Syntax and Semantics of Adjectives in Indonesian

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Objectives (on progress)

- To study the syntactic patterns and semantic functions of Indonesian adjectives
- A special emphasis on emotion adjectives taking the active voice prefix meN- and its interaction with the suffixes -i and -kan
- Adjective classification/subcategorization based on the syntactic and/or semantic patterns
- For various purposes such as in computational grammar



Outline

- Adjectives in Indonesia
- Methodology and the tests
- Results (syntactic patterns)
- Discussion (semantic roles)
- Summary and future research



Adjectives

- adjectives = varied and hard to recognize (Dixon, 2004, p. 9)
 - They can fill in the intransitive predicate position
 - They can fill in the copula complement position



Adjectives in Indonesian

Two functions of adjectives in Indonesian (Alwi et al, 2014, p. 177):

Predicative

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(1) Dia marah3SG angry"He's angry." (intransitive predicate position)
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(2) Anak yang memakai kemeja merah itu (adalah) <u>pintar</u> kid REL MEN-wear shirt red that (COP) smart "The kid who is wearing a red shirt is smart." (copula complement position)

Attributive

(3) Anak <u>cantik itu</u> kid pretty that "That pretty kid"



What they are not

- Adjectives ≠ Nouns
 - (5) Dia tidak/*bukan cantik3SG NEG pretty"She is not pretty."
- Adjectives ≠ Verbs
 - (6) Anak itu sangat kuatkid that very strong"The kid is very strong."



Adjectives = Verbs

- Adjectives in Indonesian can take verbal affixes like verbs such as meN and beR-, to form menyedihkan 'to make someone/something sad' and bersedih 'to be sad'.
 - (7) Berita itu menyedihkan news that MEN-sad-KAN "The news is sad."



KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)



- - 1. v menjadikan senang; membuat bersuka hati: ia menyayangi adiknya dan selalu berusaha ~ hatinya
 - 2. v membangkitkan rasa senang hati; memuaskan; menarik (hati): semoga perjalanan ini ~ Tuan
 - 3. v merasa senang (puas dan sebagainya) akan; menyukai



The confusion

Adjectives = Intransitive verbs?

- (8) Permainan itu <u>menyenangkan</u>.PER-play-AN that MEN-happy-APPL"The game is fun." (Predicative)
- (9) Permainan <u>menyenangkan</u> itu adalah susah.

 PER-play-AN MEN-happy-APPL that COP hard

 "The fun game is hard." (Attributive)



Target roots: 10 common emotion words/roots (Musgrave, 2001)

- benci 'hate'
- cinta 'love'
- malu 'embarrassed'
- senang 'glad'
- khawatir 'worry'
- takut 'afraid'
- kecewa 'disappointed'
- kasih 'love'
- marah 'anger'
- sedih 'sad'



- LCC Corpus: Reclassified Indonesian Leipzig Corpora Collection (Quasthoff, 2006; Nomoto et al, to appear)
- Python script: Search for target roots, both upper and lower case
- Frequency count per target root and morphological pattern
- Classification by syntactic behavior



| | | MeN- | MeN- and -kan | MeN- and -i |
|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| cinta | 'love' | mencinta | | mencintai |
| benci | 'hate' | membenci | | |
| senang | 'happy' | | menyenangkan | menyenangi |
| takut | 'afraid' | | menakutkan | menakuti |
| sedih | 'sad' | | menyedihkan | |
| kecewa | 'disappointed' | | mengecewakan | |
| khawatir | 'worried' | | mengkhawatirkan | |
| malu | 'embarrassed' | | memalukan | |
| marah | 'angry' | | | memarahi |
| kasih | 'love' | | | mengasihi |



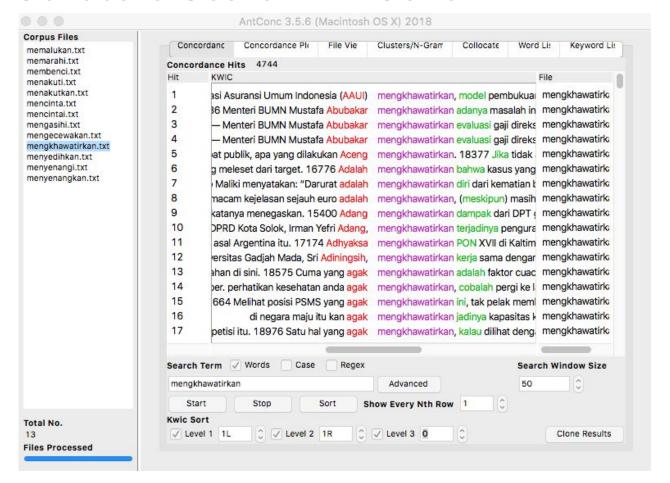
- Python script: Search for 13 target words, both upper and lower case
- Extracted all sentences containing the target words into separate tsv files



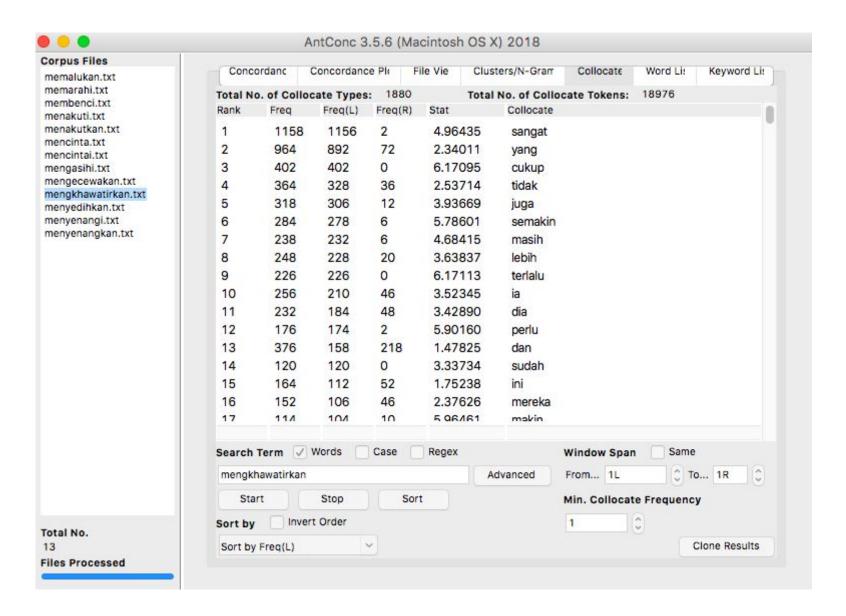
| | | MeN- | MeN- and -kan | MeN- and -i |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| cinta | 'love' | mencinta (109) | | mencintai (8420) |
| benci | 'hate' | membenci (2439) | | |
| senang | 'happy' | | menyenangkan (10205) | menyenangi (416) |
| takut | 'afraid' | | menakutkan (1440) | menakuti (179) |
| sedih | 'sad' | | menyedihkan (2195) | |
| kecewa | 'disappointed' | | mengecewakan (3040) | |
| khawatir | 'worried' | | mengkhawatirkan (4714) | |
| malu | 'embarrassed' | | memalukan (2386) | |
| marah | 'angry' | | | memarahi (780) |
| kasih | 'love' | | | mengasihi (2001) |



Collocate Search: AntConc









- POS count for first 100 sentences per target word
- Assigning semantic roles for the first 10 sentences in each group



Test 1: A relativizer is optional for attributive adjectives

- (10) a. Anak <u>yang cantik</u> itu adalah teman saya kid REL pretty that COP friend 1SG "The pretty kid is my friend."
 - b. Anak <u>cantik</u> itu adalah teman saya
- (11) a. Anak <u>yang sedang tidur</u> itu adalah teman saya kid REL PROG sleep that COP friend 1SG "The kid who is sleeping is my friend."
 - b. *Anak <u>sedang tidur</u> itu adalah teman saya.



Test 2: Adjectives can take intensifiers

- (12) Anak <u>sangat cantik</u> itu adalah teman saya. (Adj) kid very pretty that COP friend 1SG "That kid who is very pretty is my friend."
- (13) *Anak <u>sangat tidur</u> itu adalah teman saya. (V) kid very sleep that COP friend 1SG



Test 3: Adjectives cannot take *saling* "each other"

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(14) *Mereka <u>saling cantik</u>. (Adj)3PL RECP pretty
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(15) Mereka <u>saling memukul</u>. (V)3PL RECP MEM-hit"They hit each other."
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Test 4: Verbs are preceded by preposition *untuk* "for"

```
(16) *Ini <u>untuk cantik</u> (Adj) this for pretty
```

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(17) Ini <u>untuk makan</u> (V) this for eat "This is for eating."
```



Results - The collocates

The collocates (meN-)

| No. | Left (-1) | Node | Right (+1) |
|-----|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1 | yang | membenci | orang |
| 2 | sangat | | dan |
| 3 | dan | | mereka |
| 4 | saling | | sesuatu |
| 5 | untuk | | Islam |
| 6 | ia | | kamu |
| 7 | tidak | | aku |
| 8 | dia | | apa |
| 9 | akan | | karena |
| 10 | semakin | | ayahnya |



The collocates (meN- and -kan)

| No. | Left (-1) | Node | Right (+1) |
|--------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | sangat | mengkhawatirkan | karena |
| 1 2 | yang | | jika |
| 3 | cukup | | kondisi |
| 4 | tidak | | dan |
| 5 | juga | | hal |
| 6 | semakin | | bahwa |
| 6 7 | masih | | adanya |
| 8 | lebih | | akan |
| 9 | terlalu | | bagi |
| 10 | ia | | terjadinya |



The collocates (meN- and -i)

| No. | Left (-1) | Node | Right (+1) |
|-----|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | sangat | mencintai | dan |
| 2 | yang | | orang |
| 3 | saling | | allah |
| 4 | untuk | | seseorang |
| 5 | dan | | diri |
| 6 | ia | | kita |
| 7 | tidak | | dirinya |
| 8 | lebih | | lingkungan |
| 9 | masih | | mereka |
| 10 | saya | | dunia |

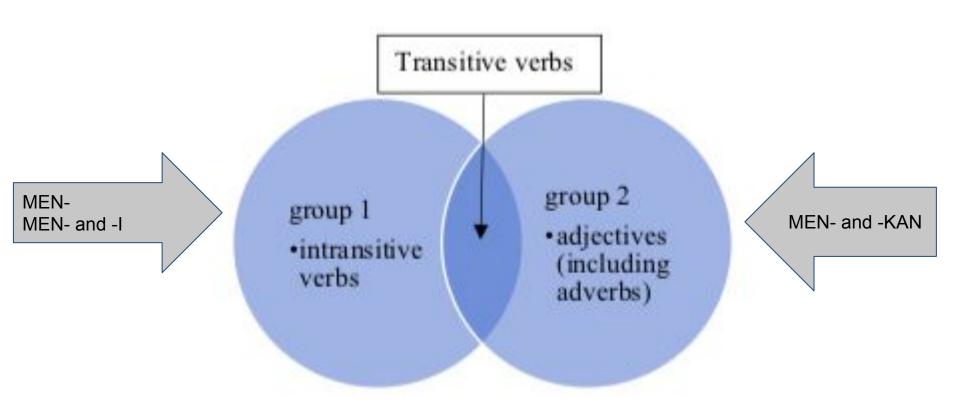


Results - The Distribution

| | A | В | С | D | E | F | G |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | prefix- / -suffix | Surface form | Count (upper and | transitive | intransitive | adjective | adverbs |
| 2 | Mem- | membenci | 2439 | 84 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | | mencinta | 109 | 29 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Men- and -kan | memalukan | 2386 | 10 | 0 | 82 | 8 |
| 6 | | menyenangkan | 10205 | 8 | 0 | 89 | 3 |
| 7 | | mengkhawatirkar | 4714 | 66 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| 8 | | menakutkan | 1440 | 8 | 0 | 92 | 0 |
| 9 | | menyedihkan | 2195 | 2 | 0 | 97 | 1 |
| 10 | | mengecewakan | 3040 | 41 | 0 | 58 | 1 |
| 11 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Men- and -i | mencintai | 8420 | 95 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | | menakuti | 179 | 88 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | | menyenangi | 416 | 94 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | | memarahi | 780 | 95 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | | mengasihi | 2001 | 72 | 28 | 0 | 0 |

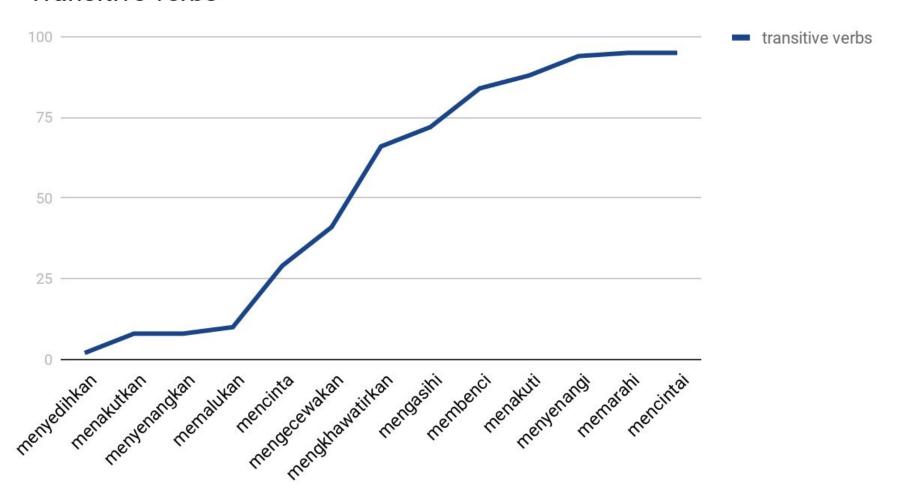


Results - Distribution in Syntactic patterns





Transitive verbs





Discussion: Theta roles for NP in Adj constructions

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(18) <u>Itu</u> agak memalukan.theme?that rather embarrassing"That is rather embarrassing."
```

(19) <u>kekalahan</u> yang memalukan theme?loss REL embarrassing "embarrassing loss"



Result - Semantic patterns

Group 1: meN- and meN-...-i

```
(20) <u>Saya</u> mengasihi <u>tim Barca ini</u>
agent experiencer/theme
1SG MEN-love-I team barca this
"I love this Barca team."
```

(21) Ajaran agama sangat membenci perceraian theme theme teaching religious very MEM-hate divorce "Religious teachings hate divorce very much"



Group 2: meN-...-kan

(22) kekalahan yang memalukan

theme

loss REL MEM-embarrassed-KAN

"embarrassing loss"



Summary: So far...

We found some syntactic patterns and classified the adjectives into 2 groups but we are still not sure if there's some patterns in the semantics



Further Research

- work on:
 - more emotion words, expand it to other adjectives
 - the distribution of semantic patterns
- contribute to:
 - KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)
 - INDRA (Indonesian Resource Grammar)



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Thank You

Terima Kasih

