

ANALYSIS ON OSAKA DIALECT'S VERBS AND NOUNS (STUDY OF STRUCTURE AND MEANING)

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the structure and meaning of the sentence of Osaka Dialect and the standard Japanese itself. Osaka dialect is the most widely recognized one of Japanese dialect. An understanding or application of the Osaka dialect can be considered important so that when tourists, or who want to work or study in Osaka can understand the different structures and meanings that exist in standard Japanese and Osaka dialect, so as to avoid misunderstanding or miscommunication that might happen. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis, which describes the structure and meaning on Osaka Dialect's sentence. The data that were used in this research was obtained from a Japanese movie named 8UPPERS.

Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that Osaka Dialect tends to shorten and obliterate the sound from the verb of standard Japanese. For example, the sound in standard Japanese's word *chigau* shortens into *chau* in Osaka Dialect, meaning "wrong", "different", and "isn't that right?". There were also changes on standard Japanese's sentence ending word such as *~nda* and *~nanda*, that turns into *~nen* and *~yamen*. Changes can also be seen on standard Japanese's past form of sentence ending word, *~tanda* or *~ta* to *~ten* in Osaka Dialect. The *~naide* form changes to *~n'toite* in Osaka Dialect. The sound in present form of sentence ending word such as *~teiru* also change to *~toru*. There were also differences between the *~n* and *~hen* form that equals to *~nai* form and the *n* form which came from *ru*. Change of sound can also be found on the *~shimatta* form, which turns into *~shimota* in Osaka Dialect.

Keywords: Osaka Dialect, Standard Japanese, Verb, Structure, Meaning

INTRODUCTION

Japan is an island country that consists of four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. The main province is located at the Honshu island which consists of five regions: Chubu, Chugoku, Kanto, Kinki, and Tohoku. Big cities such as Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Kyoto, Akita, Sendai, Fukushima, Niigata, and Hiroshima were part of the Honshu island. Even though Japan is an island country, there were only one language that were considered as

the common language for its people called *kyoutsuugo*. *Kyoutsuugo* or standard Japanese is the common language or unitary language that were used for communicating in a country (Iwata, 2012:48). Standard Japanese isn't the only language that were used by the Japanese themselves, there were also a lot of language variation for each region itself called dialect. Dialect is variety of language that were used in a group of people which is considered as common language (Iwata, 2012:57). This statement can also be supported by Fromkin (2013:10), which he said that dialect is a "variety of language". From the above, it can be defines that dialect is a variety of language is an identity of each region itself.

The only common language used by Japanese people maybe *kyoutsuugo*, but there were also many kind of dialect, one for each region. The dialects that were used in Japan can be divided into three regions: east region, west region, and Kyushu island. On the west region, one of the most used dialect is Kansai Dialect or *Kansai-ben*, also known as Kinki Dialect or *Kinki-ben*. Kansai Dialect is a Japanese dialect that were used in the Kansai or Kinki region such as Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, and Wakayama (Gaol, 2017:12). Even though it's called Kansai Dialect, the dialect that were used in each region has it's own characteristic and uniqueness.

For example, the word father, known as *otousan* in standard Japanese changes into *otoyan* in Mie Dialect. It also changes form to *otottsansan* in the Northern Shiga Dialect, changes into *otouhan* in Kyoto Dialect, changes into *oton* in Osaka and Hyogo Dialect, changes into *otottan* in Nara Dialect, and changes into *ottan* in Wakayama Dialect.

Placed in the third place after Tokyo and Kanagawa based on the number of population, Osaka, has it's own dialect that weren't just used on daily conversation but also being used on the *Manzai*. *Manzai* is a comedian art which comes from Kansai Region. It is quite similar to the stand-up comedy in the United States. It also makes Osaka Dialect gets a second place after *kyoutsuugo* for it's use on communication. The characteristic of Osaka Dialect is that it doesn't only have some typical vocabulary that differs from the standard Japanese, in Osaka Dialect there were also some changes on the end of sentence and phoneme, known as *onso* in Japanese. Phoneme is the smallest unit of a sound that can determines the meaning of a vocabulary (Iwata,

2012:193). According to Ogino (2007:146), dialect doesn't only has a unique or certain factor, but also the phoneme and the grammar that were parts of it's own language.

On Kansai Dialect, particularly Osaka Dialect, the change that can be seen on the end of verb and adjective can be divided to some sorts, such as the standard Japanese's sentence ending word *~nda* and *~nanda* changes into *~nen* and *~yanen*. Changes can also be seen on the standard Japanese's negative sentence ending word *~nai* that can changes into *~n* or *~hen* in Osaka Dialect. In Osaka Dialect, changes can also be seen on the phoneme, the *sa* line (*sa, shi, su, se, so*) of standard Japanese changes into *ha* line (*ha, hi, fu, he, ho*).

The focus in this research would be on Osaka Dialect, used in the Osaka city itself. The population in Osaka city itself can be said to be much more higher than in other cities in the Kansai region, not only that, even now Osaka is one of the most visited travel destination for many travelers. Beside travelers, of course there would be some peoples who wants to continue their study or to work in Osaka. Therefore, besides standard Japanese, the knowledge about the dialects that's being used in the country should also be learned or deepened, which being focused on the structure and the meaning of the sentence.

METHOD

The method used in this research is analysis descriptive by collecting the data from film, which would be classified according to it's form. After classifying the data, the data that were still in the form of Osaka Dialect would be changed into the standard Japanese form or *kyoutsuugo* and translated into english. The data then would be analyzed with the grounded theory methodology, according to Yusuf (2014:343), grounded theory methodology is a general methodology used to develop a new theory through the qualitative research that were done both systematically and fundamentally. In this paper, Osaka Dialect will be written with (a) and standard Japanese will be written with (b), and gloss will refer to standard Japanese.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. *Chau*

Chau is one of Osaka Dialect's verb, usually being used for arguing or denying over something. *Chau* itself is being shortens from the standard Japanese's verb *chigau* (Palter & Slotsve, 1995:24). *Chau* also have two meanings if it's changed into standard Japanese: *chigau* and *jyanai*. Below is the example use of *chau* in the data:

1.1 *Chau as chigau*

According to Palter & Slotsve (1995:24), *chau* is a verb that were shortens from the standard Japanese's verb *chigau*. *Chau as chigau* tends to be used as a verb. Below is the example of *chau as chigau* in the data:

1) a. え、ちやうやんか。ちゃんとした、こう料理だけ
を出す店があるわけやん。(Osaka Dialect)

b. え、違う じゃない か。

Eh wrong not (ask)

ちゃんとした、こう料理

seriously after seems cooking

だけ を 出す 店 が

only (prc) to take out shop (prc)

ある わけ じゃん。(Standard Japanese)

to exist reason (endg)

a. 今の店は皆メシ食いに来てるわけちやうやる。

b. 今の店は皆メシ

Now (prc) shop (prtl) everyone food

食いに来てるわけ

eat (prc) come doing reason

じゃない だろう。

not (endg)

(Eh, isn't that wrong? What I mean is a shop that only serves food. The peoples that come to our shop doesn't comes just to eat, right.)

In the example above, the speaker uses *chau* to deny the answer from the interlocutor. The *chau* verb used in the first sentence has a meaning as *chigau* because the speaker doesn't agree to the

answer that were being told by the interlocutor, that were about their current life and having the restaurant they have now is already good enough, the speaker uses *chau* to deny the statement that were said is wrong.

- 2) a 顔立ちがちやうもんなあなんかな。
b 顔立ちが違うもん なあ なんか な。
Face (pre)wrong because hey somehow (endg)
(His features are already different, right.)

In the example above, the speaker uses *chau* to state that the face of Eito is really different from the others, therefore it can't be compared. *Chau* can be expressed as *chigau* if there's particle in front of it. In the example above, *chau* appears after the *ga* particle that works as a verb predicate, meaning "different". It can be said that Eito's face is really different from the others and can't be compared to.

1.2 *Chau as jyanai*

Besides *chigau*, *chau* also has one more expression: *jyanai*, usually being used as a sentence ending particle (Palter & Slotsve, 1995:24). *Chau as jyanai* can also be divided into two function, the first one is to state "not" *hiteigo* and to be used as a interrogative sentence or to confirm a statement that is "isn't that right?" *fukagimonshi*. Below is the example of *chau as jyanai* in the data:

1.2.1 Uses of *chau* as "not"

- 3) a そうそうそう 哺乳瓶だ。あ、そちちやう
そちちやう。
b そうそう そう 哺乳瓶だ。あ、そち
So so so baby bottle ah that way
じゃない そち じゃない。
not that way not
(Oh right, a baby bottle. Ah, not that way,
not that way.)

In the example above, the sentence were said when the speaker and the intercolutor were shopping for some baby goods for Eito. The speaker uses *chau* two times to emphasize that the aisle the intercolutor were going is not the right one. The *chau* used in the example above can be

expressed as *jyanai* because there is the *socchi* verb in front of the *chau*. The *chau* that can be expressed as *jyanai*, meaning “not” often appears after a noun, such as *socchi* in the example above. The noun *socchi* in the example above has a negative meaning, because there’s *jyanai* after it, which means that the aisle the intercolutor were going is not the right one.

4) a (前略) おらんしい、腹立つ、あほーなんや...

は あ、お前ちやうねん。

b いないしい、腹立つ、あほー なんだ...

To not exist irritating stupid what

はあ、お前 じゃない んだ。

haa you not (endg)

(He’s not here, it’s annoying, what the hell...

Haa, you’re not him.)

In the example above, the speaker uses *chau* to state that the one he were searching for is not the subordinate of Sawamura, but Sawamura himself. The *chau* in the example above is being used as *hiteigo* which expresses *jyanai*, because there’s noun *omae* in front of it, which is being directed at the subordinate of Sawamura.

1.2.2 Uses of *chau* as “isn’t that right?”

5) a ん、じゃ借金でもせえ作ったらええんちやう？

b ん、じゃ... 借金 でも して、

Hm then loan but to do

作ったら いいん じゃない？

to make if good not

(Hmm, then... how about you take out a loan

and open the place?)

In the example above, the speaker uses *chau* that were placed at the ending of the sentence, used for confirming whether the thing he said is correct or not according to the intercolutor. Because the intercolutor really wants to build his own shop, the speaker uses *shakkin demo shite* (to take out loan) to the intercolutor. It is being supported by *jyanai* that appears at the end of the sentence, that the speaker itself is feeling confident with the advice he gives to the intercolutor.

2. Sentence ending particle *~nen*

In Osaka Dialect, there's a sentence ending particle known as *~nen*. It's known as *~nda* in the standard Japanese. According to Palter & Slotsve (1995:36), *~nen* is a sentence ending particle used for receiving or getting a response from the interlocutor, *~nen* is also being used for ending a sentence in a polite way. The particle *~nen* tends to be used together with verb and adjective (Gaol, 2017:5).

Uses of *~nen* in the standard Japanese which changes into *~nda* tends to be followed by the sentence ending particle *~yo*. According to Iori (2000:166), sentence ending particle *~yo* have several functions: to convey something that is unknown by the listener, and to give a command or to make a request. The particle *~yo* can also be used to deny or argue over something that is not correct (Masuoka, 1995:95). Below is the example of *~nen* used in the data:

6) a いや、まちごーたってどうすんねんなこれ？

b いや、間違えてしまった って どう
No wrong accidentally said how

する んだ よ これ？
to do (endg) (endg) this

(No, even if it's a mistake. What are we supposed to do then?)

In the example above, the speakers uses *~nen*, known as *~nda* in the standard Japanese to asks for answer from the others as to what they are supposed to do now. The particle *~nen* in the example above is being used together with the verb *suru* from the *dousunnen*, known as *dousurundayo* in the standard Japanese. The particle *~yo* in the example above is used to emphasize the problem, that even if the mom of Eito has made a mistake into believing that they were a handyman, what are they supposed to do with Eito.

7) a 何回も言うてるやろ。母親おったええんって。

b 何回 も言っている だろう。母親
What a time too to say doing seems mother
と いた方 が いい んだ って...
and existedway (prc) good (endg) said
(I already said it many times, right. It's best for him
to be with his mother.)

In the example above, the speaker uses *~nen* to emphasize that it's best for Eito to be with his own mother rather than them. Different from the no.7 example, the particle *~nen* used in the example above is not attached to verb, but to an adjective *ii* resulting in no particle *~yo* but *~tte* at the end of the sentence. The speaker uses *~tte* because they themselves should have known that the best is for Eito to stay with his own mother, because they themselves knew the pain of having no parents since their childhood.

3. Sentence ending particle *~yanen*

Besides *~nen*, there's one more sentence ending particle in the Osaka Dialect known as *~yanen*. Even though there's a *~nen* in the *~yanen*, the uses of both particle is different. The particle *~yanen* often appears at the end of a verb, -na adjective, and question word. Below is the example of *~yanen* used in the data:

- 8) a なんでやねん、あとちよっとやんけ。
が**ん**ばれえ。
- b なんで なんだ よ、あとちよっと
Why what (endg) after a little
じゃないか。が**ん**ばれえ。
not (endg) do your best
(Why should I help? There's only a few left.
Do your best.)

In the example above, the speaker uses *nandeyanen* which is a combination of the question word *nande* and the sentence ending particle *nanda* resulting in *nandenanda* used for denying a statement that were said by the interlocutor. The speaker denies about why should he help the interlocutor, because there's an agreement between them that the one who loses the rock-paper-scissors game is the one who should finish all the work. The uses of *~yanen* in the example above can be changed into *nandayo* in the standard Japanese which consists of two sentence ending particle: *nanda* and *~yo*, that expresses the speaker is denying the statement from the interlocutor to help him with the work.

- 9) a そうやねん。ぜーったい男前な(る)んでこいつ。
b そう なんだ よ。ぜーったい男前 に
So what certainly handsome (prc)
なる よ こいつ。

to be (prc) this person
(That's right. He'll definitely grow up
to be a handsome man.)

In the example above, the speaker uses *~yanen* in the dialog to shows that he agrees to the statement said by the interlocutor. The uses of *~yanen* in the example above differs from the previous example, in this example *~yanen* is being used for agreeing a statement, it is also being supported by the word *sou* in front of it, meaning “yes”. If the *~yanen* particle in the sentence above is changed into the standard Japanese form, it will changes into *~nanda* followed by particle *~yo*, used for conveying something that the interlocutor never or just realized about.

4. Negative (*~hen*)form

According to Palter & Slotsve (1995:33), the *~hen* form of Osaka Dialect is equal to the negative verb *~nai* form of standard Japanese. The *~hen* form is usually being used together with the group 1 (*yomu, iku, kaku*) and group 2 verb (*taberu, kangaeru, dekiru*). If the *~hen* form is being used together with the group 2 verb (-*e* base), it will turns into a potential negative verb, indicating “cannot do”. The *~hen* form can also be used together with the passive form *~rare* (*nerarenai* to *nerarehen*). Below is the example of *~hen* used in the data:

- 10) a まだ終わってへんのか？
b まだ終わっていないのか？
Not yet to finish not doing (prc))
(You haven't finished it yet?)

In the example above, the speaker uses the verb *owatteinai* which is a group 2 verb, that were changed into the *~hen* form. In Osaka Dialect, the alphabet “i” in the verb *owatteinai* is obliterated, resulting in *owattenai*. The *~nai* form in the verb is also changed to the *~hen* form in Osaka Dialect, resulting in *owattehen* which means that the work the interlocutor were doing until now still hasn't finished yet.

- 11) a 人間って...変われへんのかな？
b 人間って... 変われないのかな？
Human said strange (passive)not (prc) wonder
(I wonder if people..... can change?)

In the example above, the speaker uses the *~hen* form to changes the potential verb *kawareru* to the negative form *kawarenai*, meaning “cannot change”. In the dialog above, the speaker can

actually uses the positive form, that is *kawareru*, or the questioning form *kawareru no kana?*. Instead he uses the *~hen* form, known as *~nai* form in the standard Japanese that makes the verb into a negative form, which supports the way that he isn't sure or negatively thinking that a human can't change.

5. *~n* form

The *~n* form is almost the same as the *~hen* form, both is a negative form known as *~nai* in the standard Japanese (Gaol, 2017:6). Different from the use of *~hen* form, the *~n* form tends to be used together with adjective and group 1 verb, *~n* form can't be used together with the passive form such as *~rare* like how it does with the *~hen* form. Below is the example of *~n* form used in the data:

- 12) a もう何言うてるかわからんわもう...
b もう何言っているかわからないわもう...
Enough what say (prc) know not (prc) enough
(I don't even get what you're saying anymore...)

In the example above, the dialog is said in the scene where the interlocutor is complaining non-stop towards the speaker, which makes the speaker is fed up about it and said something like in the example above. The *~n* form in the example above is being used together with the verb *wakaru*, which is being turned into the negative form *wakaranai*, meaning "don't know". In the example above, it can be seen that the negative form of group 1 verb *wakaranai* changes into *wakaran* in Osaka Dialect. It can be also seen in the example above that the speaker expresses himself that he doesn't even get what the interlocutor is saying anymore and doesn't want to hear him complaining more than he already did, the speaker uses *nani yuuteru ka wakaran*, meaning "I don't even know what you're saying". The speaker also uses the *mou*, meaning "done" or "enough" to emphasize that he really doesn't want to hear the interlocutor complaining anymore.

- 13) a なあほんまにええんか?店にもならん仕事やぞ。
b なあ、本当にいいのか?店にも
Hey really (prc)good (prc) shop (prc) too
ならない仕事 だぞ。
cannot work (endg)
(Hey, is it really okay? It's a job we won't see
a single penny for.)

In the example above, the *~n* form used by the speaker is attached to the negative form of *naru* which changes into *naranai*, meaning “cannot”. The speaker wants to make sure on whether they really wants to do the job they’re going to do later despite not receiving a single penny for doing it. To make sure of the decision they’ve chosen to do, the speaker uses *mise nimo naranai* meaning “won’t see a single penny”, which means that they really won’t get a single penny even if they do the job.

6. *~n'toite* form

The *~n'toite* form in Osaka Dialect is equal to the *~naide* or *~naidekudasai* form in standard Japanese, which is being used to forbid something in a polite way. The *~n'toite* form tends to be used with the group 1 verb. Below is the example of *~n'toite* form used in the data:

14) a 俺に振らんといて。

b 俺 に 振ら ないで。

I (prc) shake do not

(Leave me out of this.)

In the example above, the speaker uses the *~n'toite* which expresses to ask for something, the speaker said *furantoite* known as *furanaide* in the standard Japanese to the interlocutor 1, so that he won’t be dragged into the conversation between the interlocutor 1 and interlocutor 2. The *kudasai* isn’t used in the example above because the relationship between the members of the 8UPPERS is close, whereas if the *kudasai* is being used in the conversation, it would have the polite or formal impression.

15) a ちょちょちょ、タバコ吸わんといて、エイトの 周りで。

b ちょちょちょ、タバコ吸わないで、エイト

Wait wait wait cigarette smoke not (name)

の 周りで。

(prc) around (prc)

(Hey, hey, hey, don't smoke the cigarette around Eito.)

In the example above, the speaker uses the *~n'toite* form to asks the interlocutor to not smoke a cigarette around Eito, because the smoke is not good for health. Same with Example 15, the example above doesn’t uses *kudasai* because the relationship between all the members is close, whereas if *kudasai* were used in the conversation it would make the conversation in a formal way.

7. *~ten* for

According to Palter & Slotsve (1995:107), the *~ten* form is formed with adding the *~n* form in the back of the *~te* form. The *~ten* form equals to the *~tanda* form of standard Japanese, *~ten* form is usually being used to emphasizes something in sentence. Below is the example of *~ten* form used in the data:

16. a 何しててんお前?
b 何してた お前?
What doing you
(What were you doing?)

In the example above, the speaker uses *~ten* form which expresses *~ta* in the standard Japanese to asks the interlocutor what was he doing the entire time, that makes his whole body hurts. The word *shiteten* in the example above is combined from the verb *shite* and the *~ten* form, known as *shiteta* in the standard Japanese. In the example above, the alphabet “i” in the *shiteita* is obliterated in Osaka Dialect, which make it turns into *shiteta*. The uses of *~ten* in the example above has a meaning towards *~ta* instead of *~tanda*, because the sentence above is not a interrogative sentence but a statement.

17. a いや、だって言われてんもん。
b いや、だって言 われたんだもん。
No after all say (past-passive) because
(No, (you’re) the one being told to to it.)

In the example above, the speaker uses the *~ten* form to emphasizes a statement. The word *iwareten* in the sentence above is combined from the verb *iu*, which changed into the passive form *iware* and the *~ten* form, known as *iwaretanda* in the standard Japanese. The *~ten* form used in the example above has a meaning of *~tanda*, which being used to emphasize his statement on why should he be the one to open the box, while the one being told to open the box is the interlocutor. It is also being supported by the use of *mon* in the end of the sentence, which is being used for affirmation of cause and effect.

8. *~nnen* form

In Osaka Dialect, the vocal or the alphabet in some words are often obliterated, *n* form is one of the example which is being obliterated from the *ru* form in the standard Japanese. The *n* form

which is the obliterated form of the *ru* or *iru* form is often being used together with the *~nen* form of Osaka Dialect, which turns into *~nnen* if it's being combined together, known as *~rundayo* in the standard Japanese. Below is the example of *n* form used in the data:

18) a ほんまに味わかんねんな。よー飲んでるなあ。

b 本当に味わかるんだよな。

Really (prc) taste understand(endg)

よく飲んでるなあ。

nicely drink (endg)

((He) can really taste the difference, can't he?

He's drinking it nicely, right.)

In the example above, the speaker uses the *n* form which is the obliterated form of *ru* in the standard Japanese verb *wakaru* that is being combined with Osaka Dialect's *~nen*, which turns into *wakannen* or known as the *wakarundayo* in the standard Japanese, meaning "get it". The statement said by the speaker, that Eito really knows that the milk tastes good is also being supported by the *na* word in the ending of the sentence, meaning "right". The *n* form in the example above is being used by the speaker to agree to something or a statement, that even if Eito is still a baby, he also know that the milk made by the intercolutor tastes really good.

19) a 3つのミルクが入ってんねん。

b 3つの ミルクが 入っているんだよ。

Three (prc) milk (prc) enter (endg)

(You know) It's made out of three different kinds of milk.)

In the example above, the *n* form is being used in the *haittennen* word, which is a combination of the standard Japanese verb *haitteiru* and the *~nen* form of Osaka Dialect. The word *haittennen* is known as *haitteirundayo* in standard Japanese. The changes on *iru* form of standard Japanese is caused by obliterating the "i" vocal in Osaka Dialect, which makes it turns into *haitteru*, and if the *ru* form from it is being changed into the Osaka Dialect, it turns into *haitten*. The *n* form used in the example above is being used to tell an information that was not known previously by the listener, that the milk made by the speaker consists of three different kinds of milk.

9. *~toru* / *~doru* form

The *~toru* / *~doru* form is equal to the *~teiru* / *~deiru* form of standard Japanese. It also works for the past form such as *~teita*, which changes into *~totta* in the Osaka Dialect. In Osaka Dialect, the alphabet “i” in the *~teiru* / *~teita* form is often obliterated, the vocal “e” in the *~teiru* / *~teita* form is also changed to the vocal “o”. Below is the example of the *~toru* / *~doru* form used in the data:

- 20) a (前略) お前いつとったけどなあ、やりたい
こともないやつにはなあ、俺らみたいな気持ち
わからへんねんて。
b お前 にいっていたけどなあ、俺らみたいな
You (prc) say did but (endg) we sort of
気持ち わからないんだって。
feeling don't know (end) said
(Well, for your information. People who don't
have an aim in life, would not understand the
feelings of people like us.)

In the example above, different from the *~shiteiru* form that changes into *~shitoru*, the uses of the *~toru* / *~doru* form in the example above came from the standard Japanese's *~shiteita* form, which changes into *~shitotta*, which is there is a small *tsu* between the *to* and *ta*. The *~toru* / *~doru* in the example above is being used to emphasize the statement being said by the speaker, the interlocutor uses it to remind the speaker that someone who doesn't has an aim in life, won't ever get the feeling of someone who wants to build his own restaurant like the speaker did.

- 21) a 俺も探しとるから。ずーつと探しとるわあ。
b 俺も探しているから。ずーつと探しているわあ。
I also search because always search
(I'm looking for him too. I keep on looking for him.)

In the example above, the *~toru* / *~doru* form used by the speaker can be seen on Osaka Dialect's verb *~shitoru*, usually known as *~shiteiru* in standard Japanese. The *~toru* / *~doru* form in the first sentence above is being used to explain a statement, that the speaker is looking for Sawamura that can't be found anywhere. The *~toru* / *~doru* form in the second sentence is being used to emphasize the statement in the first sentence, that the speaker is already looking for the Sawamura's whereabouts but still can't be found until now.

10. ~*shimota* form

The ~*shimota* form of Osaka Dialect is known as ~*shimatta* form in the standard Japanese, which have some uses according to the context. If the ~*shimota* form is being used as a verb, the alphabet “a” at the end of ~*shimota* is often lengthened to *shimota~* to indicate one’s own mistakes. Other than that, the ~*shimota* form can also be used together with ~*te* form, which if combined will change into ~*teshimota*, usually being used to indicate an action that is completely finished or going to be finished (*shigoto wo zenbu yatteshimatta*) (Palter & Slotsve, 1995:36). Below is the example of ~*shimota* form used in the data:

22) a (前略)どっかの便利屋とまちごーたんちやう？

どこ	か	の	便利屋	と	間違えて	しまったん	じゃない？
Where	(prc)	(prc)	handyman	and	mistaken	oh,no	is not

(Did she mistake (us) for some handymen or something?)

In the example above, the ~*shimota* form is being combined with the verb *machigaeru*, which turns into *machigo-ta* or usually known as *machigaeteshimatta* in the standard Japanese. The uses of ~*shimota* form in the example above is to state something that were done accidentally and that it was an unfortunate thing, which is the verb *machigaeru* itself already has a negative meaning that is “mistake”.

23) a いや、まちごーたってどうすんねんなこれ？

b いや、間違えてしまったってどう

No mistaken said how

するんだよこれ？

to do this

(A mistake? What should we do then?)

In the example above, the ~*shimota* form used by the speaker is also being combined with the standard Japanese’s verb *machigaeru*, which turns into *machigo-ta*, meaning “accidentally mistaken”. Different from Example 23, the ~*shimota* form in the example above is being used by the speaker to emphasizes the mistake made by Eito’s mother, that is accidentally mistaking 8UPPERS as a handymen. The speaker emphasizes that even if Eito’s mom accidentally makes a mistake, what should they do with Eito now.

CONCLUSION

Osaka Dialect often shortens some vocal and obliterates some vocal in the verb, such as standard Japanese's verb *chigau* which vocal is shortens into *chau*. In Osaka Dialect, *chau* has three kind of expressions, that is as a verb *chigau* and sentence ending particle *jyanai* used as *hiteigo* and *fukagimonshi*.

Besides vocal shortening on verb, Osaka Dialect also has a unique changes on sentence ending particle such as *~nda* and *~nanda*, which is being used to emphasizes a sentence. The *~nda* form of standard Japanese changes into *~nen* in Osaka Dialect, and the *~nanda* form changes into *~yanen* in Osaka Dialect.

There were also changes on negative form of standard Japanese's verb *~nai*, which changes into *~hen* or *~n* in accordance with the word in front of it in Osaka Dialect. The *~hen* form usually being used together with group 1 and group 2 verb, the *~hen* form is also being used together with the passive form *~rare*. Whilst, the *~n* form is usually being used together with adjective and group 1 verb.

Besides the negative form verb *~hen* and *~n*, there is also a prohibiting form of verb in Osaka Dialect, known as *~n'toite* that equals to the *~naide* form in the standard Japanese. This form is usually being used together with the group 1 verb. Furthermore, there is also *~ten* form in Osaka Dialect, which is a changed form of *~tanda* which use is to emphasizes something, or *~ta* which is a past form of standard Japanese. The *~tanda* form often appears on a statement sentence, while *~ta* form often appears on interrogative sentence.

Furthermore, there was also an obliteration in Osaka Dialect, that is the verb ending in *ru* or *iru*, the *ru* in them is often obliterated to *~n*. The *ru* form can be obliterated directly, while the *iru* form can't be obliterated directly, the "i" vocal in the *iru* form should be obliterated first, which then would be changed into *n*.

In Osaka Dialect there were also changes on the present form of verb, that is the *~teiru* / *~deiru* form which go through an obliteration and changes on vocal. The "i" vocal on the *~teiru* / *~deiru* form is obliterated, which makes the form change into *~teru* / *~deru*. Furthermore, the "e" vocal in the *~teru* / *~deru* form is also being changes into "o", which makes it turns into *~toru* / *~doru*.

Changes and obliteration of vocal can also be found on the standard Japanese's verb *~shimatta*, the "a" vocal in the alphabet *ma* is being changed into "o" and the small *tsu* in the word is obliterated, which makes it turns into *~shimota*.

The verb of standard Japanese often go through a vocal shortening, vocal changing, and vocal obliteration if being changes into Osaka Dialect. Each form of the verb also has it's own criteria, such as often being used together with group 1 and group 2 verb, or can only be used with an adjective, etc. The explanation above can be concluded in the table attached.

No.	Osaka Dialect	Standard Japanese	Characteristic / Structure	Meaning
1.	chau	a. chigau b. jyanai c. jyanai?	a. Verb b. NegativeForm (<i>Hiteigo</i>) c. Additional question (<i>Fukagimonshi</i>)	a. Wrong b. Is not c. Isn't that right? / Isn't it? (to make sure)
2.	a. ~nen b. ~yanen	a. ~nda (yo) b. ~nanda (yo)	a. Sentence ending particle (often being used together with verb and adjective). b. Sentence ending particle (often being used together with noun, adjective -na, and question word)	a. Emphasize b. Emphasize
3.	a. ~hen b. ~n	a. ~nai b. ~nai	a. Often being used together with group 1 and 2 verb, also passive form <i>~rare</i> b. Often being used together with group 1 verb and adjective.	a. Negative b. Negative

4.	~ntoite	~naide (kudasai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to prohibits something. Often being used together with group 1 verb. 	Do not
5.	~ten	a. ~tanda b. ~ta	a. Often appears at the end of the sentence. b. Can appears in the middle of sentence.	a. Emphasize (past form) b. Past form
6.	~n	a. ru b. iru	a. The alphabet <i>ru</i> of standard Japanese which is being obliterated to <i>n</i> in Osaka Dialect. b. The “i” vocal is obliterated first, which then the <i>ru</i> in the word is obliterated into <i>n</i> (ん).	To occur; to do
7.	~toru / ~doru	~teiru / ~deiru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “i” vocal in <i>~teiru</i> is obliterated. The “e” vocal changed into “o”. 	Doing; ongoing activity
8.	~teshimota	~teshimatta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be used together with verb (<i>machigaeru</i> etc.) 	Accidentally; finished/done

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