

ABSTRACT

Particle case to and ni in Japanese sentences are discussed in terms of the type of syntactic with verbs and nouns and the accompanying terms of semantic meaning to see diversity as well as whether or not the particle case to be substituted with the particle case ni.

The data in the current study taken from a Japanese novel. Analyzed using agihmethods (distributional) with the subsequent methods and techniques is substitution. The result of verbs and nouns that accompany the particle case to and ni in Japanese sentences was varied. Types of verbs that accompanied among others; jidoushi and tadoushi, henkadoushi, dousadoushi, and joutaidoushi, and ishidoushi and muishidoushi. Type the accompanying nouns, among others; futsuumeishi, daimeishi, and koyuumeishi.

Types of cases (function) for particle case to the other; case comitative (共同格 / kyoudoukaku), the case pairs (相手格 / aitekaku), case translatif (変化格 / henkakaku), accusative case (対格 / taikaku), and case citations (引用格 / inyoukaku). While the types of cases that came particle case ni among others, the locative case (存在場所 / sonzaibasho), the case marker of time (時間格 / jikankaku), dative case (帰着格 / kichakukaku), ablative case (夺格 / dakkaku), alatif case (方向格 / hōkōkaku), case of goal (目的格 / mokutekikaku), accusative case (対格 / taikaku), dative case (与格 / yokaku), the case marker object in the passive voice, the case of the perpetrator acts on the causative sentence, and translatif case (変化格 / henkakaku).

The meaning of particle case to and ni in Japanese sentences, among others; particle case to produce sentences with meaning togetherness (共同の相手の意味 / kyoudou no aite no imi), meaning the result of the actions (動作や作用の結果の意味 / dōsayasayō no kekka no imi), meaning comparisons (比較対象の意味 / hikakutaisho no imi), meaning quotes (引用の意味 / inyou no imi), and the meaning of estimates or assumptions (仮定の意味 / katei no imi). While the particle case ni produces sentences with meaning locative, time and point of arrival (場所. 時. 帰着点の意味 / basho, toki, kichakuten no imi), meaning the purpose of the action (動作の目的の意味 / dousa no mokuteki no imi), meaning diathesis in the passive voice and causative, and the meaning of the results of the change.