

Takai and Tinggi as Polysemi

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ABSTRACT

The study examines adjective words *takai* in Japanese language and *tinggi* in Indonesian language as polysemy. The discussion of this study includes semantic studies from the perspective of cognitive linguistics. The study aims to describe the basic meanings and extended meanings of *takai* and *tinggi*. It also describes the relationship between its basic and extended meanings of these words. The study is qualitative research with a descriptive method. Based on the results of data analysis, *takai* basically means high up (far upward). Meanwhile, the extended meanings are high (status), high (sound), high (temperature), expensive, sharp, and very. Of the 6 meanings, high (status), high (sound), and high (quantity/frequency) are extended metaphorically, while sharp, expensive and “very” are extended metonymy. Then, the result of data analysis for the word *tinggi* in Indonesian language basically means high (far upward). While the extended meanings are high (amount/frequency), high (status), noble, expensive, increase, and arrogant. Of the 6 meanings, high (amount/frequency), high (status) and arrogant are extended metaphorically, while noble, expensive, and increase are extended metonymically.

Keywords: *polysemy, semantic, cognitive, linguistics*

INTRODUCTION

The fact that words meaning can be identified from things that happened in communication, it resulting a word to have more than one meaning or various meanings. A word that has more than one meaning is known as polysemy. Kunihiro in Sutedi (2003 : 135) stated that polysemy (*tagigo*) is a word that has more than one meaning, and each of them is connected. It means that even though the word has different meanings, it still related and sustained. Stephen Ullman in Aminuddin (2008 : 123) elaborated some elements that cause polysemy as follows:

1. Specification in science.
Example: The word meaning of *Bentuk* between architectural science and fine art is different.
2. Specialization of use in various social life.
Example: the word *jalan* means “work” to the driver, while for youth it means “go”
3. The use in figure of speech
4. In oral or a wrong typed written text

As learners of foreign languages, especially Japanese, experiencing errors in interpreting a word is something that often happens. Beginner learners tend to

know only one meaning of a word. Meanwhile, there is an extended meaning that is usually used by native speakers with different meanings. This is of course a problem for Japanese learners in distinguishing the use of each different meaning. In addition, students will also experience difficulties in translating Japanese into their mother tongue. Therefore, the writer chose polysemic words as the object of research.

In this study, the authors chose adjective words *takai* and *tinggi* as words that have more than one meaning or polysemic words which are part of cognitive linguistic studies. If the word *takai* fits into Indonesian it can be interpreted as 'high', while the word *tinggi* in Indonesian can be interpreted as 'the distance is far from the bottom position'. The words *takai* and *tinggi* also have another meaning, namely that there is also an expansion meaning of the two words. Here are some examples of using the word *takai* and *tinggi*:

- (1) 高い山。 (*gendai keiyoushi 1992*)
Takai yama.
A high mountain
- (2) 高い鼻。 (*gendai keiyoushi 1992*)
Takai hana.
A sharp nose.
- (3) 高い地位につく。 (*gendai keiyoushi 1992*)
Takai chii ni tsuku.
Holding a high position.
- (4) 値段が高すぎる。 (*gendai keiyoushi 1992*)
Nedan ga taka-sugiru.
The price is too high
- (5) Burung itu terbang tinggi. (KBBI Kemendikbud)
The bird flies high
- (6) Cita-cita yang tinggi. (KBBI Kemendikbud)
A high aspiration
- (7) Harga bahan makanan makin tinggi. (KBBI Kemendikbud)
The price of foodstuff is getting higher
- (8) Selalu tinggi cakupannya. (KBBI Kemendikbud)
He always speak highly.

Based on the examples above, it can be concluded that *takai* has more than one meaning. For example 1, *takai* means “height”; for example 2, *takai* means “sharp”; for example 3, *takai* means “the high position”; for example 4, *takai* means “expensive”. Meanwhile, for example 5, *tinggi* means “far upward”; for example 6, *tinggi* means having a “noble” aspiration; for example 7, *tinggi* means “expensive”; for example 8, *tinggi* means “arrogant.”

In this study, the author will analyze polysemy based on the opinion of Machida & Momiyama (in Sutedi, 2003: 136), namely: (1) sorting of meaning (imi-kubun); (2) determining the basic meaning (prototype) (kihongi no nintei); and (3) a description of the relationship between meanings in the form of a

polysemic structure (*tagi-kouzou no hyouji*). In describing the relationship between meanings, the writer uses figures of speech which is part of cognitive linguistics, namely metaphorical, metonymy, and synektive figures. Based on this, the study will examine bilingual polysemy based on cognitive linguistic studies.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Cognitive Linguistics

George Lakoff and Rowan W. Langacker were the founders of cognitive linguistics. Previously, they were followers of generative grammar led by Chomsky. Because the discussion of generative semantics proposed by Lakoff was not approved by Chomsky, Lakoff and Langacker decided to create a new stream called cognitive linguistics. They argued that generative semantics is an important language study, meanwhile, Chomsky only set aside the semantic studies as limited as interpretive semantics (Sutedi, 2016: 1).

Cognitive linguistics is a study that looks at language from situations and conditions that occur in language use. There are several terms used in cognitive-linguistic psychology in language study. According to this psychology, a flow that is received through the human senses will be processed through several stages until it becomes knowledge that is stored in human memory.

To describe the relationship between basic meaning and extended meaning, cognitive linguistics uses three figures, namely metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche.

1. Metaphor

Metaphor can be used to explain the relationship between meanings in a word or phrase. The principle used by metaphors is the similarity in a wider meaning. Similarity can be seen from two sides, namely form or nature (Sutedi, 2003: 179).

2. Metonymy

Sutedi (2016: 64) described several forms of relationship in metonymy, namely 1) the place of something and its contents (*youki-nakami*), 2) owner and property, 3) part and whole (*zentai-bubun*), 4) cause and effect (*gen-in --- kekka*), 5) brands and products, 6) creators and their creations.

1) Place things and their contents (*youki-nakami*)

Stating the contents of the place is one form of metonymy relationship that is spatially convergence.

2) Owner and property

Mentioning an object that is attached to someone or another object.

3) Part and whole (*zentai-bubun*)

Part and whole problems are also a form of metonymy relationship.

4) Cause and effect (*gen-in --- kekka*)

The form of cause and effect relationship can be seen in the following example:

- (1) はさみを入れる = 紙のけを刈る。(Sutedi, 2016:67)
Hasami o ireru = *Kami no ke o karu*
Inserting scissor = Haircut
- (2) 涙 = 悲しむ (Sutedi, 2016:67)
Namida = *kanashimu*
Tears = sad
- (3) 悲しむこと=うなだれる・なげく・泣く (Sutedi, 2016:67)
Kanashimu koto = unadareru/nageku/naku

5) Brands and products

The relationship often occurs in daily life. Mentioning the brand of something is used to denote the object.

6) Creature and their creations

This form of relationship is often found in daily life.

3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is used to express something (for example A) with other things (for example B) based on specificity and generality (Sutedi, 2003: 71). The comparisons and parables used in synecdoche are similar to metonymy. They are not used to understand A through B as in metaphors. However, synecdoche is used to express something (A) using something else (B) based on the relationship between A and B in general and specific.

B. Semantics

Semantics comes from the Greek *sema* (noun) which means sign or symbol. The verb is *semaina* which means to symbolize. Thus, semantics is a study of the relationship between linguistic signs and the things they signed.

Ichiro, a modern semanticist, in Aldora (2012) stated that semantics is the study of words meaning, phrases, and sentences. According to Ichiro, if you see a meaning objectively and physically, many things are different and incompatible. It is better to see it subjectively because a word or sentence is something that is used by humans in everyday life. From each individual, different meanings will be born from one another.

According to Pateda (2001: 88), there are four aspects to determine the type of meaning, namely (1) sense, (2) feeling value, (3) tone, and (4) intention. These aspects influence on the types of meanings that exist in semantics. Leech (2003: 19) mentioned seven types of meaning that can be understood from language activities, namely (1) conceptual meaning, (2) connotative meaning, (3) stylistic meaning, (4) affective meaning, (5) reflective meaning, (6) collocative meaning, and (7) thematic meaning.

In connection with the dynamic nature of language, the meaning of language experienced shifting and changing. Literally, shifting means the meaning that changes but is still in one field of meaning, while changing means the meaning changes due to a change in reference. Parera (2004: 110-118) collected several

causes of shifting and changing meanings, namely linguistic, historical, social, psychological, necessity, and power. These six causal factors will always affect the word meaning in language.

C. Polysemi in Japanese

Polysemi is the object of study of semantics. Polysemy can be defined as a word that has more than one meaning (Chaer, 2014: 301). Many words have multiple meanings and are used in different types of sentences. It is caused by the similarity factor of word meaning so that it is used in the context of a sentence that is considered suitable. It happens in almost all languages in the world. Native speakers usually match a word according to the times and science.

The first meaning in the dictionary is usually the lexical or the real meaning. The next is an extended meaning that is still related to its basic. In line with that, Kunihiro (in Sutedi, 2003: 135) stated that a word that has a polysemy has a link between one word and another. Even so, foreign language learners often only remember the basic meaning of a word, so that there can be a little incorrect translation in the learning process.

In Japanese, polysemy is called *tagigo*. According to Machida and Momiyama (in Sutedi, 2003: 136), polysemy can be analyzed in three steps, namely: (1) sorting out the meaning (*imi-kubun*), (2) determining the basic meaning (prototype / *kihongi no nintei*), and (3)) describes the relationship between meanings in the form of a polysemic structure (*tagi-kouzou no hyouji*).

1. Sorting of Meanings

It can be conducted as follows:

(a) Finding the Synonyms

Ex:

階段をあがる = のぼる meaning (1)

Kaidan o agaru

料理があがる = できる meaning (2)

Ryouryō ga agaru

家にあがる = 入る meaning (3)

Ie ni agaru

犯人があがる = みつかる meaning (4)

Hannin ga agaru

(b) Finding the Antonym

Ex:

背が高い ・ 背が低い meaning (1)

Se ga takai *Se ga hikui*

値段が高い ・ 値段が安い meaning (2)

Nedan ga takai *Nedan ga yasui*

(c) Seeing the super ordinate relationship of each existing meaning

物を置く => もの (1) meaning (1)

<i>Mono o oku</i>	<i>mono</i>	
私のような者	=> もの (2)	meaning
(2)		
<i>Watashi no youna mono</i>	<i>mono</i>	
知るものだから	=> もの (3)	meaning (3)
<i>Shiru mono desukara</i>	<i>mono</i>	
(d) By looking at variations of word equivalents in other languages		
網をひく	=> interesting	meaning (1)
辞書をひく	=> opening	meaning (2)
ギターをひく	=> playing	meaning (3)
風をひく	=> catch a cold	meaning (4)
豆をひく	=> grinding	meaning (5)
(Sutedi, 2003 : 136-137)		

2. Determination of Basic Meanings (prototype / kihongi no nintei)

Meaning is divided into two in polysemy, namely the basic meaning (*kihongi*) and the extended meaning (*ten-gi*) (Sutedi, 2003: 137). The basic meaning is the true/ lexical meaning that is known to everyone in general. Meanwhile, the extended meaning is another meaning besides the basic meaning but is still interrelated. For example, the word *big* is used to express a woman's voice is enormous. In this case, the word used has the meaning "hard". However, the word *big* is more commonly used to express it. Thus, the word *big* is considered to be more suitable. It means that the extended meaning can represent the basic meaning of a word.

Distinguishing between the basic meaning and the extended meaning can be considered easily by native speakers. However, it would be different to the foreign speakers. Machida and Momiyama (in Sutedi, 2003: 138) stated that there are two ways to determine the basic meaning of a word. First, by distributing questionnaires to respondents to choose one that is considered the basic meaning of the various examples of sentences presented, or by asking the respondents to provide examples of sentences that are considered to contain the basic meaning of a word. Second, by examining the linguistic elements. The word meaning that can be used freely in a sentence is considered a basic meaning, while those that require other elements are not the basic meaning.

Both of these methods also have weaknesses in their implementation. For example, the first method must consider the layers of respondents in terms of age, gender, social strata, dialect, and areas of expertise (Sutedi, 2003: 138). Thus, in applying these two methods it is necessary to know the background of the respondent.

3. Describing the Relationship Between Meanings in the Form of a Polysemic Structure (*Tagi-kouzou no hyouji*).

The third step describes the relationship between the basic meaning (*kihon-gi*) and the extended meaning (*ten-gi*). The language style (*hiyu*) is used as a point of view in describing the relationship between these meanings (Sutedi, 2003: 141). The figure of speech is various. However, in the practice, cognitive linguists decided that the relationship between meanings in polysemy can be represented by only three types of language styles, namely: metaphor, metonymy and synekdoke.

D. Basic Meaning of *Takai* and *Tinggi*

1. *Takai*

Takai in Japanese belongs to the group of adjectives ending in *i* or *i-keiyoushi*. More precisely, *takai* belongs to *zokusei keiyoushi*, which is *i-keiyoushi* that expresses nature objectively. The following are examples of using *fukai* adjectives in Japanese.

- (1) 高い山。(Gendai keiyoushi 1992)
Takai yama.
The high mountain.
- (2) 高いビル。(Gendai keiyoushi 1992)
Takai biru.
The high building.
- (3) 高い鼻。(Gendai keiyoushi 1992)
Takai hana.
The sharp nose.
- (4) 高い位 (Gendai keiyoushi 1992)
Takai kurai.
High dignity
- (5) 高い地位につく。(Gendai keiyoushi 1992)
Takai chii ni tsuku.
High Position.
- (6) 値段が高すぎる。(Gendai keiyoushi 1992)
Nedan ga taka-sugiru.
Expensive price
- (7) 家賃は目の玉が飛び出るほど高い。(Gendai keiyoushi 1992)
Yachin wa me no tama ga tobideru hodo takai.
Expensive rent house.

The above examples shows that the use of *takai* is not only for *high* meanings. In the context of other sentences, the word *takai* can be used with different meanings but still under the same umbrella. Although the adjective meanings of *takai* is vary, the intent and purpose of these meanings are related to one another.

2. *Tinggi*

Tinggi in Indonesian include adjectives that describe the distance of an object (from bottom to top). *Tinggi* is an adjective that is generally used to express the height of an object. However, its use in daily communication can also be used with a different meaning. The following is an example of using *tinggi* in Indonesian:

- 1) The bird is flying high.
- (2) He is taller than me.
- (3) High ideals.
- (4) High officers.
- (5) Higher education.
- (6) Reaching a high age.
- (7) The price of foodstuffs is getting higher.
- (8) High civilization.
- (9) Get up, it is already high.
- (10) Always skillful.

(Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia 2001)

The above examples illustrate that the word *tinggi* is not only mean 'long distances'. In the context of other sentences, *tinggi* can be used with different meanings but still under the same umbrella. Although the meanings of *tinggi* is varied, the intent and purpose of these meanings are related to one another.

METHODS

The method used in the research is descriptive, which is conducted to describe and elaborate on a phenomenon that is happening today by using scientific procedures to answer the problem actually (Sutedi, 2009: 58). The type of research is qualitative. According to Djajasudarma (2010:10) qualitative methods are procedures that produce written or spoken data in the language community.

In this study, there are two types of data. The first data is a unit of data in the form of the meaning of *takai* in Japanese and *tinggi* in Indonesian using the relevant dictionary. The dictionaries used to find the meaning of *takai* in Japanese are Gendai Keiyoushi Youhou Jiten (1991), Nihongo Daijiten (1995), Kokaku Daijiten (1990), and Kenji Matsuura (1994), while to find the meaning of *tinggi*, the dictionaries used are *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Pusat Bahasa* (2008) dan *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2001).

The second type of data is qualitative data in the form of published examples of sentences (*jitsurei*) which contain the adjective words *takai* and *tinggi*. Japanese sentences containing the adjective *takai* are taken from Japanese dramas or anime, as well as online newspaper media portals (*shinbun*), while Indonesian sentences that contain word *tinggi* are taken from the Indonesian language online newspaper media portal.

In this study, the authors collected data using the observation method, continued with the note-taking technique. The observation method is a method used to provide data by observing language usage. Sudaryanto (in Muhammad (2011: 207)) states that observing the object of research is done by tapping. Then, the technique used to tap it is the note-taking technique. The technique is to note

several forms that are relevant for the research from the use of language in written (Sudaryanto, 1993: 92). According to Mahsun (2014: 93), note-taking technique is an advanced technique that is done when applying the observation method, done by taking notes. The stages taken in data collection are as follows:

- (a) Specifying the data source
- (b) Using the observation method by observing the use of written language contained in the data source, then determining the sentence that contains *takai* and *tinggi* found in the data source.
- (c) Using note-taking techniques. After observing, the data is recorded, then the sentences containing *takai* and *tinggi* are classified based on their meaning.

After the data on sentences containing *takai* and *tinggi* are collected, an analysis is conducted. In Sutedi (2011: 162) Machida and Momiyama state that the steps in analyzing a polysemy are as follows: (1) Sorting out the meaning (*imi-kubun*), (2) Determining the basic meaning (prototype) (*kihongi no nintei*), and (3) Describing the relationship between meanings in the form of a polysemic structure (*tagi-kouzou no hyouji*).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the author elaborates on the data analysis of *takai* in Japanese and *tinggi* in Indonesian that has been collected. The data is in the form of Japanese sentences containing the adjective *takai* taken from Japanese online newspaper (*shinbun*) media portal. Meanwhile, Indonesian sentences that contain *tinggi* are taken from the Indonesian language online newspaper media portal.

A. Word Analysis - *Takai*

In this study, the author used Machida and Momiyama's steps to analyze polysemy, namely: sorting out meanings (*imi-kubun*), determining the basic meaning (prototype) (*kihongi no nintei*), and describing the relationship between meanings in the form of polysemic structures (*tagi-kouzou no hyouji*) (Machida and Momiyama in Sutedi, 2011: 162).

1. Sorting out Meanings

According to Sutedi (2003: 136-137), the sorting of meanings can be conducted in four ways, namely: looking for synonyms, looking for word opponents, seeing the superordinate relationship of each word, or by looking at variations in word equivalents in other languages. In this study, the author chose to use the last method and ensured that all the meanings of *takai* are collected. Therefore, the meanings can be sorted and classified according to their equivalent word in Indonesian.

Sorting out the meaning was done using the first data, namely data in the form of the meaning of *takai* in Japanese using the relevant dictionary, namely

Nihongo Daijiten (1995), Gendai Keiyoushi Youhou Jiten (1991), and Kenji Matsuura (1994). The followings are the meanings of *takai* based on these dictionaries:

- 1) High (Far up)
- 2) High (Status)
- 3) High (Sound)
- 4) High (many)
- 5) Expensive
- 6) Sharp
- 7) To express “very”

2. Determination of Basic Meanings and Extended Meanings

The basic meaning is the true meaning that is known to everyone in general. It is also often referred to as the lexical meaning and is the first meaning in the dictionary. However, Kunihiro (1997: 174) stated that for the same polysemy, some dictionaries are still irregular. Therefore, to determine the basic meaning of a word, it is a must to use a method that can be truly accounted for.

Meanwhile, the extended meaning is another meaning besides the basic's, but is still interrelated. For example, the word “*besar (big)*” used to express the sentence “a woman's voice is big”. In this case, the word used has the meaning “loud”, but *big* is more commonly used and considered to be more suitable. It means that the extended meaning can represent the basic meaning of a word.

In determining the basic meaning of *takai*, the writer uses relevant dictionaries, namely *Nihongo Daijiten (1995), Gendai Keiyoushi Youhou Jiten (1991), and Kenji Matsuura (1994)*. Based on the sorted meanings, the author found 13 meanings of *takai* from the dictionaries. All the data shows that from the three dictionaries, the word high (far upward) is located in the first part. Thus, linguistically, it is clear that the basic meaning of *takai* is high (far upward) and the other 12 meanings are included as the extended meanings. The followings are examples of using the word *takai* with the basic meaning (far upwards):

a. High (Far Upward)

- (1) 背が高い。 (Sutedi, 2003:137)

Se ga takai.

His body is tall.

The word *takai* in the example (1) when it is matched into Indonesian means high (far upward). It shows that the use of *takai* in the example refers to the distance of the body from the bottom to the top.

Furthermore, examples of the use of *takai* with several extended meanings are as follows:

b. High (Status)

- (2) この時、天皇から高い位を授けられたことを記した文書「綸旨(りんじ)」を受け取り、代々大切にしてきたという。(Asahi Shinbun, 20022020)

Kono toki, ten'nō kara takai i o sadzuke rareta koto o shirushita bunsho `rinji (rinji)' o uketori, daidai taisetsu ni shite kita to iu.

At this time, he received the "Rinji" document which stated that he was given a high rank by the Emperor and said that he had cherished it for generations.

Based on the example of the sentence above, it is known that the basic meaning of *high* (far upward) and the extended meaning of *high* (status) has the same nature, to show the upper position. It can be concluded that the meaning of *high* (status) is extended metaphorically.

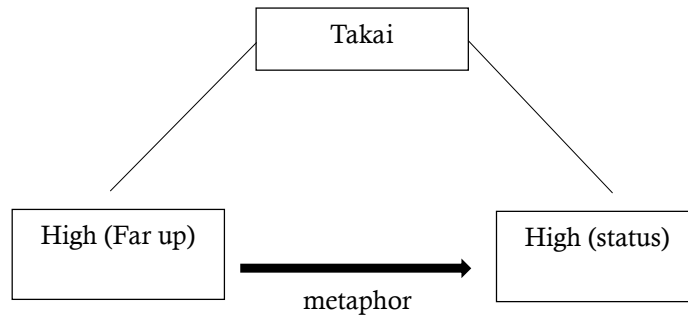


Chart 1: Expanding the meaning of the word high (Far up) to high (status)

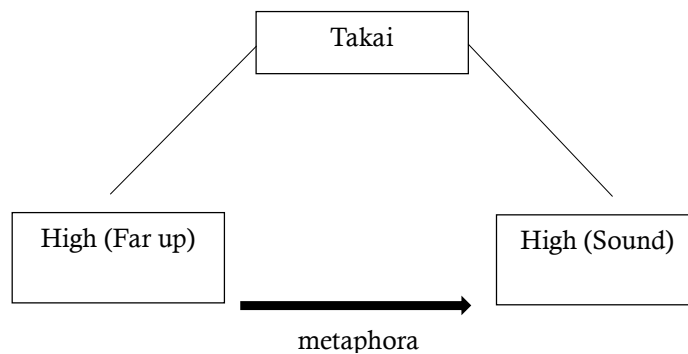
c. High (Sound)

- (3) 最近では、高い音域のある曲を歌えなくなっている、という。(Asahi Shinbun, 20012020)

Saikin de wa, takai on'iki no aru kyoku o utaenaku natte iru, to iu.

'Lately, he can no longer sing high notes.

Based on the example of the sentence above, it is known that the meaning between *high* (far upward) and *high* (sound) have the same characteristics. It can be concluded that the word *high* (sound) is extended metaphorically.

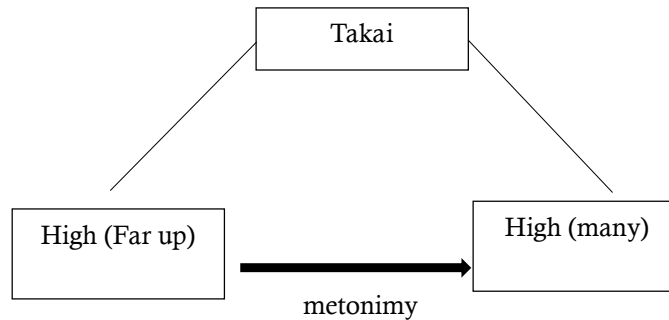


d. High (many)

- (4) カロリーの高いパンやおにぎりチョコレートなどの食料を持参しましょう。(Jakarta Shinbun, 29022020)

Karorī no takai pan ya onigiri chokorēto nado no shokuryō o jisan shimashou.
Please bring food such as high-calorie bread and rice.

Based on the example of the sentence above, it is known that there is a causal relationship between *high* (far upwards) and *high* (many). It can be concluded that *high* (many) has metonymy extensions.



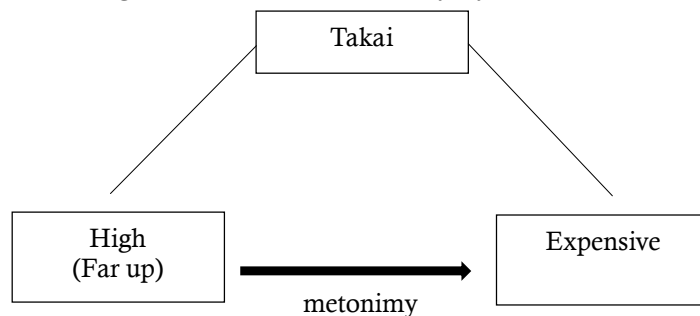
e. Expensive

- (5) 黒門市場商店街振興組合によると、2010年代に入って増えたインバウンドの影響で、地元客らから「ものの値段が高い」「アーケードが混んでいて歩きづらい」といった苦情が寄せられるようになった。

Kuromon ichiba shōten-gai shinkō kumiai ni yoru to, 2010-nendai ni haitte fueta inbaundo no eikyō de, djimotokyaku-ra kara `mono no nedan ga takai'`ākēdo ga konde ite aruki dzurai' to itta kujō ga yose rareru yō ni natta.

According to Kuromon Ichiba, the Shopping District Promotion Association, the increase in inbound activities in the 2010s has prompted complaints from local customers for the prices of goods are too expensive, arcades are crowded and difficult to get through.

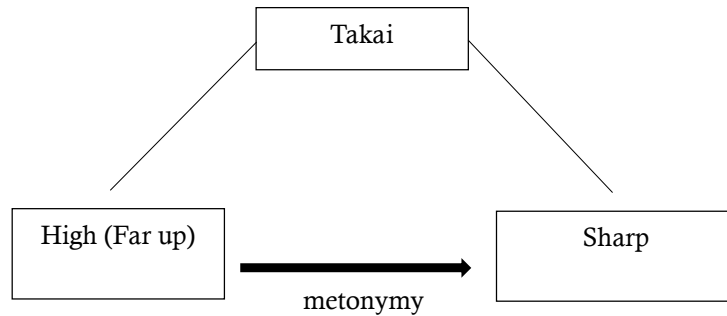
Based on the example of the sentence above, there is a cause and effect between the *high* (far upward) and the meaning of being expensive. It can be concluded that the meaning of *expensive* has a metonymy extension.



f. Sharp

- (6) 長いまつげや高い鼻に、「父親」の面影を見るのがいやで仕方なかった。
Nagai matsuge ya takai hana ni, 'chichioya' no omokage o miru no ga iyade shikatanakatta.
 I can't help but to see the shadow of" dad "on my long lashes and sharp nose.

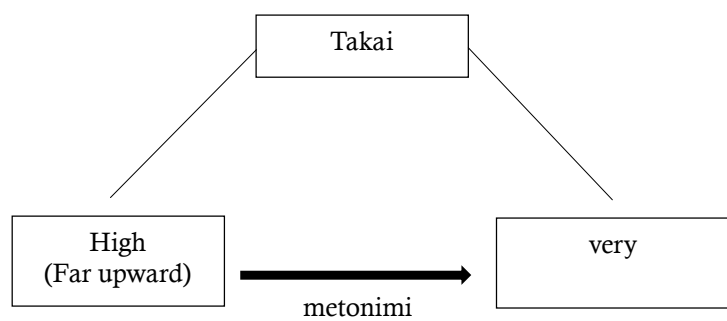
Based on the example of the sentence above, there is a similarity in the nature of *high* (far upward) with the *sharp* meaning, which both state the level of object position. It can be concluded that the meaning of *sharp* is extended metaphorically.



g. Very

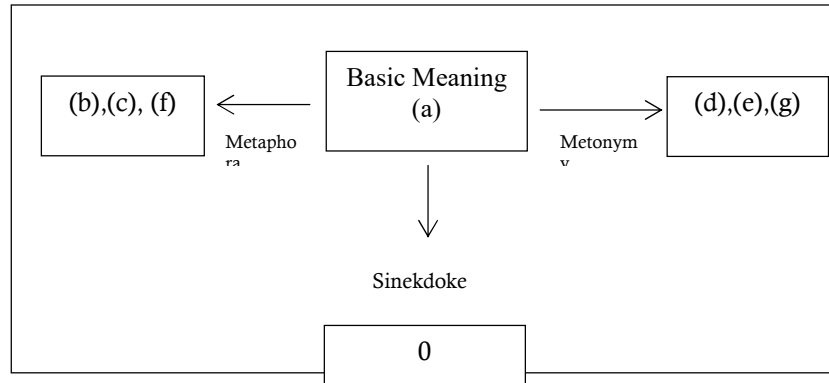
- (7) 新型コロナウイルスの感染拡大は、人口密度の高い都市部で深刻な事態になっている。(Asahi Shinbun, 19082020)
Shingata koronairusu no kansen kakudai wa, jinkō mitsudo no takai toshi-bu de shinkokuna jitai ni natte iru.
 The spread of the new coronavirus is a very serious problem in urban areas.

Based on the example of the sentence above, the meaning of *very* is used to support the adjective word after *takai* to make it seem even more. It means that there is something that expresses the high desire of the word after. Thus, there is a causal relationship between *high* (far upward) and *very*. If there is a *very* statement, then it clearly describes high desire. It can be concluded that between the basic meaning *high* (far upward) and *very* has metonymy extension..



3. Inter-Meaning in the form of a Polytecture

The next step in the polysemic analysis process is to describe the relationship between meanings. Based on the data that has been done, it can be seen that the relationship between the basic meaning and the extended meaning of *takai* based on cognitive linguistic studies is as follows:



Basic Meaning	Metaphor Expansion	Metonymy Expansion
High (Far upward)	High (Status) High (Sound) Sharp	High (many) Expensive Very

B. Word Analysis - *Tinggi*

After analyzing the word *takai* in Japanese, then the author analyzes the word *tinggi* in Indonesian. The method used is similar to *word analysis-takai* by using the steps from Machida and Momiyama, namely: sorting the meaning, determining the basic meaning (prototype), and describing the relationship between meanings in the form of a polysemic structure.

1. Sorting of Meanings

In *takai* analysis, it has been explained that the sorting of meanings can be done in four ways, namely: looking for synonyms, looking for word opponents, seeing the super-ordinate relationship of each word that exists, or by looking at variations in word equivalents in other languages. In this study, the writer also chose to use the last method. To use this method, the writer ensures that all *tinggi* meanings are collected, so that they can be sorted and classified according to the meanings that are widely used in the data source.

Sorting out the meaning is done using the first data in the form of the

meaning of *tinggi* in Indonesian by using a relevant dictionary, namely the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2001). Based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2001) it can be concluded that *tinggi* has several meanings as follows:

- a) *Tinggi* (Far up)
- b) *Tinggi* (status)
- c) *Tinggi* (many)
- d) Noble/earnest
- e) Expensive
- f) Arrogant
- g) Forward/increase

2. Determining the Basic Meaning

The basic meaning is the true meaning that is known to everyone in general. It is also often referred to as the lexical meaning and is the first meaning in the dictionary. However, Kunihiro (1997: 174) stated that for the same polysemy, some dictionaries are still irregular. Therefore, to determine the basic meaning of a word, it is a must to use a method that can be truly accounted for.

In this study, the author used the relevant dictionary, namely the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2001) to determine the basic meaning of the word *tinggi*. Based on the sorting of meanings that have been done, the author found 8 meanings of *tinggi* from the dictionary. From the meaning-sorting process that has been done, all data show that the meaning of high (far from below) is located in the first part. Thus, linguistically, it is clear that the word *tinggi* basically means far from below in Indonesian. The followings are examples of using *tinggi* on basic meanings:

a. High (Far up)

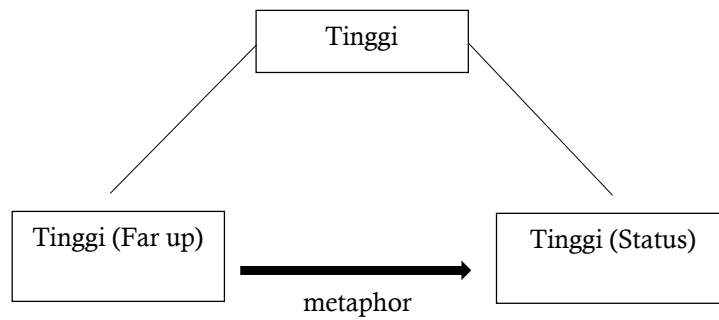
- (8) Tall buildings in Jakarta are designed to withstand earthquakes of magnitude 8 (Kompas, 07032018)

Based on examples (8), the word *tinggi* is used to express high (far up). For example (8), the word *high* means that the buildings have sizes that extended from bottom to the top. Furthermore, examples of the use of *tinggi* with several extended meaning are as follows:

b. High (status)

- (9) IPB University is in the first place in Clusterization Rank of Higher Education set by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) in 2020. (Kompas, 18082020)

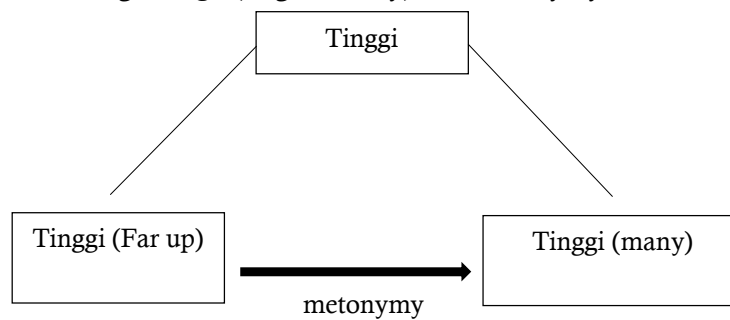
Based on the example of the sentence above, it shows that the meaning of *high* (far up) and *high* (status) have the same nature, to state the top position. It can be concluded that the *high* (status) has metaphorical extension.



c. High (many)

(10) The road section in Jorong Koto Tuo, Nagari Simarasok, Baso District, Agam Regency, suffered landslides due to the high rainfall that hit the area on Thursday (Haluan, 13082020).

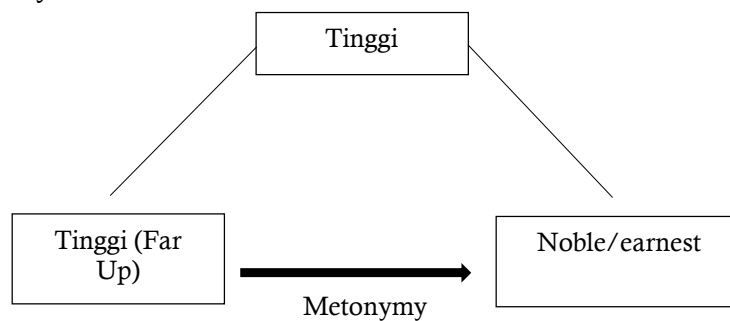
Based on the example of the sentence above, it shows that there is a causal relationship between the meaning of *high* (far up) and *high* (large / many). It can be concluded that the meaning of *high* (large / many) has metonymy extensions.



d. Noble / Earnest

(11) Convey the high aspirations at Kaaba. (Sindonews, 19062020)

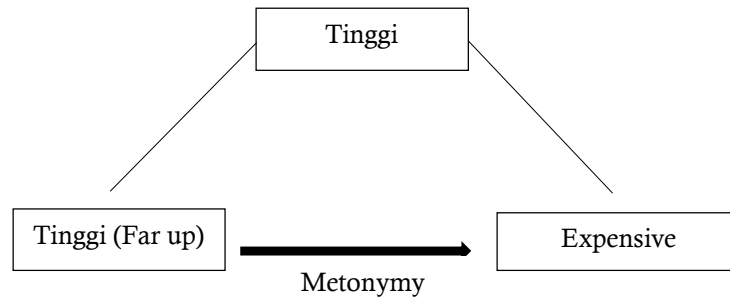
Based on the example of the sentence above, it shows that there is a causal relationship between the meaning of *high* (far up) and the *noble / sincere*. It can be concluded that the meaning of *noble* has metonymy extensions



e. Expensive

- (12) Following the discovery of many traders selling garlic at high prices.
(Sindonews, 07052019)

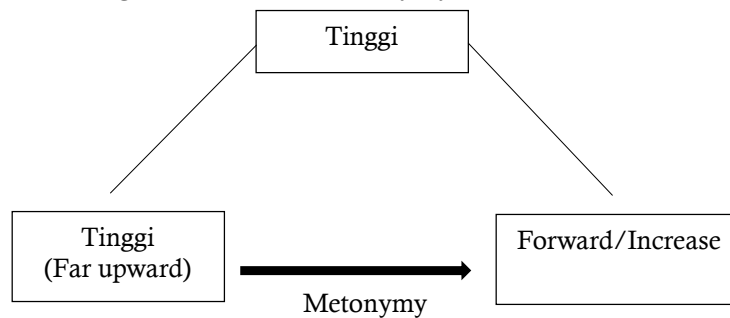
Based on the example of the sentence above, it shows that there is a causal relationship between the meaning of *high* (far up) and *expensive*. It can be concluded that the meaning of *expensive* has a metonymy extension.



f. Forward / increase

- (13) The high number of unemployed has the potential to increase the rate of urbanization, especially during the Eid season (Sindonews, 24082012)

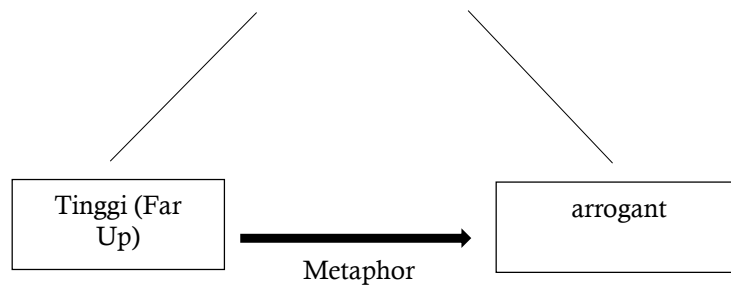
Based on the example of the sentence above, it shows that there is a cause and effect relationship between the meaning of *high* (far up) and *increase*. It can be concluded that the meaning of *increase* has metonymy extensions.



g. Arrogant

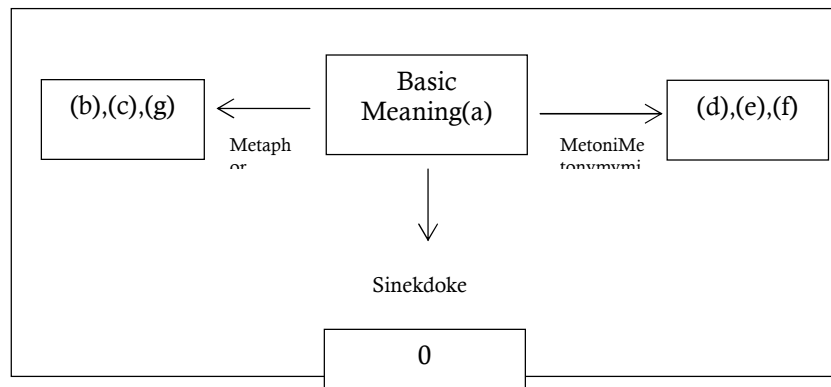
- (14) Uniquely, said Uu, Ridwan Kamil did not feel proud. He said, "Thank God, but we shouldn't be arrogant" (Sindonews, 22042018)

Based on the example of the sentence above, it shows that the meaning of *high* (far up) and *arrogant* has the same nature, to state the top position. It can be concluded that the meaning *high* (far up) with the meaning of *arrogant* has metaphorical extension.]



3. Inter-Meaning in the form of a Polysemic Structure

The next step in the polysemic analysis process is to describe the relationship between meanings. Based on the data that has been done, it can be seen that the relationship between the basic meaning and the extended meaning of *tinggi* based on cognitive linguistic studies is as follows:



Makna Dasar High (Far upward)	Perluasan Metafora High (status) arrogant	Perluasan Metonimi High (many) Expensive Noble/earnest Forward/Increase
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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, *takai* basically means high up (far upward). Meanwhile, the extended meanings are high (status), high (sound), high (temperature), expensive, sharp, and very. Of the 6 meanings, high (status), high

(sound)), and high (quantity/frequency) are extended metaphorically, while sharp, expensive and “very” are extended metonymy. Then, the result of data analysis for the word *tinggi* in Indonesian language basically means high (far upward). While the extended meanings are high (amount/frequency), high (status), noble, expensive, increase, and arrogant. Of the 6 meanings, high (amount/frequency), high (status) and arrogant are extended metaphorically, while noble, expensive, and increase are extended metonymically.

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