

## The Contrastive Analysis of Hiroi and Luas Adjective in Japanese and Indonesian

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**Abstract.** This study aims to describe and analyzed the similarities and differences between the hiroi adjective in Japanese and luas adjective in Indonesian in terms of the study of meaning (semantics). This study used a qualitative descriptive method, while the data sources were taken from the corpus and online news. To see the similarities and differences between hiroi and broad adjectives, the equivalent technique was used. Meanwhile, the linguistic phenomenon refers to the linguistic phenomenon proposed by Konayagi. The results of this study found 8 similarities and 3 differences between hiroi adjectives and luas adjectives. The similarity of meaning includes the meaning of a large area, open to the public, distribution was large, extensive knowledge, able to see far, many and varied, generous, and length and width of the field. Meanwhile, there were 3 different meanings, namely famous, quantity above average, and feeling proud. There were two linguistic phenomena found in this study, namely the icchi phenomenon (the linguistic aspect was found in B1 and B2) and the shinki phenomenon (the linguistic aspect was not found in B1 but was found in B2). The results of this study can be used as independent learning materials in understanding and using hiroi and luas adjectives.

Keywords: Contrastive analysis, semantic, hiroi, luas

### 1. Introduction

Each language has various properties and characteristics to showed the diversity of the language. One language that has different characteristics from Indonesian was Japanese. However, apart from these differences, there were also similarities between Japanese and Indonesian. These similarities and differences can be found in vocabulary that has more than one meaning. This difference was one of the causes of the difficulties experienced by learners when using and learning the vocabulary. As (Hiromi, 2010) states that more differences between B1 and B2 will cause a negative transfer that causes difficulties when learning the language. In line with that, the errors and difficulties that were often experienced by second language learners were caused by the differences (meaning and structure) between B1 and B2 (Dechert, 1983 ). Therefore, it was necessary to analyzed the similarities and differences in vocabulary that has more than one meaning to reduce the difficulties experienced by the learner. One of the vocabularies that have more than one meaning in Japanese and Indonesian was the adjectives hiroi and luas.

Based on the Sanseido dictionary (2017) there were four meanings of hiroi, namely large area, long, wide range, large and loose areas. Furthermore, the meaning of hiroi in the Gendai Kyoushi Youhou Jiten dictionary has seven meanings, namely wide area, above-average quantity, large reach, accessible

to many people, many and varied, generous and not easily angered, and can see freely. Then, according to research conducted by Hagiwara (2016), there were seven meanings of *hiroi*, namely, the physical size of an area, the size of an object was larger than the standard size, widespread, the large range of objects captured by the human senses, areas of human thought and knowledge, famous, and feelings of pride. From this explanation, it can be said that the adjective *hiroi* has many meanings. Although each has different meanings, they still have similarities and complement each other. Similar to *hiroi* adjectives, *luas* adjectives also have more than one meaning. In the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2008:878) and the Indonesian Thesaurus, the adjective broad has seven meanings: the distance between the sides, general, even, not narrow, can see freely, large or many, and the width of a field.

Kumi (2019) revealed that the modern Japanese adjective *hiroi* was used spatially in phrases such as *kono heya wa hiroi* (this room was large) and was also used abstractly (non-spatially) as in *kono yogo wa hiroi bunyade bunyade tsukawareteiru*. Based on Kumi's research *hiroi* was considered a polysemy word. In addition, various meanings were also described using semantic analysis. This researcher also showed the expansion relationship between the meanings. In line with that, a study of the meaning of the adjectives *hiroi* and *semai* was also carried out by Hagiwara (2016) who analyzed metaphors based on the metaphor theory proposed by Lakoff & Johnson (1980, 1999). The results of his research revealed that the words *hiroi* and *semai* were not only used to indicate a wide and narrow area physically but were also used abstractly and have a metaphorical relationship. Furthermore, another finding in his research confirmed that *kao ga hiroi* and *katami ga semai* were phrases that contain idioms.

Shigeru (1993) describes the semantic relationship between adjectives expressing quantity in Japanese. The method used in this study was a qualitative descriptive method. The object of study used was the adjectives *ooki*, *chiisai*, *nagai*, *mijikai*, *atsui*, *usui*, *futoi*, *hosoi*, *takai*, *hikui*, *fukai*, *asai*, *hiroi*, *semai*, *too* and *chikai*. This study uses a semantic approach. The results of this study state that the measure of quantity was divided into two, namely showed objects and places. Vocabulary referring to objects was seen based on their three-dimensional characteristics and forms. Meanwhile, vocabulary that refers to a place was seen based on how the place relates to the environment.

Although many studies have examined the adjective *hiroi* and analyzed it using various theories (Momiya, Lakoff & Johnson), none have addressed the similarities and differences between the adjectives *hiroi* and *luas* in Japanese and Indonesian. In addition, several meanings have not been explained in previous studies, such as the meaning of distance between sides, humility, and others. This was important to explore because it can cause difficulties for translators or learners when using these adjectives. Therefore, in the current, we will examine the similarities and differences between adjectives of *hiroi* and *luas* by using a contrastive analysis study with the equivalent technique by Konayagi (in Sutedi, 2011). Contrastive analysis was an analysis used to examine the similarities and differences between one language and another. With this research, it was hoped that it can reduce learner errors in learning and understanding *hiroi* and *luas* adjectives.

## 2. Method

The method used in this research was a qualitative descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This study aims to describe and analyze the similarities and differences between *hiroi* and *luas* adjectives in Japanese and Indonesian based on semantic studies. The data used were sourced from the [shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp](http://shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp), [Ninjal.ac.jp](http://Ninjal.ac.jp), [News.yahoo.co.jp](http://News.yahoo.co.jp), Indonesian Corps, [Liputan6.com](http://Liputan6.com), [Tribunnews.com](http://Tribunnews.com), [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com), and [Pontianakpos.jawapost.com](http://Pontianakpos.jawapost.com). The data was accessed on 3 January 2022.

Similarities and differences between *hiroi* and *luas* adjectives were analyzed by equivalent technique. The equivalence phenomenon consists of the *icchi* phenomenon, which was one of the linguistic aspects contained in B1 and B2, the *ketsujo* phenomenon which was a linguistic aspect that cannot be in B2, the *shinki* phenomenon which was a linguistic aspect not found in B1 but contained in B2, divergent phenomena namely a linguistic aspect in B1 if it was matched in B2 into two or more, and a convergent phenomenon, namely two or more aspects in B1 were transferred into B2 into one (Konayagi in Sutedi,

2011). After analyzing the data, it will find matching meanings, incompatible meanings, and meanings contained in Japanese or Indonesian only.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Results

After analyzing the data, this study found 8 similarities and 3 differences in meaning between the adjective *hiro* and *luas* adjectives in Japanese and Indonesian. In addition, two linguistic phenomena were also found in the two adjective meanings. These linguistic phenomena include the *icchi* phenomenon (the linguistic aspect contained in B1 and B2) and the *shinki* phenomenon (the linguistic aspect contained in B2 but not found in B1).

#### 3.2. Discussions

In this section, data in the form of sentences will be presented and the similarities and differences between the meanings of the *hiro* and *luas* adjectives will be explained. The similarity of meaning includes the meaning of a large area, open to the public, wide reach, wide area of human thought, able to see far, many and varied, generous and measuring in length and width of the field.

#### 3.3. The similarities of *hiro* and *luas*

After analyzing the data on *hiro* and *luas* adjectives, there were similarities between the meanings of *hiro* and *luas* adjectives. The similarity of meaning large area, open to the public, the breadth of the area of thinking and human knowledge, being ability to see far, many and varied, and generous. For more details, the following will describe the similarities of each of these meanings.

#### 3.4. Large area Vs. far apart between its sides

The meaning of the *hiro* adjective which states a large area will be equivalent to the *luas* adjective which expresses the distance between the sides. In the following, an example of the equivalence of the two adjective meanings will be presented in the form of a sentence.

- (1) Tokimoto no ie wa kodjinmari shite ita. Mawari ni naranda ie wa dore mo *ōkiku*, niwa ga *hiro*. Tokimoto's house was small. The houses lined up around were all large and the garden is large. (shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2005)
- (2) Halamannya luas, tempat menjemurkan padi yang akan ditumbuk. The yard was large, a place to dry the rice to be pounded. (Korpus Indonesia, 2020)
- (3) *Hiro* umi ni wa sakana-tachi ga jiyū ni oyogi mawari, *hiro* sora ni wa tori-tachi ga jiyū ni habataite imasu. Fish swim freely in the wide sea, and birds fly freely in the wide sky. (Ninjal.ac.jp, 2006)
- (4) Armada kota terapung memutuskan berhenti lagi di tengah lautan luas. The floating city fleet decided to stop again in the middle of the vast ocean. (Korpus Indonesia, 2020)

In examples (1) and (3) above, it can be seen that the adjective *hiro* serves to describe the size of an area. The adjective *hiro* in the example sentence above refers to the size of an area, namely niwa (garden), umi (sea), and sora (sky). Then, in the example sentences (2) and (4) *luas* adjectives also function to describe an area that was far apart between its sides. The *luas* adjective in the example sentence refers to the page and the ocean. Based on this, it can be concluded that the object used in the two adjectives refers to a spatial area (about space and place). Thus, it can be said that the meaning of the *hiro* adjective which expresses the meaning of a large area with the meaning of the *luas* adjective which states the far apart between its sides can be equivalent well and was found in Japanese and Indonesian. This condition was known as the *icchi* phenomenon.

### 3.5. *Open to the public Vs. general community*

The meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which states open to the public will be equivalent with the adjective *luas* which states general. In the following, an example of the equivalent of these two adjectives will be presented in the form of a sentence.

- (5) Seidjiteki kaikyū wa jibun no kangae ni tojikomoru monodeari, yori *hiroi shakai* ni hiraku koto wanaishi. The political class was confined to one's thoughts and does not open to wider society. (Ninjal.ac.jp, 2002)
- (6) Pendidikan karakter juga menyasar masyarakat luas. Character education also targets the wider community. (Kompas.com, 2013)

In example (5) above, it can be seen that the adjective *hiroi* follows the word *shakai* (society). So the *hiroi* adjective here serves to explain the word *shakai* (society). The phrase *hiroi shakai* in a sentence (5) above when translated into Indonesian has the meaning of general community. The general community that was meant here was the community from various circles of society without any boundaries. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the adjective *hiroi* indicates a broad area in the abstract. Similar to the adjective *hiroi*, the broad adjective in the example sentence (6) above also serves to explain the word community. So the word *luas* here serves to explain that character education also targets all circles of society without any different boundaries. Based on this, it can be said that the meaning of the *hiroi* adjective which states the meaning was open to the public with the *luas* adjective which expresses the general community meaning can be equivalent well and was the same in Japanese and Indonesian. This condition was known as the *icchi* phenomenon

### 3.6. *Distribution was large Vs. evenly distributed*

The meaning of the *hiroi* adjective which states the distribution was large will be equivalent to the meaning of the *luas* adjective which states evenly. In the following, an example of the equivalent of these two adjectives will be presented.

- (7) Seido wa Itaria nado sekai no kuniguni de *hiroku* okonawa rete imasu. The system was widespread in countries around the world such as Italy. (Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2008)
- (8) Varian IHU tidak menyebar secara luas saat ini. The IHU variant was not widespread at this time. (Liputan6.com, 2020)

In example (7) above, the adjective *hiroi* serves to explain the word *seido* (system). So the adjective *hiroi* in the sentence means that the *seido* (system) was widely distributed and can even be reached by almost all countries in the world, including Italy. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the adjective *hiroi* indicates a broad area in the abstract. Similar to the adjective *hiroi*, the meaning of the *luas* adjective in a sentence (8) above also has the meaning of something that was widely spread and almost everyone can feel its impact. Based on this, it can be concluded that the meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which states the distribution was large with the meaning of the adjective *luas* which states evenly distributed can be equivalent and was equally found in Japanese and Indonesian. This condition was called the *icchi* phenomenon.

### 3.7. *Extensive knowledge Vs. many and varied (knowledge)*

The meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which states extensive knowledge will be equivalent to the *luas* adjective which expresses many and varied (knowledge). In the following, an example of the equivalent of these two adjectives will be presented.

- (9) Otona wa yori *hiroi* chishiki ga ari, yori sugureta ginō o mi ni tsukete ite. Adults have broader knowledge and better skills (Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2005)

- (10) Seseorang yang pendidikannya tinggi maka semakin luas pengetahuannya.  
A person whose education was higher, the wider his knowledge  
(Korpus Indonesia, 2020)

In sentence (9) above, the adjective *hiroi* serves to explain the word *chishiki* (knowledge). So the *hiroi* adjective here serves to explain the breadth of knowledge a person has. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the adjective *hiroi* indicates a broad area in the abstract. Similar to the *hiroi* adjective, the *luas* adjective in the example sentence (10) above also serves to explain a person's knowledge and views on something. Based on this, it can be concluded that the adjectives *hiroi* and *luas* adjective both have meanings that explain one's knowledge and thoughts. The meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which expresses broad knowledge and the meaning of the adjective *luas* which expresses many and varied (knowledge) were both found in Japanese and Indonesian. This proves that the two meanings can be equivalent. This condition was called *icchi* phenomenon.

### 3.8. *Able to see far Vs. can see freely*

The meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which states able to see far will be equivalent to the *luas* adjective which states that can see freely. In the following, we will present the equivalent of the two adjectives.

- (11) *Hiroi keshiki o minagara tte iu no ga, chotto akogaredesu ne.*  
It's a little longing to see the wide scenery.  
(News.yahoo.co.jp.com, 2022)
- (12) *Pemandangan luas menghampar begitu memeson.*  
The expansive view was so mesmerizing.  
(Korpus Indonesia, 2020)

In sentence (11) above, the adjective *hiroi* serves to describe *keshiki* (scenery). When translated into Indonesian the phrase *hiroi keshiki* has the meaning of a broad view. So the adjective *hiroi* here serves to explain the size of the object seen by the human sense of sight. Similar to the meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which states the meaning of the range objects captured by the human sense of sight, the meaning of the adjective *luas* which states can see freely also serves to explain the size of the object seen by the human senses, namely in the form of scenery. Based on this, it can be concluded that the object used in the two adjectives refers to a spatial area (about space and place). Thus, it can be said that the meanings of the two adjectives be equivalent. This condition was known as the *icchi* phenomenon.

### 3.9. *Many and varied Vs. large and many*

The meaning of the *hiroi* adjective which states many and varied will be equivalent to the *luas* adjective which states large and many. In the following, we will present the equivalent of the two adjectives.

- (13) *Zuhyō sakusei nado hijō ni habahiroi shigoto o konasu koto ga dekiru.*  
You can do a very wide range of tasks such as creating charts.  
(Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2005)
- (14) *Cara Mudah Membangun Jaringan Usaha yang Luas.*  
Easy ways to build a wide business network.  
(Kompas.com, 2019)

In the example sentence (13) above, the word *hiroi* serves to explain the word *shigoto* (work). When translated into Indonesian the phrase *haba hiroi shigoto* has the meaning of various jobs. So the word *hiroi* was here to explain the amount of work. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the adjective *hiroi* indicates a broad area in the abstract. Similar to the meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which states many and varied, the meaning of the adjective *luas* which states large and many also serves to explain the amount of work. Based on this, it can be concluded that the two adjectives be equivalent (*icchi*).

### 3.10. *Generous Vs. not petty*

The hiroi adjective which expresses the meaning of generous will be equivalent to the luas adjective which expresses the meaning of not being petty. In the following, we will present the equivalent of these two meanings.

- (15) Chisaina kodomo wa kokoro ga hiroi  
Small children have big hearts.  
(Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2002)
- (16) Seorang ibu memiliki hati yang luas dan kasih sepanjang jalan.  
A mother has a wide heart and loves all the way  
(Korpus Indonesia, 2020)

In the example data (15) above, the adjective hiroi serves to explain the word kokoro (heart). The lexical meaning of kokoro ga hiroi was a broad heart. While the meaning of the idiom was to have feelings of caring and sympathy for others. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the adjective hiroi indicates an abstractly broad area. Similar to the adjective hiroi, the meaning of the broad adjective in the example sentence (16) also serves to explain the heart. The hati yang luas phrase also has an idiomatic meaning. According to Badudu (1995:99), a hati yang luas has the meaning of being patient and steadfast. A person who has a broad heart has higher sympathy and was not easily angered by others. In Indonesian, luas also has a lapang meaning. So in Indonesian someone who has a patient, steadfast nature and has high sympathy for others can also be expressed with an open heart phrase. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the meaning of the adjective hiroi which indicates generous and the meaning of the adjective luas which means not petty were both found in Japanese and Indonesian. This proves that these two meanings can match well (icchi).

### 3.11. *Length and width of the field Vs hiroi*

The meaning of the luas adjective which states the length and width of the field will be equivalent to the hiroi adjective. Based on the meanings collected from the Sandeido Dictionary, Gendai Kyoushi Youhou Jiten, and research conducted by Hagiwara, there was no meaning of the adjective hiroi which expresses the meaning of the length and width of the field. However, based on data found in the field, found data showed the meaning of the length and width of the field. For example in the following sample data.

- (17) Luas lahan yang ditanami cabai itu lebih dari dua hektare lahan.  
The area of land planted with chili was more than two hectares of land  
(Pontianak post, 2022)
- (18) Ichi jūko-atari shikichi no hiro-sa wa `shi rei-tsubo' o sōtei shite irushi.  
Luas situs per unit hunian diasumsikan "40 tsubo"  
(Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2004)

In the example sentences (17) and (18) it was found the meaning of the length and width of a field was contained in the two sentences. The objects in the two adjectives also showed the spatial area (about space and place). Therefore, the two meanings of the adjective can be equivalent. This condition was called the icchi phenomenon, where the two meanings of the adjective were found in language one and language two.

### 3.12. *The Difference between hiroi and luas*

In this section, we will discuss the difference between hiroi and luas adjectives. The difference in meaning between the adjective hiroi and luas was in the meaning of famous, above-average quantity, and feeling of pride. For more details, the following will describe the difference between each of these meanings.

### 3.13. Famous

The meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which states famous cannot be equivalent to *luas* adjectives in Indonesian. This meaning was not found in the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *Thesaurus Dictionary*, or the data found in the field. The meaning of the *hiroi* adjective which states that it was famous was included in the idiomatic meaning. The following will be presented examples of sentences in which there was a well-known meaning

- (19) Kitto Kamira wa kao ga hiroi noda.  
Surely Camilla was very famous  
(Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp 2003)

In the example (15) above, the adjective *hiroi* serves to describe *kao* (face). The lexical meaning of *kao ga hiroi* was broad face. While idiomatically it means many acquaintances and recognized by many people. Face in Japanese was a symbol used to describe a person's reputation. Meanwhile, the word *hiroi* was used to describe the extent to which people know how many people know. So the word *kao ga hiroi* means explaining the extent to which a person was known by his reputation or expertise. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the adjective *hiroi* indicates a broad area in the abstract. This idiomatic meaning was not found in *luas* adjectives in Indonesian. This linguistic phenomenon in this well-known meaning was called *shinki*, which was a linguistic aspect in the second language that cannot be equivalent to the first language (Konayagi in Sutedi, 2011).

### 3.14. Quantity above average

The meaning of the *hiroi* adjective which states the quantity above average cannot be compared with the *luas* adjective. This meaning was not found in the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *Thesaurus Dictionary*, or in the data found in the field. The following was an example of a sentence in which the meaning of quantity was above the average.

- (20) Kimura-san wa hitai ga hiroi  
Kimura has a wide forehead  
(Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2002)
- (21) Hiroko wa hiroi kao ni hohoemi o ukabete ita.  
Hiroko had a smile on her wide face.  
(Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2000)

In the examples (18) and (19) above, the adjective *hiroi* serves to describe the size of a person's limbs that were larger than the size of other people's limbs. In this condition, if the adjective *hiroi* was translated into Indonesian, it was more accurately translated into *lebar*. In Indonesian itself, to express the size of a limb that was larger than the size, the *lebar* was usually used. Based on this, it can be concluded that the meaning of the adjective *hiroi* which states the quantity above the average with the *luas* adjective cannot be equivalent because this meaning was not contained in the *luas* adjective. This condition was called *shinki*, which was a linguistic aspect that was found in two languages but does not exist in the first language (Konayagi in Sutedi, 2011).

### 3.15. Feeling proud

The meaning of the *hiroi* adjective which expresses the meaning of feeling proud cannot be equivalent to *luas* adjectives. This meaning was not found in the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *Thesaurus Dictionary*, or the data found in the field. The following was an example of a sentence that contains the meaning of feeling proud.

- (22) Watashi wa dore dake katami ga hiroi  
How proud I am.  
(Shonagon.ninjal.ac.jp, 2003)

In the example above, it can be seen that in the phrase *katami ga hiroi* the adjective *hiro* serves to explain *katami*. The phrase *katami ga hiroi* lexically has a broad shoulder meaning. While idiomatically it means proud. Based on this, it can be concluded that the meaning of the *hiro* adjective which expresses feelings of pride with the *luas* adjective cannot be equivalent because this meaning was not contained in the *luas* adjective. This condition was called *shinki*, which was a linguistic aspect that was found in second languages but does not exist in the first language (Konayagi in Sutedi, 2011). From this explanation, it can be concluded that the adjective *hiro* indicates a broad area in the abstract.

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, the meanings of the adjectives *hiro* and *luas* can be equivalent, although there were some adjectives *hiro* that do not have the equivalent of *luas* adjectives in Indonesian. At the same time, this study also confirms the research conducted by Kumi (2019) which states that the *hiro* adjective was a polysemy adjective and can be used spatially and abstractly.

#### 4. Conclusion

The results of this study reveal that the adjectives *hiro* and *luas* have similarities and differences. The similarities between the *hiro* adjective and the *luas* adjective were found in the meaning of a large area, open to the public, wide reach, extensive knowledge, able to see far, many and varied, generous, and length and width of the field. The meaning of generous in Japanese and Indonesian both contained idiom meanings. In addition, based on the meanings collected from the Sandeido Dictionary, Gendai Kyoushi Youhou Jiten, and the research conducted by Hagiwara, there was no meaning of the *hiro* adjective that expresses the length and width of the field. However, this meaning was found in the data in the field. Meanwhile, the difference between *hiro* and *luas* adjectives in Indonesian was in the meaning of famous, quantity above average, and feeling proud. These three meanings were not found in Indonesian. After the two adjectives were contrasted, the phenomena of *icchi* and *shinki* were found.

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