

Analysis of Adjectives “*Takai*” as A Polysemy: A Cognitive Linguistic Study

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ABSTRACT

When compared to Indonesian, Japanese has a peculiarity or uniqueness in its vocabulary. Therefore, Japanese has its own difficulties when we try to understand it. One of the difficulties is when we try to understand vocabulary that has many meanings or is often called polysemy (*tagigo*). From the many words of the adjective, the writer found one of the adjectives that is polysemy, that is the adjective “*takai*”. This research aims to describe the basic meaning, the extended meaning, the relationship between the basic meaning and the expansion meaning of adjectives “*takai*” as a polysemy. The research method that used to solve the problem in this research is descriptive research method. From the results of the analysis, concluded 1) The adjective *takai* has seven meanings, namely: tall or high, great/big, sharp/taper, top, expensive, good and loud 2) The basic meaning of the adjective *takai* is tall 3) If studied using cognitive linguistic studies, the relations between the basic meaning and the expansion of the adjective *takai* leads to metonymy expansion figure of speech to all the meaning of its expansion, namely: great/big, sharp/taper, top, expensive, good and loud.

Keywords: Meaning Analysis, Adjectives, *Takai*, Polysemic, Cognitive Linguistics

INTRODUCTION

When we learn a language that is foreign to us, we certainly become more sensitive to the symptoms or phenomena that occur in that language. This is because we are trying to understand the language we are learning completely, in order to be able immediately use or apply the language in the environment where the language is used, but even so, we will definitely get moments where we will experience confusion or difficulty in using and applying a word in a foreign language because of the various meanings or contained meanings in the vocabulary.

Japanese is a language that has a very rich vocabulary, for example there are *wago*, *kango*, *i-keiyooshi* (*i*-adjective), *na-keiyooshi* (*na*-adjective) and also *jodooshi* (*i*-adjective) help). With so many vocabularies, it becomes a challenge for us to be able to decipher and understand each of these vocabularies in order to fully master the Japanese language, which is not something we can simply ignore.

Due to its specialty, uniqueness and affluence in its vocabulary, Japanese has its own difficulties when we try to decipher and understand it completely, one of them is when we try to decipher and understand vocabulary that has many meanings which are often called polysemy (*tagigo*).

According to Kunihiro (in Sutedi 2016:78) polysemy is a word that has more than one meaning, and each meaning has a link or connection. Besides Kunihiro, Chaer (2012:301-302) also expressed the same thing, he stated that a word or unit of speech is called polysemy if the word has more than one meaning.

From the many words of the adjective, the writer found one of the adjectives that is polysemy, that is adjective “*takai*”. This research aims to describe the basic meaning, the extended meaning, the relationship between the basic meaning and the expansion meaning of adjectives “*takai*” as a polysemy.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Adjective

Kridalaksana explained that adjectives are categorizations that characterized by their possibility to (a) join with no particles, (b) accompany nouns, or (c) be accompanied by particles such as, more, very, somewhat,

(d) have morphological characteristics such as *-er* (in honorary), *-if* (in sensitive), *-i* (in natural), or (e) formed into nouns with the prefix *ke-an*.

Meanwhile Kamiya said, 'Japanese adjectives may be divided into two types: (a) i-adjectives, which end with I, and (b) na-adjectives, which end with na, adjectives are Japanese in origin while na-adjectives are mostly Translated Chinese-origin words'.

Polysemy

Kunihiro (in Sutedi 2016:78) also states that polysemy (*tagigo*) is a word that has more than one meaning, and each meaning has a link or connection. As for what is meant by homonyms (*do-on-igigo*) are several words that sound the same, but have different meanings and there is absolutely no connection between these meanings.

Machida and Momiyama (in Sutedi, 2011:163) suggest several steps that need to be taken when we analyzing polysemy, namely:

- a. Sorting of meaning (*imi kubun*)
- b. Determination of the basic meaning (*prototype*) (*kihon-gi no nintei*)
- c. Description of the connection between meanings in the form of a polysemy structure (*tagi-kouzou no hyoji*)

Definition of Cognitive Linguistics

Langacker as a founder of cognitive linguistics explains that the birth of Cognitive Linguistics is based on awareness and broad human intellectual movement. Cognitive marks linguistics as a '*movement*' or an '*effort*' because cognitive linguistics is not a specific theory. Instead, Cognitive Linguistics uses an approach that adopts a set of guiding principles, assumptions and perspectives so that it leads to a variety of complementary, even overlapping (or competing) theories.

Taniguchi (in Sutedi, 2016:13) suggests that the principles of cognitive linguistics towards language are as follows.

1. Language is a symbol, which is mean that it's composed of *form* and *meaning*. The connection between *form* and *meaning* is not all arbitrary, but it can be found what is the trigger.
2. If the form of language is different then the meaning will be different. No synonymous word or form is considered 100% identical, but in certain contexts there must be a difference that can be described.
3. If there are several meanings in a language form, these meanings will be related to each other so that it can be considered as a form. This is often found in polysemous words that can be described in terms of the connection between their meanings.
4. The meaning of language is not limited to objective meaning, but there is a cognitive factor in how we interpret it. Therefore, in a form of language it can lead to multiple interpretations according to point of view or cognition used.

Scope of Cognitive Linguistics

Categorization

Sutedi (2016:14-15) reveals that the stimulus (information) we receive will be processed and perceived into knowledge which will later be stored in memory (memory) to be recalled (issued) again if needed. The process of storing this information occurs through several stages, one of them is the process of categorization.

In other words, categorization is the grouping of a number of objects (concepts) into one particular group based on the similarity of characteristics possessed by these objects. This grouping can be roughly or broadly, without questioning the differences but only seeing the similarities of the objects.

Prototype

Sternberg (in Sutedi, 2016:20) states that prototypes and stereotypes are related. Stereotype is the belief that members of a social group tend to have more or less identical types of traits. Meanwhile, Sutedi (2016: 18-19) states that a prototype (*prototype*) is an example or object (concept) that is considered the most representative of a categorization member. It has been discussed above that a category consists of several

objects or concepts that are members. Among the members of these categories there are certain objects that can be considered the most prototype, or become the best examples that are easily recognizable.

Overview/Schematic

The term schema in linguistics contains two meanings, namely schema as a chart and schema as prior knowledge. Lee (in Sutedi, 2016:40) gives a limit that schemes are "*simplified and abstracted phenomena*". The phenomenon in question is information or knowledge received in life. Schemas can make us easier to understand and absorb new information. The process of forming the schema is also known as schematization.

Figurative style of language (Majas)

Sutedi (2016: 44) reveals that cognitive linguistics uses figure of speech or language style as a tool to reveal the meaning of language, especially in relation to multiple meanings. In all languages, it is certain that we will find a word that has more than one meaning (polysemy). Even this double meaning will also be found at the phrase, clause or sentence level. The emergence of multiple meanings is caused by the expansion of meaning, namely from the basic meaning to the expanded meaning. Cognitive linguists attempt to describe the connection between these meanings by using figure of speech as a tool, so that a picture of the connection will be found through the presentation of imagination schemes. There are three types of figure of speech used to describe the meaning, namely metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche.

1. Metaphor

Classe (in Sutedi, 2016: 47) explains that the term metaphor comes from the Greek language, namely from the word *meta* which means above, and the word *pherein* which means to move, so that metaphor is defined as the transfer of the meaning or image of an expression in another expression. Sutedi (2016: 47) states that the transfer of meaning or image refers to a concept that shows similarities between the two. The concept that states the similarity in this metaphor can be explained through comparison theory or interaction theory.

2. Metonymy

Sutedi(2016:62-63) explain that metonymy is a parable figure of speech that used for explain or declare something (example A) with other thing (example B) on the basis of proximity (*rinsetsu*), in space (*kuukanteki*) as well as in time (*jikan teki*). In this definition is also contained something (A) that can be the domain of target and other thing (B) as the domain of source. The proximity can be in space (*kuukanteki*) or in time (*jikan teki*).

3. Synecdoche

Sutedi (2016:71) also explain that synecdoche is a figure of speech used to declare something (example A) with other thing (example B) on the basis of specificity and generality or connection of general and special. In other word, synecdoche is close to superordinate and subordinate connection. Its mean that something in general can be used to declare or say something that specific/special or vice versa. Comparison or parable that used in synecdoche is similiar with metonymy, which is not used to understand A through B like in metaphor. However, synecdoche is used to say/declare something (A) by using other thing (B) on the basis connection between A and B that generaly and specificity (Sutedi, 2016:72).

Previous Research

Research conducted by Tanbo in 1991 on how to map the meanings of polysemous words from adjectives that indicate positions such as takai, hikui, tooi and chikai. In this study, the writer draws two conclusions, namely: 1) investigating what should be the standard/principle that separates each word's meaning using a dictionary, 2) trying to find out what kind of standard/principle is used to divide the meaning of the word. There is one variable in this study which is the same as the variable in the research that the author did, namely the adjective takai, except that in this study it did not use cognitive linguistic studies which usually used three figures of speech, namely: metaphor, synecdoche, and metonymy, so the author felt compelled to examine these variables by using cognitive linguistic studies.

METHODS

Research design

In this study the author uses descriptive research methods (descriptive research) because this study aims to describe a situation or phenomenon that exists as it is. The object is in the form of actual phenomena that occur at the present time in a certain population or in the form of actual cases in daily life (Sutedi, 2011:20).

Object of research

The object of research in this study is the adjective *takai*. *Takai* is included in the category of adjectives that contain polysemy or double meanings and that is the reason for choosing the adjective after an investigation, there are a lot of meanings contained in the *takai* adjective. In addition, usually if a word in a foreign language has many meanings or has polysemy then people who study the language will have difficulty understanding the word completely. Moreover, in translating Japanese sentences that contain polysemous words, it will be very vulnerable to errors if knowledge and understanding of words are lacking.

Research Instruments and Data Sources

The research instrument is a tool to collect research data. The research instrument used in this study is a literature study conducted by the author.

While the references for data sources in this study, most of them are examples of sentences that come from online. In addition, another reference source used is a dictionary. The data was collected during the meaning classification process to find out whether the meanings contained in the dictionary were actually used in Japanese language life, as well as during the analysis to find the basic meaning, describe the meaning of the expansion and study the expansion of the meaning.

Data collection technique

The data collected in this study are examples of sentences and data relevant to this research. For example sentences, the writer collects to a certain extent, then the data will be sorted and grouped by category. Furthermore, the data can be used for the purposes of classification, assessment or other processes.

The data that the researcher uses as a reference to analyze the adjective *takai* refers to the following various sources:

1. Tagigo Gakushuu Jiten (Imai, 2011)
2. (<http://nlb.ninjal.ac.jp/>)
3. (<https://ejje.weblio.jp/sentence/content/>)
4. (www.tangorin.com/examples/)
5. (<https://hinative.com/ja/questions/>)
6. (<http://yourei.jp/>)

Data Processing Techniques

1. Classification of meaning

The first step taken in analyzing polysemy is the sorting of meaning (*imi-kubun*). Sorting the meaning refers to the opinion of Sutedi (2008:147) that is by looking for synonyms, antonyms and looking at the superordinate connection of each meaning that exists. And another way that can be taken is by looking at variations or equivalents into other languages. When classifying the basic meanings, the writer chooses a proper dictionary to be used as a reference in classifying meanings, such as the *Tagigo Gakushuu Jiten* dictionary. Furthermore, after getting the data analysis material, namely a collection of meanings, the writer will enter the stage of classifying meaning. In this stage the author will use a method by looking at the variations of equivalent words in Indonesian.

2. Determination of Basic Meaning

The second stage of polysemy word analysis is determining the basic meaning. According to Sutedi (2008:147) one of the easy ways for Indonesian Japanese learners to determine the basic meaning is by using the results of previous research. However, it is necessary to be careful in sorting out this meaning because, Kunihiro in Sutedi (2008:149) explains that for the same polysemy in several dictionaries (*kokugo jiten*), the way of presentation can be completely irregular. That is, in some dictionaries, there is absolutely no uniformity that the meaning of the word presented at the beginning is the basic

meaning. Based on this, the writer will determine the basic meaning of using the *Tagigo Gakushuu Jiten* dictionary by Imai (2011).

3. Describe the connection between meanings.

At this stage, after all the previous data has been collected, then a comparison is made or comparing the example sentences that have the meaning of expansion with the example sentences that have the basic meaning. Then a description is made of how the connection between these meanings is, and how the expanded meaning can be born. This stage is carried out by describing the connection of the pre-determined basic meaning with other expanded meanings with the help of sentence examples that present the meaning to be described. The description that will be carried out in this study refers to the Cognitive Linguistics theory of Momiyama in Sutedi (2008:151) which can describe the connection between meanings using a figurative style of language (*Majas*), namely *metaphor*, *metonymy* and *synecdoche* in the form of a polysemy structure (*tagi kouzou hyouji*).

4. Draw conclusions

The last stage is to draw conclusions based on the results of the analysis carried out. Drawing conclusions is attempted to be done as well as possible so that the reader can understand well the essence of the research carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classification of *Takai* Meaning

In this section, the writer will analyze the basic meaning, the extended meaning, and describe the connection between the meanings of takai adjectives from the polysemy point of view according to the study of cognitive linguistics.

Machida and Momiyama (Sutedi, 2011:163) express that in analyzing a polysemy there are 3 steps that must be done, namely the classification of meaning (*imi kubun*), determination of the basic meaning (*kihongi no nintei*), and a description of the connection between meanings (*tagi kouzou no hyouji*). . Therefore, the writer will analyze the basic meaning, the extended meaning, and describe the connection between the meanings of the takai adjective.

The author classifies the meaning of the takai adjective by looking at the equivalent of Japanese words in a foreign language, namely Indonesian. After the author has recapitulated from several dictionaries, it can be concluded that the takai adjective has (7) meaning.

1. Meaning 1 : Tall/high

(1) 今の時間が日が一番高い

(Imai, 2011)

Ima no jikan ga hi ga ichiban takai

(At this time the sun is at its highest position)

(2) そのビルは日本一高い建物です

(www.tangorin.com/examples/)

Sono biru wa nihon ichi takai tatemono desu

(That building is Japan's tallest building)

(3) 背が高い人々

(www.ejje.weblio.jp/content/)

Se ga takai hitobito

(People who are tall)

Tall/high is the first meaning of the adjective *takai*. If an example sentence is explained (1) 'At this time the sun is at its highest position.' Explain when the speaker says that the position of the sun is at its highest point in its rotation in a day. Example sentences (2) 'That building is Japan's tallest building.' Explaining the building mentioned by the speaker is the tallest building in Japan. Whereas in the example sentence (3) 'People who are tall.' Explain that there are some people who have a tall stature when compared to others.

2. Meaning 2 : Great/ big

(4) お客様の要求が高すぎて応じきれない

(Imai, 2011)

Okyakusan no youkyuu ga takasugite oujikirenai

(Customer expectations are so great that they are difficult to fulfill)

(5) 高い犠牲を払って手に入れた勝利

(www.eije.weblio.jp/content/)

Takai gisei wo haratte te ni ireta shouri

(Victory obtained from great sacrifice)

Great/big is the second meaning of the adjective *takai*. If an example sentence (4) is explained, 'Customer expectations are so high that they are difficult to fulfill.' Explain that because the desires or demands of customer is high that make it difficult for business owners to be able to fulfill the wishes or requests of these customers. Example sentence (5) 'Victory obtained from great sacrifice.' Describes a victory from a match or battle that is obtained from results that are not easy so that it is very difficult to achieve.

3. Meaning 3 : Sharp/ taper

(6) 欧米人は日本人より鼻が高い

(Imai, 2011)

Oubeijin wa nihonjin yori hana ga takai

(Western people compared to Japanese people have a sharp nose)

(7) 彼女の鼻は高い

(www.tangorin.com/examples/)

Kanojo no hana wa takai

(He has a sharp nose)

(8) 鼻の高い人

(www.eije.weblio.jp/content/)

Hana no takai hito

(The person with the sharp nose)

Sharp/taper is the third meaning of the adjective *takai*. If an example sentence is explained (6) 'Western people compared to Japanese people have a sharp nose.' Explain that western people or people who live in the western part of the earth such as Europe and America have sharp noses when compared to Japanese people, which is a society living in the western part of the world. east earth. Example sentence (7) 'He has a sharp nose.' Describes a woman who has a sharp nose when compared to other women. Whereas in the example sentence (8) 'The person with the sharp nose.' Explains that there is someone who has a sharp nose.

4. Meaning 4 : Top

(9) 高い役職についている人ほど人格が優れているとは限らない

(Imai, 2011)

Takai yakushoku ni tsuiteiru hito hodo jinkaku ga sugureteiru to wa kagiranai

(People who are in top positions do not always have a good personalities)

(10) 彼は身分の高い人です

(www.tangorin.com/examples/)

Kare wa mibun no takai hito desu

(He is a person who has a top position)

(11) 身分の高い僧

(www.eije.weblio.jp/content/)

Mibun no takai sou

('The layer of the top (highest) level.)

Top is the fourth meaning of the adjective *takai*. If an example sentence (9) is explained 'People who are in top positions do not always have a good personalities.' Explaining that someone who has a top position in a company or workplace or institution does not necessarily have a good personality, it could be otherwise. Example sentences (10) 'He is a person who has a top position.' Describes someone who has a higher position or position than other people or employees. Whereas in the example sentence (11) 'The layer of the top

(highest) level.' Explains that when compared to the other layers of society mentioned by the speaker is a top layer in a society.

5. Meaning 5 : Expensive

(12) あの店のハンバーガーはすごく高い

(Imai, 2011)

Ano mise no hanbaagaa wa sugoku takai

(The hamburger at the store is very expensive)

(13) 部屋代はとても高い

(www. tangorin.com/examples/)

Heyadai wa totemo takai

(The cost of renting a room is very expensive)

(14) 家賃がとても高い

(www. ejje.weblio.jp/content/)

Yachin ga totemo takai

('The cost of renting a house is very expensive)

Expensive is the fifth meaning of the *takai* adjective. If an example sentence (12) is explained, 'The hamburger at the store is very expensive.' Explain that the price of hamburgers at the shop mentioned by the speaker is very expensive when compared to similar stores that both sell hamburgers. Example sentence (13) 'The cost of renting a room is very expensive.' Explains the cost of renting a room which is very expensive, whether it is a room for lodging or a room used as a place to live. Whereas in the example sentence (14) 'The cost of renting a house is very expensive.' Explains that a rental house has an expensive rental fee.

6. Meaning 6 : Good

(15) このかばんは高い品質が保証されています

(Imai, 2011)

Kono kaban wa takai hinshitsu ga hoshou sareteimasu

(This bag is guaranteed to be of good quality)

(16) その会社では高い専門性が要求される

(www. tangorin.com/examples/)

Sono kaisha dewa takai senmonsei ga youkyuu sareru

(The company expects a good (skilled) expert)

(17) 高い評価を得る

(www. ejje.weblio.jp/content/)

Takai hyouka wo eru

(Getting a good appraisal)

Good is the sixth meaning of the *takai* adjective. If an example sentence (15) is explained 'This bag is guaranteed to be of good quality.' Explain that a bag is guaranteed because the bag is of good quality. Example sentence (16) 'The company expects a good (skilled) expert.' Describes a company expecting a skilled or expert employee to occupy a position in the company. Whereas in the example sentence (17) 'Getting a good appraisal.' Explains that someone gets a good appraisal that he gets from someone.

7. Meaning 7 : Loud

(18) 声が高いのでソプラノを担当することになった

(Imai, 2011)

Koe ga takai node sopuran wo tantou suru koto ni natta

(Because of the loud voice, he is appointed to be a soprano)

(19) 音の高いひびき

(www. ejje.weblio.jp/content/)

Oto no takai hibiki

(A loud scream)

Loud is the seventh meaning of the *takai* adjective. If an example sentence is explained (18) 'Because of the loud voice, he is appointed to be a soprano.' Explain that a person has been appointed to be responsible for

singing in a soprano voice because he has a loud voice. Example sentence (19) 'A loud scream.' Describes a loud scream coming from somewhere.

Determination of the Basic Meaning of *Takai*

The basic meaning of the adjective *takai* is tall or high. *Takai* has the meaning of something at the top'. The dictionary used to determine the basic meaning of the adjective *takai* is Imai's *Tagigo Gakushuu Jiten* in 2011. By using the *Tagigo Gakushuu Jiten* dictionary as a reference to determine the basic meaning, the writer concludes that the basic meaning of the *takai* adjective is a something that is in the top' or simply translated high, while the second meaning to the seventh meaning is the meaning of expansion.

Description of Connections Between Meanings

(20) Expansion meaning 1: Great/ big

(20) 成功までには高いハードルがいくつもある

(Imai, 2011)

Seikou made ni wa takai haadoru ga ikutsu mo aru

(There are some great obstacles to being successful)

(21) この高い支持率はどこから来たか

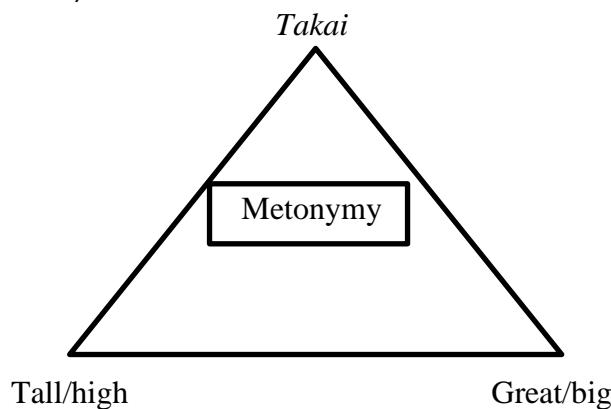
(<https://nlb.ninjal.ac.jp/search/>)

Kono takai shijiritsu wa doko kara kitaka

(Where did this enormous help come from?)

Great/big or big is the first expansion meaning of the adjective *takai*. Example sentence (20) 'There are some great obstacles to being successful.' Shows that someone who has the determination or desire to become a successful person has to go through some formidable obstacles and obstacles. Then, in the example sentence (21) 'Where did this enormous help come from?.' Similar to the example sentence (20), which shows a very large aid in a big sense is something abstract as well as the obstacles mentioned. in the example sentence (20).

The first expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective has the same meaning as the basic meaning of the *takai* adjective, which is tall or high. The word 'great' indicates a high level, step, or degree. Therefore, the similarity in the nature of the basic meaning and the extended meaning of the *takai* adjective 'high' and 'great' bring out an expansion of figure of speech in metonymy because there is a closeness in space and time where the spatial closeness connection can be interpreted as a adjacent or close distance. , or in other words no distance at all (close), so appear something that shows the part and the whole, the place and the content, and so on. While the close connection in time can cause something that shows the form of cause and result, method and aim, and so on. (See picture 1)



Picture 1 Great/big meaning scheme

2. Expansion meaning 2: Sharp/ taper

(22) 頬骨が高いのを気にするなんて変だ

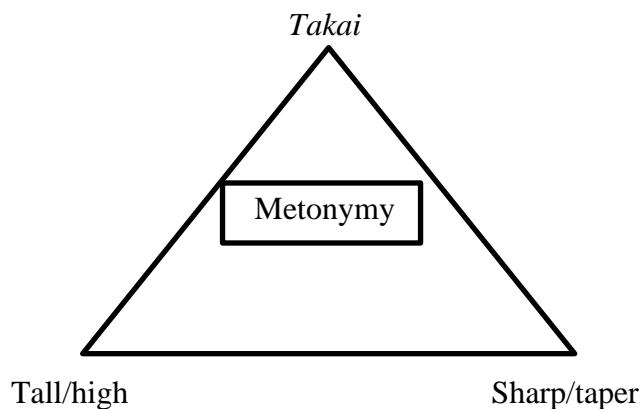
(Imai, 2011)

Hoobone ga takai no wo ki ni suru nante hen da

(It's strange that someone cares so much about their sharp cheekbones)

(23) 鼻が高い
 (www. ejje.weblio.jp/content/)
Hana ga takai
 (His nose is sharp)

Sharp/taper is the meaning of the second extension of the adjective *takai*. Example sentence (22) 'It's strange that someone cares so much about their sharp cheekbones.' Shows that a person has a prominent jaw shape, in other words, it is not oval in shape but tends to be square or firm. Then, in the example sentence (23) 'His nose is sharp.' As in the example sentence (22), which is sharp cheekbones, showing someone who has a sharp nose can be equated with other words someone who has high cheekbones or a nose that is not low. . . The second expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective has the same meaning as the basic meaning of the *takai* adjective, which is tall/high. The word 'sharp/taper' indicates an object that has a long, high and more protrude when compared to the surrounding surface. Therefore, the similarity of the characteristics possessed by the basic meaning and the expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective, namely 'tall' and 'sharp/taper' bring out an expansion of figure of speech in metonymy because there is a closeness in space and time where the spatial proximity connection can be interpreted as a adjacent distance or close, or in other words no distance at all (close) , so appear something that shows the part and the whole, the place and the content, and so on. While the close connection in time can cause something that shows the form of cause and result, method and aim, and so on. (See picture 2)



Picture 2 Sharp/taper meaning scheme

3. Expansion Meaning 3: Top

(24) 昔、紫色は身分が高い人しか身に着けることができない高貴な色だ。

(Imai, 2011)

Mukashi, murasakiiro wa mibun ga takai hito shika mi ni tsukeru kotoga dekinai kouki na iro da
 (In ancient times, purple was a classy color because it could only be used by people with the highest social status)

(25) 高い地位

(www. ejje.weblio.jp/content/)

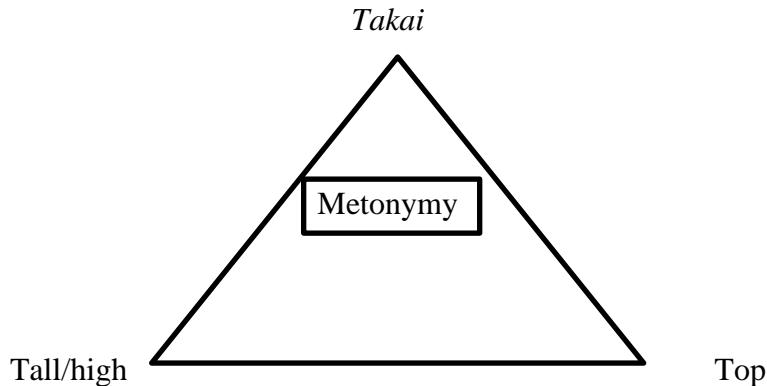
Takai chii

(Top social status)

Top is the third expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective. Example sentence (24) 'In ancient times, purple was a classy color because it could only be used by people with the highest social status.' This shows that purple is a color that is rarely used by the general public because it can only be used by people with top social class. Then, in the example sentence (25) 'Top social status.' Similar to the example sentence (24), the sentence also clearly says the same thing, namely about the top social status.

The third expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective has the same meaning as the basic meaning of the *takai* adjective, which is tall/high. The word 'top' indicates a status or degree of a person who is at the very top or the highest within the scope of social class in the social order used in that area. Therefore, the similarity of

the properties possessed by the basic meaning and the extended meaning of the *takai* adjective 'tall/high' and 'top' bring out an expansion of figure of speech in metonymy because there is a closeness in space and time where the spatial proximity connection can be interpreted as a adjacent distance or close, or in other words no distance at all (close) , so appear something that shows the part and the whole, the place and the content, and so on. While the close connection in time can cause something that shows the form of cause and result, method and aim, and so on. (See picture 3).



Picture 3 Top meaning scheme

4. Expansion meaning 4: Expensive

(26) 日本は必ずしも物価が高いわけではありません
(Imai, 2011)

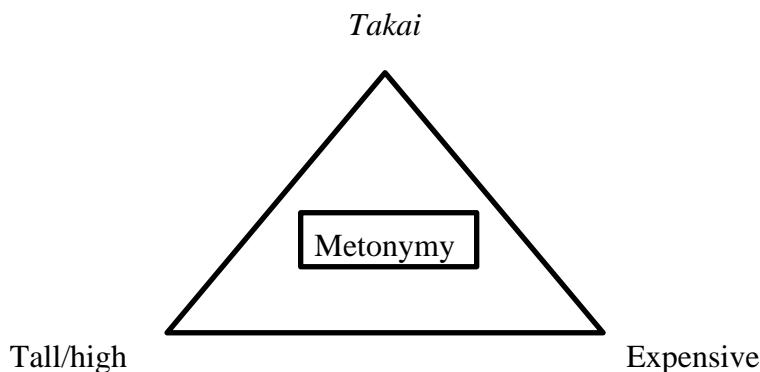
Nihon wa kanarazu shimo bukka ga takai wake dewa arimasen
(Japan price of commodities is not always expensive)

(27) 高い値段

(www.ejje.weblio.jp/content/)
Takai nedan
(The price is expensive)

Expensive is the fourth expansion meaning of adjective *takai*. Example sentence (26) 'Japan price of commodities is not always expensive.' Shows that Japan, which is famous for its expensive prices of goods or commodities, is not always in reality like that, in some cases it can be cheaper than we think. Then, in the example sentence (27) 'The price is expensive.' Similar to the example sentence (26), in that sentence it also shows the price of an expensive item.

The fourth expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective has the same meaning as the basic meaning of the *takai* adjective, which is tall/high. The word 'expensive' indicates a condition in which the price of goods or services becomes high because the supply of circulating goods or services in an area is very small. 'Expensive' both indicate a level, step or degree of a high price of goods. Therefore, the similarity of the properties possessed by the basic meaning and the extended meaning of the *takai* adjective 'tall/high' and 'expensive' bring out an expansion of figure of speech in metonymy because there is a closeness in space and time where the spatial proximity connection can be interpreted as a adjacent distance or close, or in other words no distance at all (close) , so appear something that shows the part and the whole, the place and the content, and so on. While the close connection in time can cause something that shows the form of cause and result, method and aim, and so on. (See Picture 4.)



Picture 4 Expensive meaning scheme

5. Expansion meaning 5: Good

(28) あの監督の作品はレベルが高い

(Imai, 2011)

Ano kantoku no sakuhin wa reberu ga takai

(The director has a good job)

(29) 高い本質をもつ

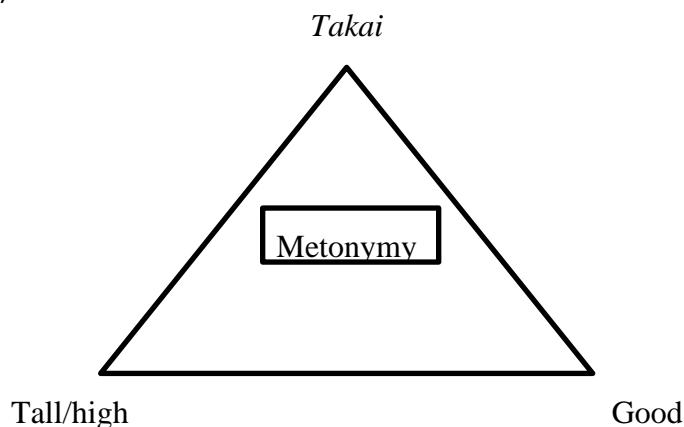
(www.eije.weblio.jp/content/)

Takai honshitsu wo motsu

(Has good principles)

Good is the fifth expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective. Example sentence (28) 'The director has a good job.' Shows that someone who has the position as a director has a good work that can become legitimacy for his company in the future. Then, in the example sentence (29) 'Has good principles.' Similar to the example sentence (28), in that sentence it also shows someone who has good life principles or character which is very useful for his life.

The fifth expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective has the same meaning as the basic meaning of the *takai* adjective, which is tall/high. The word 'good' shows something that is of high quality when compared to other things that are compared around the item or thing. Therefore, the similarity of the properties possessed by the basic meaning and the extended meaning of the *takai* adjective 'tall/high' and 'good' bring out an expansion of figure of speech in metonymy because there is a closeness in space and time where the spatial proximity connection can be interpreted as a adjacent distance or close, or in other words no distance at all (close), so appear something that shows the part and the whole, the place and the content, and so on. While the close connection in time can cause something that shows the form of cause and result, method and aim, and so on. (See picture 5)



Picture 5 Good meaning scheme

6. Expansion meaning 6: Loud

(30) おなかに力を入れると、高い音がきれいに出る

(Imai, 2011)

Onaka ni chikara wo ireru to, takai oto ga kirei ni deru

(If we tighten our stomach muscles, a beautiful loud sound will come out. Speaks in a loud voice in other words not softly and very clearly)

(31) 高い声で話す

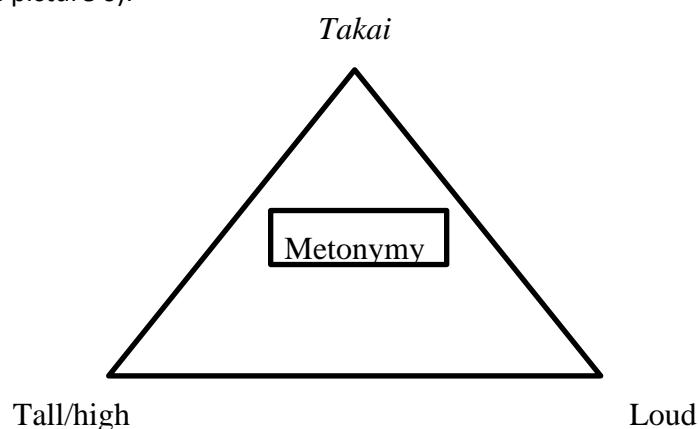
(www.eije.weblio.jp/content/)

Takai koe de hanasu

(Speaking in a loud voice)

Loud is the sixth expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective. Example sentence (30) 'If we tighten our stomach muscles, a beautiful loud sound will come out.' Shows that an attempt by the speaker to get the other person to follow his directions so that he tightens his stomach muscles so that the loud sound that comes out will sound beautiful. Then, in the example sentence (31) 'Speaking in a loud voice.' Similar to the example sentence (30), in that sentence it also shows someone who speaks in a loud voice in other words not softly and very clearly.

The meaning of the sixth expansion meaning of the *takai* adjective has the same meaning as the basic meaning of the *takai* adjective, which is tall/high. The word 'loud' indicates a condition where the sound emitted by a person is at the highest point or in other words loud. Therefore, the similarity of the properties possessed by the basic meaning and the extended meaning of the *takai* adjective 'tall/high' and 'loud' bring out an expansion of figure of speech in metonymy because there is a closeness in space and time where the spatial proximity connection can be interpreted as a adjacent distance or close, or in other words no distance at all (close), so appear something that shows the part and the whole, the place and the content, and so on. While the close connection in time can cause something that shows the form of cause and result, method and aim, and so on. (See picture 6).



Picture 6.Loud meaning scheme

The following chart is the adjective *takai* basic meaning and expansion meaning chart

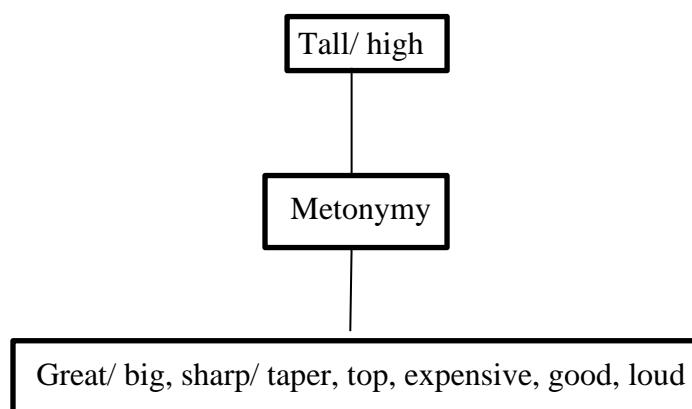


Chart 7 the adjective takai basic meaning and expansion meaning chart

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out in chapter four, it can be concluded that the polysemy of the *takai* adjective:

1. The basic meaning of the *takai* adjective is something that is at the top or simply translated high.
2. The extended meaning of the *takai* adjective is great/big, sharp, top, expensive, good, loud.
3. The connection between the basic meaning and the extended meaning of the adjective *takai* is all included in the metonymous expansion of which there are six meanings, namely great/big, sharp, top, expensive, good, loud.

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