Make, Produce (nomina)		(Suffix)		Writer (nomina)

According to weblio.jp website, the following are the meanings of the kanji:

1) ① 詩や文章を書くことを職業とする人。特に、小説家

Uta ya bunsou wo kaku koto wo shokugyou to suru hito. Toku ni, shousetsu ka.
Someone whose profession writes poetry and sentences. Especially, a novelist.

② 美術・工芸など、個人の表現としての芸術作品の制作者。

Bijutsu kougei nado, kojiri no hyougen to shite no geijutsu sakuhin no seisaku sha.
Creator of artistic works such as arts and crafts

2) ① 作品を作った人。

Sakuhin wo tsukutta hito. Toku ni, geijutsu sakuhin no tsukuri te.
The person who makes the artwork

② 芝居の脚本を書く人。

Shibai no kyakuhon wo kaku hito.
Someone who wrote the play.

③ 勅撰集などに作品がえらばれた歌人。

Chokusen shuu nado ni sakuhin ga erabareta kajin.
A poet whose work was selected in the royal court's collection.

Suffix 家-ka attached to the nouns of the words 作 tsuku-ru, tsuku-ri, dzuku-ri (kun reading) and pocket, sa (on reading) which means to make, produce. The words tsuku-ru, tsuku-ri, dzuku-ri that are attached to the Suffix 家-ka forms PJK 作家 sakka. According weblio, Suffix 家-ka gives meaning to professions that have expertise in a particular field, so the meaning of the sakka is an expert in making. Judging by the meaning, it means a person who is good at making things, in this case a writer.



Suffix 者-sha attached to the nouns of the words tsuku-ru, tsuku-ri, dzuku-ri (kun reading) and pocket, sa (on reading) which means to make, produce. The words tsuku-ru, tsuku-ri, dzuku-ri that are attached to the Suffix 者-sha forms PJK 作者 sakusha. According to weblio, Suffix 者-sha gives the meaning of the subject of an action or perpetrator of a designated action such as from the basic word, so that its meaning becomes the maker. Judging by the meaning, it's the person who makes something or creator.

d) PJK that meaning Painter

画 (名詞)	+	家	□	画家 (名詞)
Ga/E (meishi)		-ka		Gaka (meishi)
Picture (nomina)		(Suffix)		Painter (nomina)
画 (名詞)	+	師	□	画師 (名詞)
Ga/E (meishi)				Eshi (meishi)
絵 (名詞)		-shi		絵師 (名詞)
E (meishi)				Eshi (meishi)
Picture (nomina)	(Suffix)	Painter (nomina)		

According to weblio.jp website, the following are the meanings of the kanji:

1) 絵を描くことを職業とする人。絵描き。

E wo kaku koto wo shokugyou to suru hito. Ekaki.

Someone whose job it is to paint. Drawing.

2) ①絵描き。画家。

Ekaki. Gaka.

Pictures. Painter.

②

律令制で、中務省 (なかつかさしょう) 画工司 (えだくみのつかさ) に属して絵画制作に従事した工人。宮殿・寺院の建立、調度の敷設などに際し、装飾・文様・彩色に携わった。

Ritsuryousei de, naka tsukasa shou edakumi notsukasa) ni zokushite kaiga seisaku ni juuji shita kou hito. Kyuuden, jiiin no konryuu, choudo no fusetsu nado ni saishi, soushoku monyou saishiki ni tazusawatta.

A worker involved in the production of paintings under the ritual system and belonging to the painter of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Nasakasa Sho) (Edakumi no Tsukasa). Involved in the decoration, design and coloring of palaces and temples as well as the laying of furniture.

③平安末期以後、院や幕府の絵所に属した画工。

Heian makki igo, in ya bakufu no edokoro ni zokushita gakou.

Painters from the Shogun and Shogun Institute since the end of Heian.

Suffix 家-ka attached to the noun of the word "ega-ku, kaku-suru, kagi-ru, hakarigoto, haka-ru (kun reading), dan ga, kaku, e, kai (on reading) which means image. The word "aga, kaku, e, kai" is attached to the word "ka". According to weblio, Suffix 家-ka gives meaning to a profession that has expertise in a particular field, so the meaning of the person who is expert in the picture. Judging by the meaning, you don't mean a painter.

Suffix 師-shi attached to the noun of the word "ega-ku," kaku-suru, kagi-ru, hakarigoto, haka-ru (kun reading), dan ga, kaku, e, kai (on reading) which means image. The word "stiff, stiff, e, kai" is attached to the word "shi", which forms PJK 画師 "eshi". According to weblio, -shi 師- gives meaning to someone who has special skills or skills, so that means being an expert drawing person. Judging by the meaning, you are an artist.

The following are the results of the data analysis presented using the table.

No	Profession Type	Emergent Suffix	Differences
1.	Doctor		
	a. 医者 <i>isha</i>	—者 <i>-sha</i>	Cannot be used behind a person's name.
	b. 医師 <i>ishi</i>	—師 <i>-shi</i>	Someone with a doctor's license. It's more formal than 医者. 田中-a-tanaka ishi is an example of correct use.
	c. 医家 <i>ka</i>	—家 <i>-ka</i>	An ancient vocabulary that suggests that the profession of doctor is hereditary from his family.
2.	Teacher		
	a. 教師 <i>kyoushi</i>	—師 <i>-shi</i>	Used for a teacher who teaches certain subjects in school, it can also be used in the context of other teachings such as someone who teaches religion (religious leaders).
	b. 教員 <i>kyouin</i>	—員 <i>-in</i>	A teacher who educates students in the school such as someone who teaches subjects in various classes or a teacher, a part-time teacher, a nurse in the health room, a librarian in the library, an instructor in an institution or a practical assistant. At universities, lecturers and professors are 教員 <i>kyouin</i> .
3.	Writer		
	a. 作家 <i>sakka</i>	—家 <i>-ka</i>	People whose professions write books mainly write novels. Novelist.
	b. 作者 <i>sakusha</i>	—者 <i>-sha</i>	The person who makes various artworks, such as picture book stories, manga, anime, writing plays.
4.	Painter		
	a. 画家 <i>gaka</i>	—家 <i>-ka</i>	Someone whose job is painting.
	b. 画師 <i>eshi</i> 絵師 <i>eshi</i>	—師 <i>-shi</i>	An illustrator who can publish his illustrations in commercial magazines or publish them in art books, drawing characters in the game.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of data on PJK in Japanese, it is found that the PJK has the same meaning but it is different suffixes. The PJK in the medical profession are as follows 医家 *ika*, 医師 *ishi*, 医者 *isha*. The three PJK have a doctor's meaning, but the Suffix attached to it is different as well as its use in sentences is different. 医師 *ishi* is used in more formal situations than the 医者 *isha*. In addition, 田中医師 *tanaka ishi* is the correct use because the 医者 (*isha*) cannot be used behind the person's name. Meanwhile, 医家 is an ancient vocabulary that suggests the profession of doctor which is hereditary from his family.

The PJK that has the meaning of the teacher is 教師 *kyoushi*, 教員 *kyouin*. The two PJK literally means teacher but after being analyzed there is a distinction of its use. 教師 is used not only for a teacher who teaches certain subjects in school but can also be used in the context of other teaching such as someone who teaches religion; a monk, father, ustadz, while 教員 who educates students in school like someone who teaches lessons in various classes or a teacher, a part-time teacher, a nurse in the health room, a librarian in the library, an instructor in an institution or a practical assistant. At universities, lecturers and professors are 教員.

PJK 作家 *sakka*, and 作者 *sakusha* have meaning of author. After analyzed those two PJK, it is derived that the meaning of the word 作家 "sakka" is more specific to a novelist and 作者 can mean more than just a writer but a variety from composer to artist (basically someone who creates

something). In addition, 作者 cannot be used as a profession, and 作者 is only used in the context of sharing information about work.

The last data is PJK which has the meaning of painter, there are the PJK 画家 "gaka" and 画師 *eshi* 絵師 *eshi*. The PJK 画家 is "more specific" that has the meaning of a painter, meanwhile 画師 *eshi* 絵師 *eshi* that have meaning of an illustrator or person who draws characters in a game, publishing his illustrations in commercial magazines or art books.

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Jukugo Kanji

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the formation and the meaning of suffixes attached to *kanji* profession in Japanese which have different suffixes but the same meaning. Theories used in this research are morphology and semantics. This research is a qualitative research. The data collection technique used in this research is a literature study. The data analysis technique used is the determining element. The data in this research are of profession *jukugo kanji* which have the same meaning but different suffixes. Data collected of profession *jukugo kanji* means doctors, teachers, writers and painters. The data source used is dictionary entitled Japanese dictionary by Pristian Wulanita (Team I-Smart University). The result of this research describes the different meaning of the data collected and 医師 *ishi* is used in more formal situation than 医者 *isha*. 医家 *ika* is an ancient vocabulary which shows that the profession of doctor is the hereditary from his family. 教師 *kyoushi* is used not only for a teacher who teaches certain subjects in school, but also can be used in other teaching contexts. 教員 *kyouin* means a teacher who educates students at school. 作家 *sakka* becomes more specific as a novelist and 作者 *sakusha* is a writer of more general works of art such as *manga*, *anime*, picture books, drama scripts. 画家 *gaka* has the specific meaning of a painter, while 画師 *eshi* 絵師 *eshi* means an illustrator.

Keywords: Suffix, Profession Jukugo Kanji, Formation, Meaning

INTRODUCTION

Kanji as an ideographic character gives directly to its meaning (Hirose, 1996:50) and has classifications, one of them is Profession Kanji. The profession kanji consists of two kanji or *jukugo* (a combination of two or more kanji from now we called Profession Jukugo Kanji or PJK). This research is about the morphological process that involves basic forms, and grammatical meanings mixed with semantic theory that occurred in PJK suffixes.

According to Iori et al., (2004:526), one of the process of word formation with PJK is that the overlapping of the profession kanji. It means that the use of kanji in different professions Kanji that has the same meaning. Based on the background that has been presented, the formulation of the problem in this study firstly are How is the process of establishing PJK in Japanese?; and secondly What is the meaning of PJK that has the same meaning with different suffixes?

The PJK that will be discussed in this research are connected with the medical, teacher, writers and painters Kanji. With this research, it is hoped that Japanese learners will easily understand and memorize kanji by knowing suffix meaning of PJK that has the same meaning but with different suffixes.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Morphology

In Japanese, the term morphology is called *Keitairon*. It is the study of the word formation, process of changes in word formation and the meaning of the word that caused by the changes of word formation. According to Chaer, (2015:4) that word formation will involve component or element of word formation that is morpheme, reduplication and affixation. The final of the morphological process is word word formations and word meaning.

Morpheme (in Japanese called Keitaiso) is the smallest grammatical unit of meaning (Chaer, 2015:13). Based on its contents, Keitaiso consists of naiyou keitaiso (morpheme contents) and kinou keitaiso (morpheme function). Naiyou keitaiso is a Morpheme that indicates its original meanings, such as nouns, adverbs, and gokan (base words) of verbs or adjectives, while kinou keitaiso is a Morpheme that indicates its grammatical functions, such as particles, gobi (endings) of verbs or adjectives, copulas, and times expression morphemes (Sutedi, 2011:45-46). The process of word formation in Japanese is referred to as gokeisei. According to Sutedi (2011:46-49) there are four kinds of Japanese word formation, namely haseigo, fukugougo/goseigo, karikomi/shouryaku, and toujigo.

- Haseigo is a word formed from the merging of naiyou-keitaiso (Morpheme content) with setsuji (affixes). The formation process can be the mixed of settouji (prefix) + Morpheme contents or Morpheme contents + setsubiji (suffix).
- Fukugougo/goseigo is a word formed from the result of the merging of several Morpheme contents. These words after being combined will form a new meaning as a compound word.
- Karikomi/shouryaku is an acronym of syllables from the original vocabulary.
- Toujigo stands for the first letter expressed in the alphabet.

The word is formed from morpheme or morphemes. The word formation from the Morpheme through a process is called morphological process.

Kanji and Jukugo

Most kanji in Japanese have more than one way of reading that called Kun and On Reading. Rikusho is the classification of six kinds of formation and the use of kanji introduced in the Chinese classic dictionary that called "Setsumonkaiji" about 1900 years ago. The rikusho according to Hatasa, et al (2011:288) is classified as follows.

- Shoukei Moji or Pictograph.
Basically, shoukei moji is a kanji lettering formed from an image of the shape of an object and usually quite simple.
- Shiji Moji or symbol.
Basically, shiji moji is the formation of kanji that formed from the shape of a sign that expresses abstract concepts with the help of lines or dots.
- Kaii Moji or Ideograph
Basically, kaii moji is a kanji that formed from the merging of two or more pictographs or meaningful marks, and is generally quite simple.
- Keisei Moji or Phonetic – Ideograph.
Combination of two kanji which one part is bushu that shows meaning and the other part shows the sound, while keisei moji is often referred to as kanji that from sounds and shapes.
- Tenchu Moji that borrow meaning and pronunciation.
Basically tenchu moji is a kanji that is formed by borrowing the meaning and manner of pronunciation, but tends to have meaning and pronunciation that changes as a result of borrowing process.
- Kasha Moji that borrow other kanji phonetically.
Basically, the kanji is formed by borrowing other kanji that is borrowed on a phonetic basis.

Jukugo literally means a combination of two kanji, since most jukugo consists of two kanji, but there is also a jukugo consisting of a combination of three or even four kanji (Hirose, 1996:50). Based on their reading, jukugo (especially those consisting of two kanji) can be broadly classified into four groups, namely:

- 和語 *Wago*, which is jukugo whose second kanji is read kunyomi.
- 漢語 *Kango*, which is jukugo whose second kanji is read onyomi.
- 重箱読み *Jubako yomi*, The two kanji in jukugo, the kanji located on the front are read onyomi and the kanji on the back is read kunyomi
- 湯桶読み *Yutou yomi*, the opposite of jubako yomi, two kanji in jukugo, kanji located on the front is read kunyomi and kanji on the back is read onyomi.

Suffix

Suffix that is attached as PJK 家 人 者 士 師 屋 手 and 工. According to Isfiah (2016:1) the meaning of the word or object after being attached to suffix of 者 (person), indicates the type of work that relies on physical strength, related to the investigation, related to subjective review, related in the field of a particular science, related to as an entertainer, shows the work as a driver. The meaning of a word or object after being attached by suffix 員 (person), indicates the type of work as a member of an organization, and related to supervising and maintaining work. The meaning of a word or object after being attached by suffix 士 (person) indicates the type of work in the field of service, and related to the requirement of advanced equipment.

Semantic

According to Sutedi (2011:127) the object of semantic include the meaning of the word (go no imi), the relationship of meaning between one word and another (go no imi kankei), the meaning of the phrase (ku no imi), and the meaning of the sentence (bun no imi). The types of meanings in semantics are lexical meanings and grammatical meanings, denotative meanings and connotative meanings, basic meanings and meanings of expansion.

The words imi and igi are two terms about meaning in Japanese. The word imi is used to express the meaning of hatsuwa which is a unit form of parole, while igi is used to express the meaning of sentence as a unit form of langue. Therefore, the meaning of hatsuwa is the object of pragmatic studies, while the meaning of sentences is a semantic study. The meaning of a word will usually evolve because it is influenced by the context or situation of the speaker. (Sutedi, 2011:139).

METHODS

The present research is aqualitative research. Qualitative research uses the foundation of theory as a guide to focus research. Descriptive methods are methods of problem solving by systematically analyzing and presenting facts so that they can be easier to understand and infer (Azwar, 2004:6). The data in this study is PJK that have the same meaning but different suffixes. The data collected from PJK that have the meaning of doctors, teachers, writers and painters. The objects studied are PJK that express the meaning of the same profession but are different suffixes. The data sources are a dictionary titled Japanese dictionary by Pristian Wulanita (I-Smart University Team) published by the Educational Forum in 2015 and Japanese online dictionary called Weblio that as launced on August 12, 2005 in Tokyo. The technique for analyzing the data is determining element that according to Kesuma (2007:51) by sorting through the language units analyzed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section will present the results of kanji analysis of professions that have the same meaning but different suffixes. The amount of data to be used is 4 types of jobs with 10 PJK. The data is analyzed based on the type of work and the type of work it attaches to it using morphological and semantic theories.

a) PJK that meaning Doctor

医 (名詞)		者		医者 (名詞)
I (meishi)	+	-sha	□	Isha (meishi)
Medical (nomina)		(Suffix)		Doctor (nomina)
医 (名詞)		師		医師 (名詞)
I (meishi)	+	-shi	□	Ishi (meishi)
Medical (nomina)		(Suffix)		Doctor (nomina)
医 (名詞)		家		医家 (名詞)
I (meishi)	+	-ka	□	Ika (meishi)
Medical (nomina)		(Suffix)		Doctor (nomina)

According to weblio.jp website, the following are the meanings of the kanji:

- 1) ① 者は病人の診察、治療を職業とする人である

Isha *wa byounin no shinsatsu, chiryou wo shokugyou to suru hito de aru*

The doctor is the one whose job is to examine and care for the sick.

- 2) ② 医師の免許資格を取得している人のことである

Ishi *wa ishi no menkyoshikaku wo shutokushiteiru hito no koto de aru*

The doctor is the one who has a doctor's license.

- 3) ③ 医療を行う者。また、医療を職業とする家柄

Ika *wa iryou wo okonau mono. Mata, iryou wo shokugyou to suru iegara*

The doctor is the one who provides medical care. In addition, his family's work is medical.

Suffix 者-sha is attached to the word i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi which means doctor, medical science. The words 医 i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi that are attached to the Suffix 者(-sha) forms PJK 医者(isha). According to Weblio, Suffix 者-sha gives the meaning of the subject of an action of a designated action from the basic word, so that its meaning becomes a doctor.

Suffix 師 - shi attached to the word i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi which means doctor, medical science. The word 医 i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi that is attached to the Suffix 師-(shi) forms PJK 医師(ishi). According Weblio, Suffix 師 gives the meaning of a person who has special skills or skills, so that its meaning being someone who has expertise or skills in the field of medical science.

Suffix 家-ka is attached to the word 医 i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi which means doctor, medical science. The words i-yasu, i-suru, kusushi that are attached to the Suffix 家(-ka) forms PJK 医家(ika). According Weblio, Suffix 家-ka gives the meaning to professions that have expertise in certain fields and also 家-ka can mean home. It is an ancient word used in ancient times. It also means a home that provides medical care.

b) PJK that meaning Teacher

教 (名詞)	+	師	□	教師 (名詞)
Kyou (meishi)		-shi		Kyoushi (meishi)
Teach (nomina)		(Suffix)		Teacher (nomina)
教 (名詞)	+	員	□	教員 (名詞)
Kyou (meishi)		-in		Kyouin (meishi)
Teach (nomina)		(Suffix)		Teacher (nomina)

According to weblio.jp website, the following are the meanings of the kanji:

- 1) ① 教師は学校で学問を教え子供たちを導く人である

Kyoushi *wa gakkou de gakumon wo oshie kodomotachi wo michibiku hito de aru*

A teacher is the one who teaches and guides children in school

- ② 教団などで、宗教上の指導をする人。

kyoudan nado *de, shuukyoku jou no shidou wo suru hito.*

Someone who gives religious teaching in a particular religious group

- 2) ③ 教員とは小学校、中学校、高等学校などの教育機関において、児童や生徒などの子供を指導する立場の人を指す。「教諭」や非常勤で働く「講師」も教員に含まれる。教員という言葉には団体、集団という意味合が込められているので、複数指す言葉として扱われる

Kyouin to *wa shougakko, chuugakko, koutougakkou nado no kyouin kikan ni oite, jidou ya seito nado no kodomo wo shidou suru tachiba no hito wo sasu. (kyouron) ya hijoukin de hataraku (koushi) mo kyouin ni fukumareru. Kyouin to iu kotoba ni wa dantai, shuudan to iu imiai ga komerareteiru node, fukusuu wo sasu kotoba toshite atsukawareru*

A teacher refers to the person who teaches children such as in elementary school, junior high school and high school. Teachers who work part-time. The teacher means organization, group so it is treated as a plural term.

Suffix 師 -- shi attached to the nouns of 教 oshi-eru, oso-waru (kun reading) and kyou (on reading), which means teaching. The word 教 oshi-eru, oso-waru that is attached to the shi 師-forms PJK kyoushi 教師. According weblio, the meaning of a person with special skills or skills, that meaning is teacher who has the skills to teach.

Suffix 員 that attached to the nouns of 教 oshi-eru, oso-waru (kun reading) and kyou (on reading), which means teaching. The word 教 oshi-eru, the oso-waru that is attached to the -in 員 forms PJK 教員 kyouin. According weblio, Suffix 員-in means a person who is a member of a particular organized group or could also mean an employee or staff, so the meaning of the word "教員" is a teaching staff. In terms of meaning, it is a group of people who are in charge of teaching children in educational institutions.

c) PJK that meaning Writer

作 (名詞)	+	家	□	作家 (名詞)
Saku (meishi)		-ka		Sakka (meishi)
Make, Produce (nomina)		(Suffix)		Writer (nomina)
作 (名詞)	+	者	□	作者 (名詞)
Saku (meishi)		-sha		Sakusha (meishi)
Make, Produce (nomina)		(Suffix)		Writer (nomina)

According to weblio.jp website, the following are the meanings of the kanji:

1) ① 詩や文章を書くことを職業とする人。特に、小説家

Uta ya bunsou wo kaku koto wo shokugyou to suru hito. Toku ni, shousetsu ka.
Someone whose profession writes poetry and sentences. Especially, a novelist.

② 美術・工芸など、個人の表現としての芸術作品の制作者。

Bijutsu kougei nado, kojiri no hyougen to shite no geijutsu sakuhin no seisaku sha.
Creator of artistic works such as arts and crafts

② ① 作品を作った人。

Sakuhin wo tsukutta hito. Toku ni, geijutsu sakuhin no tsukuri te.
The person who makes the artwork

② 芝居の脚本を書く人。

Shibai no kyakuhon wo kaku hito.
Someone who wrote the play.

③ 勅撰集などに作品がえらばれた歌人。

Chokusen shuu nado ni sakuhin ga erabareta kajin.
A poet whose work was selected in the royal court's collection.

Suffix 家-ka attached to the nouns of the words 作 tsuku-ru, tsuku-ri, dzuku-ri (kun reading) and pocket, sa (on reading) which means to make, produce. The words tsuku-ru, tsuku-ri, dzuku-ri that are attached to the Suffix 家-ka forms PJK 作家 sakka. According weblio, Suffix 家-ka gives meaning to professions that have expertise in a particular field, so the meaning of the sakka is an expert in making. Judging by the meaning, it means a person who is good at making things, in this case a writer.

Suffix 者-sha attached to the nouns of the wordtsuku-ru, tsuku-ri, dzuku-ri (kun reading) and pocket, sa (on reading) which means to make, produce. The wordtsuku-ru, tsuku-ri, dzuku-ri that are attached to the Suffix者-sha forms PJK 作者sakusha. According weblio, Suffix者-sha gives the meaning of the subject of an action or perpetrator of a designated action such as from the basic word, so that its meaning becomes the maker. Judging by the meaning, it's the person who makes something or creator.

d) PJK 画 meaning Painter

画 (名詞)		家		画家 (名詞)
Ga/E (meishi)	+	-ka	□	Gaka (meishi)
Picture (nomina)		(Suffix)		Painter (nomina)
画 (名詞)		師		画師 (名詞)
Ga/E (meishi)	+		□	Eshi (meishi)
絵 (名詞)				絵師 (名詞)
E (meishi)		-shi		Eshi (meishi)
Picture (nomina)		(Suffix)		Painter (nomina)

According to weblio.jp website, the following are the meanings of the kanji:

1) 絵を描くことを職業とする人。絵描き。

E wo kaku koto wo shokugyou to suru hito. Ekaki.

Someone whose job it is to paint. Drawing.

2) ①絵描き。画家。

Ekaki. Gaka.

Pictures. Painter.

②

律令制で、中務省 (なかつかさしょう) 画工司 (えだくみのつかさ) に属して絵画制作に従事した工人。宮殿・寺院の建立調度の敷設などに際し、装飾・文様・彩色を擔った。

Ritsuryousei de, naka tsukasa shou edakumi notsukasa) ni zokushite kaiga seisaku ni juuji shita kou hito. Kyuuden, jiin no konryuu, choudo no fusetsu nado ni saishi, soushoku monyou saishiki ni tazusawatta.

A worker involved in the production of paintings under the ritual system and belonging to the painter of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Nasakasa Sho) (Edakumi no Tsukasa).Involved in the decoration, design and coloring of palaces and temples as well as the laying of furniture.

③平安末期以後、院や幕府の絵所に属した画工。

Heian makki igo, in ya bakufu no edokoro ni zokushita gakou.

Painters from the Shogun and Shogun Institute since the end of Heian.

Suffix家-ka attached to the noun of the word "ega-ku, kaku-suru, kagi-ru, hakarigoto, haka-ru (kun reading), dan ga, kaku, e, kai (on reading) which means image. The word "aga, kaku, e, kai" is attached to the word "ka". According weblio, Suffix家-ka gives meaning to a profession that has expertise in a particular field, so the meaning of the person who is expert in the picture. Judging by the meaning, you don't mean a painter.

Suffix 師-shi attached to the noun of the word "ega-ku," kaku-suru, kagi-ru, hakarigoto, haka-ru (kun reading), dan ga, kaku, e, kai (on reading) which means image. The word "stiff, stiff, e, kai" is attached to the word "shi", which forms PJK 画師"eshi". According weblio, -- shi師-- gives meaning to someone who has special skills or skills, so that means being an expert drawing person. Judging by the meaning, you are an artist.

The following are the results of the data analysis presented using the table.

No	Profession Type	Emerged Suffix	Differences
1.	Doctor		
	a. 医者 <i>isha</i>	—者— <i>sha</i>	Cannot be used behind a person's name.
	b. 医師 <i>ishi</i>	—師— <i>shi</i>	Someone with a doctor's license. It's more formal than 医者. 田中 <i>a-tanaka ishi</i> is an example of correct use.
	c. 医家 <i>ika</i>	—家— <i>ka</i>	An ancient vocabulary that suggests that the profession of doctor is hereditary from his family.
2.	Teacher		
	a. 教師 <i>kyoushi</i>	—師— <i>shi</i>	Used for a teacher who teaches certain subjects in school, it can also be used in the context of other teachings such as someone who teaches religion (religious leaders).
	b. 教員 <i>kyouin</i>	—員— <i>in</i>	A teacher who educates students in the school such as someone who teaches subjects in various classes or a teacher, a part-time teacher, a nurse in the health room, a librarian in the library, an instructor in an institution or a practical assistant. At universities, lecturers and professors are 教員 <i>kyouin</i> .
3.	Writer		
	a. 作家 <i>sakka</i>	—家— <i>ka</i>	People whose professions write books mainly write novels. Novelist.
	b. 作者 <i>sakusha</i>	—者— <i>sha</i>	The person who makes various artworks, such as picture book stories, manga, anime, writing plays.
4.	Painter		
	a. 画家 <i>gaka</i>	—家— <i>ka</i>	Someone whose job is painting.
	b. 画師 <i>eshi</i> 絵師 <i>eshi</i>	—師— <i>shi</i>	An illustrator who can publish his illustrations in commercial magazines or publish them in art books, drawing characters in the game.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of data on PJK in Japanese, it is found that the PJK has the same meaning but it is different suffixes. The PJK in the medical profession are as follows 医家 *ika*, 医師 *ishi*, 医者 *isha*. The three PJK have a doctor's meaning, but the Suffix attached to it is different as well as its use in sentences is different. 医師 *ishi* is used in more formal situations than the 医者 *isha*. In addition, 田中 医師 *tanaka ishi* is the correct use because the 医者 (*isha*) cannot be used behind the person's name. Meanwhile, 医家 is an ancient vocabulary that suggests the profession of doctor which is hereditary from his family.

The PJK that has the meaning of the teacher is 教師 *kyoushi*, 教員 *kyouin*. The two PJK literally means teacher but after being analyzed there is a distinction of its use. 教師 is used not only for a teacher who teaches certain subjects in school but can also be used in the context of other teaching such as someone who teaches religion; a monk, father, ustadz, while 教員 who educates students in school like someone who teaches lessons in various classes or a teacher, a part-time teacher, a nurse in the health room, a librarian in the library, an instructor in an institution or a practical assistant. At universities, lecturers and professors are 教員.

PJK 作家 *sakka*, and 作者 *sakusha* have meaning of author. After analyzed those two PJK, it is derived that the meaning of the word 作家 "sakka" is more specific to a novelist and 作者 can mean more than just a writer but a variety from composer to artist (basically someone who creates

something). In addition, 作者 cannot be used as a profession, and 作者 is only used in the context of sharing information about work.

The last data is PJK which has the meaning of painter, there are the PJK 画家 "gaka" and 画師 *eshi* 絵師 *eshi*. The PJK 画家 is "more specific" that has the meaning of a painter, meanwhile 画師 *eshi* 絵師 *eshi* that have meaning of an illustrator or person who draws characters in a game, publishing his illustrations in commercial magazines or art books.

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