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“Menggali Kekayaan Bahasa Nusantara”



Universitas Udayana
Denpasar, 24-27 Agustus 2016

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KONGRES INTERNASIONAL MASYARAKAT LINGUISTIK INDONESIA

“Menggali Kekayaan Bahasa Nusantara”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Buku Kumpulan Makalah ini memuat makalah-makalah ringkas yang disajikan pada Kongres Internasional Masyarakat Linguistik (KIMLI) 2016 yang diselenggarakan di Universitas Udayana Bali pada 24-27 Agustus 2016. Kongres ini merupakan kegiatan Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia (MLI) yang diadakan setiap dua tahun, dan pada tahun 2016 ini terselenggara berkat kerja sama dengan dukungan Universitas Udayana.

Tema yang diangkat pada KIMLI 2016 adalah “Menggali Kekayaan Bahasa Nusantara.” Sesuai dengan temanya, makalah-makalah yang tersaji dalam buku ini membahas berbagai ihwal tentang bahasa-bahasa Nusantara, baik kajian mengenai ragam bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Melayu, dan bahasa-bahasa daerah. Topik kajian juga sangat bervariasi, baik linguistik murni maupun berbagai kajian mengenai linguistik terapan. Penyaji makalah tidak hanya mereka yang berasal dari berbagai penjuru wilayah Indonesia, tetapi juga dari mancanegara seperti Polandia, Amerika Serikat, Australia, Jepang, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, dan Italia.

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Selamat mengikuti KIMLI 2016. Semoga Kongres ini membawa manfaat bagi kita semua.

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EXPLORING THE SEMANTICS OF NEAR-SYNONYMS VIA METAPHORICAL PROFILES: A QUANTITATIVE, CORPUS BASED STUDY OF INDONESIAN WORDS FOR *HAPPINESS*

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores variation in metaphorical usages of three near-synonyms of *HAPPINESS* in Indonesian: *kesenangan*, *kegembiraan*, and *kebahagiaan*. The analysis is based on 200 random usage tokens of each synonym from the Indonesian corpora of the *Leipzig Corpora Collection*. The co-occurrence frequency of the metaphors and the synonyms are analysed with *Correspondence Analysis*. The results show that particular metaphors display a distinct preference for particular synonyms, suggesting the metaphorical profiles of each synonym.

Keywords: near-synonyms, Indonesian, *HAPPINESS*, metaphorical profiles, quantitative corpus linguistics, correspondence analysis

INTRODUCTION

Conceptual Metaphor Theory: An overview

Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) falls within the broader linguistic subfield of Cognitive Linguistics. In this framework, metaphor is primarily conceived as a conceptual phenomenon, rather than a purely rhetorical device. Metaphor is defined as understanding one kind of thing, usually a more abstract thing, in terms of another, more concrete thing. In that case, metaphor permeates humans' everyday reasoning, imagination, experience, as well as language. Metaphorical language may indirectly reveal how we reason about particular abstract concepts, such as emotions. Consider several metaphorical expressions below concerning *HAPPINESS* in Indonesian:

- (1) ... ia selalu **mencari** *kesenangan* di luar dengan berjudi^{*}
... 3SG always search.for *HAPPINESS* LOC outside with gamble
'... (s/h)e always **searches for** *HAPPINESS* outside by way of gambling'
- (2) ... antara **mengejar** *kebahagiaan* hidup di dunia dan[†]
... between chase *HAPPINESS* life LOC world and
'... between **chasing** *life* *HAPPINESS* in the world and'
- (3) ... berbagai bentuk *kesenangan* lainnya menjadi **buruan** manusia[‡]
... various form *HAPPINESS* the.other become hunt human
'... various other forms of *HAPPINESS* become humans' **hunt**'
- (4) ... bisa mengantarkan=ku **menggapai** *kebahagiaan* dunia dan akhirat.[§]
... can take=1SG reach.out *HAPPINESS* world and the.hereafter
'... can take me to **reach out/get hold of** the worldly and the hereafter *HAPPINESS*.'
- (5) Mereka bertekad **meraup** kesempurnaan dan *kegembiraan*^{**}
3PL be.determined scoop.up perfection and *HAPPINESS*
'They are determined to **scoop up** perfection and *HAPPINESS*'

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980, p. 4), the metaphorical expressions in (1) – (5) reflect systematic patterns of metaphorical thought, i.e. *conceptual metaphor*. One fundamental feature of conceptual metaphor is that elements of the more concrete concept, viz. *source domain*, are mapped onto elements of the more abstract concept, viz. *target domain*. Thus, we can reason about the target domain *in terms of* the source domain. This mechanism represents a *metaphorical mapping*. The examples above show the use of lexical items (**boldfaced**) evoking more vivid actions, e.g. *searching*, *chasing*, *scooping up*, to describe particular aspects of a less tangible concept such as *HAPPINESS*. Based on these examples, it could be argued that *HAPPINESS* is viewed as a kind of *PURPOSE*, which is metaphorically described as a *DESIRED*

* The topic of this paper is part of my PhD research, which is fully funded by Monash University through *Monash International Postgraduate Research Scholarship* (MIPRS) and *Monash Graduate Scholarship* (MGS). I thank my supervisors, Alice Gaby, Howard Manns, and Simon Musgrave, as well as my panel members, Réka Benczes and Anna Margetts, for their support and feedback to this research. All the remaining errors and inconsistencies are mine. Finally, I extend my gratitude to the English Department of Udayana University, Bali, for the conference-fee stipend towards attending KIMLI 2016, and for allowing me to pursue my research abroad.

* Sentence no. 528019 in the corpus file "ind_newscrawl_2011_1M-sentences.txt"

† Sentence no. 134569 in the corpus file "ind_news_2012_300K-sentences.txt"

‡ Sentence no. 212009 in the corpus file "ind_web_2012_1M-sentences.txt"

§ Sentence no. 631721 in the corpus file "ind_web_2012_1M-sentences.txt"

** Sentence no. 229685 in the corpus file "ind_news_2011_300K-sentences.txt"

OBJECT. This metaphorical, DESIRED OBJECT can be attained through some sort of QUEST. The examples in (1) – (5) evoke the QUEST metaphor, with two specific metaphorical mappings (cf. Stefanowitsch, 2004, p. 143): TRYING TO ATTAIN HAPPINESS IS SEARCHING FOR THE DESIRED OBJECT (as in (1) – (3)), and BEING HAPPY IS ACQUIRING THE DESIRED OBJECT ((4) – (5)) (cf. Lakoff & Johnson, 1999, p. 196).

AIMS

Research on emotion metaphors from the CMT perspective (Kövecses, 2000) predominantly analyses a particular emotion as a generic concept (e.g. HAPPINESS), despite the fact that this generic concept may be expressed by formally different, yet semantically similar, words (e.g. *kesenangan*, *kegembiraan*, *kebahagiaan* for HAPPINESS as in (1) - (5) above). Recent developments in CMT studies of emotions have highlighted the need for analysing metaphorical usages of subordinate-level emotions (e.g. *rage*, *anger*, *fury*) within one basic-level emotion category (ANGER) (cf. Stefanowitsch, 2004, 2006). The present inquiry into a metaphor-synonyms interface in the domain of emotion aims to fill a gap in the current literature on emotion metaphors in Indonesian by investigating the metaphor-synonyms interaction in three most frequent HAPPINESS words in the Indonesian corpora of the *Leipzig Corpora Collection** (see also Primahadi-Wijaya-Rajeg, 2014 for the first study).

This paper addresses two issues: one is theoretical, and the other is methodological. The theoretical issue includes exploring (i) the extent to which the three HAPPINESS synonyms vary in their metaphorical usages in terms of the source-domain themes, and (ii) whether there are metaphorical source domains showing relatively distinct preferences towards the synonyms, suggesting the synonyms' metaphorical profiles. Methodologically, this paper intends to demonstrate how advances in corpus-based methods in semantics can help operationalise the aforementioned theoretical questions.

METHODOLOGY

This paper brings together two corpus-based methods to address the theoretical issues raised in the previous section. The first one is *metaphorical pattern analysis* (MPA) (Stefanowitsch, 2004, 2006). MPA begins with a set of lexical items (i.e. *kebahagiaan*, *kegembiraan*, *kesenangan*) referring to a broader target domain (i.e. HAPPINESS). A usage sample of these items is then retrieved from corpora. The next step is identifying the metaphorical pattern in which the items are embedded. *Metaphorical pattern* is defined as “a multi-word expression from a given source domain (SD) into which one or more specific lexical items from a given target domain (TD) have been inserted” (Stefanowitsch, 2006, p. 66). For instance, the HAPPINESS nouns may occur as complements in an argument-structure construction with the verbal head evokes the metaphorical source domain (as in the examples above, but (3)), or as a modifying noun in an N-N compound whereby the head noun evokes the source-domain item (e.g. *luapan kegembiraan* ‘overflow of happiness’) (cf. Sullivan, 2013). The metaphorical patterns of the target-domain lexical items are then grouped into semantically coherent themes representing metaphorical source domains (Stefanowitsch, 2006, p. 64). The list of the source domains are culled from previous studies on emotion metaphors (e.g. Kövecses, 2000; Stefanowitsch, 2004, 2006), in addition to adopting Soriano's (2005, p. 91) operationalisation using questions: “what exactly each expression ‘was literally about’”. The answer to this question will be based on the Indonesian reference dictionary[†].

The second methodological strand is a corpus-based approach to semantics. In this approach, the meaning of a linguistic unit, such as words, is operationalised as *co-occurrence linguistic contexts* in which a given word occurs frequently (Stefanowitsch, 2010, pp. 368–370). The co-occurrence linguistic contexts of the given word may be lexical-collocational, morpho-syntactic, as well as semantic contexts. In this paper, metaphorical collocation patterns with which the synonyms co-occur become the contexts via which the synonyms' metaphorical semantic profiles are determined. Metaphorical profiles of a synonym are measured in terms of the co-occurrence frequency of each synonym with the metaphorical source-domain concepts that are evoked by the metaphorical collocation patterns (cf. Kuznetsova, 2015).

Detecting patterns of association between the synonyms and the metaphorical source domains by eyeballing the co-occurrence frequency is a daunting task. One exploratory statistical technique that suits this purpose is *Correspondence Analysis* (CA) (Glynn, 2014). CA focuses on identifying the co-occurrence of different usage features, providing a semantic map of overall patterning in the data. The semantic map is typically represented as a two-dimensional scatterplot (see Figure 1 below), which captures the relative association between different features of usage variables in terms of relative distance.

* <http://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/>

† <http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/kbbi/>

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

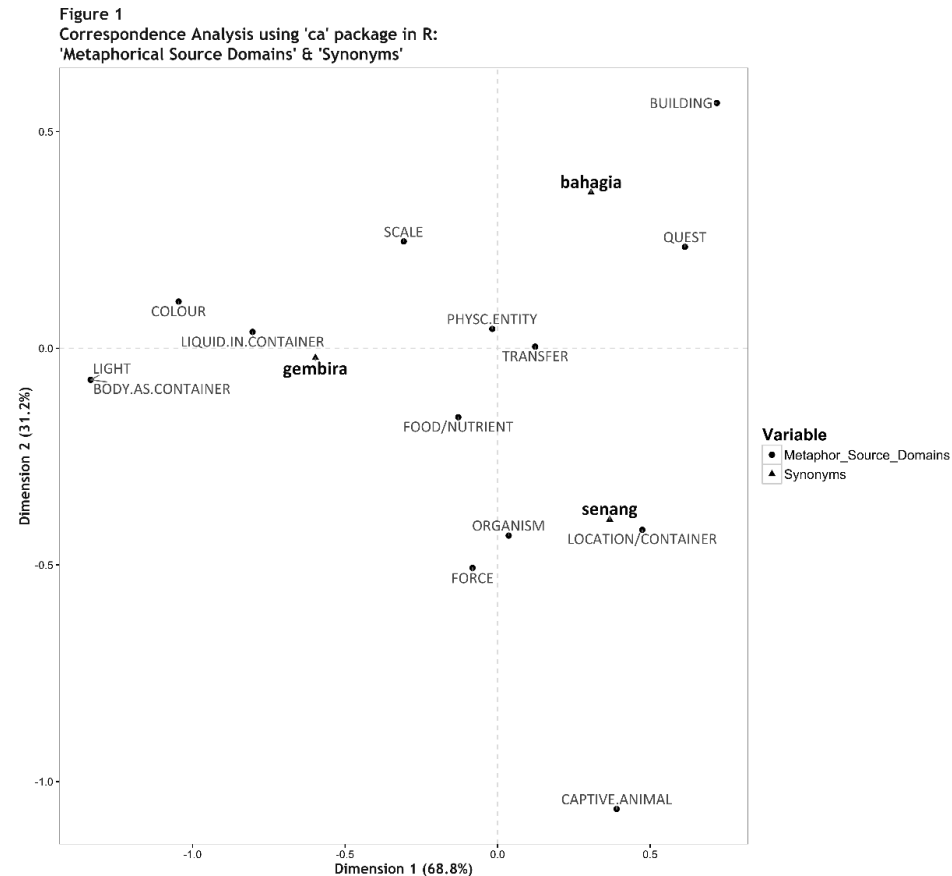


Figure 1 visualises the metaphorical, semantic field of the three synonyms*. The percentages shown in the x- (Dimension 1) and y-axes (Dimension 2) indicate the amount of variation in the data explained by the analysis. The higher the sum of the two percentages, the more reliable the depiction of the data points (Glynn, 2014). In this case, the two-dimensional plot† in Figure 1 captures 100% of the variation in the co-occurrence frequency data. Proximity and distance between data points indicate the relative association between SOURCE DOMAINS and the SYNONYMS. The crosscutting dashed lines in the centre of the plot split the plot into quadrants, which are helpful for determining the associations between the data points. In Figure 1, it is apparent that the three synonyms occupy different quadrant of the plot. More specifically, we can see that *kesenangan* and *kebahagiaan* form a distinct group on the right half of the plot, separate from *kegembiraan*. However, the former two are also distinguished along the vertical axis. Semantically speaking, the plot shows that the synonyms differ in terms of their association with particular source domains as represented by how closely the synonyms and particular source domains. *Kesenangan* is more associated with ORGANISM, LOCATION/CONTAINER, CAPTIVE ANIMAL, and to some extent FORCE, source domains. All of these concepts lie relatively at the bottom, far side of *kesenangan* relative to *kebahagiaan*. ORGANISM source domain covers two specific cases, viz. HUMAN (e.g. *melarang/mengganggu/memuaskan/menuruti NP_{emo}* ‘forbid/disturb/satisfy/obey NP_{emo}’), and PLANT (e.g. *membuahkan NP_{emo}* ‘produce; yield NP_{emo}’). FORCE also appears slightly drifted towards the quadrant for *kegembiraan* in addition to *kesenangan*, but not for *kebahagiaan*, which occupies the upper-right half of the plot. Specific cases found in FORCE source domain include NATURAL FORCE (e.g. *larut dalam/hanyut dalam NP_{emo}* ‘be dissolved in/washed away in NP_{emo}’), *gelombang NP_{emo}* ‘wave of NP_{emo}’), MENTAL FORCE (e.g. *terpesona dengan/tersihir/terbuai oleh* ‘spellbound with/bewitched/lulled by NP_{emo}’), and PHYSICAL FORCE (e.g. *bergetar oleh/terkena/tersentuh NP_{emo}* ‘be shaken/hit/touched by NP_{emo}’).

* The statistical analysis and plotting are performed in R (R Core Team, 2016). I use the “ca” package (Nenadic & Greenacre, 2007) for Correspondence Analysis (CA) and “ggplot2” package (Wickham, 2009) to plot the CA result.

† The possible number of dimensions required is calculated based on “the number of rows or columns (whichever is smaller) minus one” (Glynn, 2014, p. 447). In this study, there are three columns representing the synonyms, and fourteen rows representing the source domains. Therefore, the amount of variation in the data can be captured in two-dimensional representation (i.e., three columns [of synonyms] minus one).

Kesenangan as LOCATION/CONTAINER is evoked when the noun occurs as the object of prepositions such as *dalam* 'inside' and *di tengah* 'in the middle/centre'. The CAPTIVE ANIMAL conceptualises *kesenangan* as an animal exerting force to get away from the holding of the master (Kövecses, 2000, p. 70), as in *melepas(kan)/menahan NP_{emo}* 'let loose of/hold back; restrain NP_{emo}'.

Meanwhile, for *kebahagiaan*, it is distinctively associated primarily with BUILDING, as in *fondasi/mendirikan NP_{emo}* 'foundation of/build NP_{emo}', *VP berdasarkan NP_{emo}* 'VP based/founded on NP_{emo}'. Another interpretation for *kebahagiaan* would be that it also clusters rather closely with the QUEST source-domain (cf. (1) – (5) for some metaphorical patterns for QUEST). However, compared to BUILDING, the distinctiveness of QUEST with *kebahagiaan* appears somewhat lessened since QUEST slightly drifts into the position between *kebahagiaan* and *kesenangan*. Yet, QUEST is still more associated with *kebahagiaan* since both of them belong to the same quadrant of the plot.

Now let us consider metaphorical profiles of *kegembiraan* on the left half of the plot. It seems clear that *kegembiraan* exhibits distinct association with four source domains: LIQUID IN A CONTAINER, LIGHT, THE BODY IS A CONTAINER FOR EMOTION, and COLOUR. Different sub-mappings of LIQUID IN A CONTAINER emerge from the metaphorical pattern. The first is the CONTAINMENT mapping of the liquid in the container, e.g. *NP_{emo} bersumber dalam X* 'NP_{emo} springs from X', *X diisi dengan NP_{emo}* 'X be filled with NP_{emo}', *sumber NP_{emo}* 'the source of NP_{emo}'. The second one is the FULLNESS of the liquid, which maps onto the intensity of the emotion experienced, as in *penuh (dengan) NP_{emo}* 'be full with NP_{emo}'. When the container gets full with liquid, it can BURST, e.g. *luapan NP_{emo}* 'the overflow of NP_{emo}', *meluapkan/menuangkan NP_{emo}* 'to overflow/pour out NP_{emo}', indicating inability to control the emotion. For LIGHT source domain, there are four metaphorical patterns, all occur with *kegembiraan*: *memancarkan NP_{emo}* 'radiate NP_{emo}', *NP_{emo} terpancar* 'NP_{emo} gets emitted', *NP_{emo} yang membayang* 'NP_{emo} that flashes/is vaguely visible', *terpancar sinar NP_{emo}* 'light of NP_{emo} gets emitted'. For the BODY IS A CONTAINER FOR EMOTION metaphor, the more specific body-part profiled is the FACE. Typical metaphorical patterns manifesting this metaphor include *NP_{emo} tergambar/terpancar/nampak di/pada wajah* 'NP_{emo} is depicted/emitted/visible in/at face'. These patterns highlight the visibility of HAPPINESS, particularly *kegembiraan*. COLOUR source domain is also a distinctive metaphorical profile of *kegembiraan*. This source domain is evoked by the following metaphorical patterns: *diwarnai (oleh) NP_{emo}* 'coloured by NP_{emo}', *NP_{emo} dinodai/luntur* 'NP_{emo} is stained/faded'.

In addition to the specific associations discussed above, several metaphors, e.g., PHYSICAL ENTITY, FOOD/NUTRIENT, and TRANSFER, are located close to the centre of the plot. It suggests their relatively equal distribution across the synonyms. Arguably, the SCALE source domain also appears to be shared between *kegembiraan* and *kebahagiaan*, but not with *kesenangan*.

SUMMARYf

The results of Correspondence Analysis (CA) reveal metaphorically motivated differences between the three synonyms of HAPPINESS in Indonesian. The interpretation of the "metaphorical map" above feeds into the synonyms' distinctive metaphorical profiles. These profiles may reflect different metaphorical construal for the specific HAPPINESS concepts encoded by the synonyms. A finer-grained analysis of the sub-mappings of the source domains might reveal further differences between the synonyms (see Stefanowitsch, 2004, 2006, p. 99). Moreover, significance testing on the data is needed, among others, to determine that the associations found from CA are not merely chance findings. The next methodological step is to perform inter-rater agreement test with an Indonesian native-speaker for the annotation of such highly subjective features as metaphorical source domains.

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