

Introduction

Metonymy is a cognitive process between two concepts. The SOURCE concept provides mental access to the TARGET (SOURCE FOR TARGET) (Panther & Thornburg, 2009).

Janda's study on Russian, Czech, and Norwegian (2011): metonymy is not only lexical (e.g. head → 'person' (cf. Peirsman & Geeraerts, 2006)) but also grammatical (e.g. in word-formation [WF]). Examples from Indonesian WF:

- 1) CHARACTERISTIC FOR ENTITY
Malu 'shy/embarrassed' → *pemalu* 'shy person'
- 2) ACTION FOR AGENT
Beli 'buy' → *pembeli* 'buyer'

In WF, root is the SOURCE, derived word is the TARGET, and affixes give the metonymic context (Janda, 2011).

Objectives of the Study

- a) Cognitive Linguistics: to explain linguistic phenomenon, like WF, in terms of general cognitive mechanism, like metonymy (cf. Langacker, 2008).
- b) The range of metonymy patterns and the ones shared across most prefixes.
- c) The specificity of the prefixes in terms of metonymy patterns they signal.
- d) The directionality of metonymy patterns that might suggest asymmetries between SOURCE & TARGET concepts.

Database

Mainly culled from Alwi et al (2000). Some data on prefix *se-* and noun formation with prefix *ter-* not present in Alwi et al (2000) are taken from Sneddon et al (2010). The database is a collection of **types**: a unique combination of a) metonymy, b) word class, and c) prefix. No duplicates for each type.

Comparative adjective, bound roots (e.g. *berjuang* 'struggle'), voice prefixes, WF with complex SOURCE: compound (*berterus terang* 'confess'; *jatuh bangun* 'to rise and fall') or reduplicated roots (e.g. *berjalan-jalan* 'take a walk'), prefix-suffix (e.g. *berlarian* 'run around'), and type and token frequency of the classification type are excluded.

Table 1. Terms for SOURCE and TARGET (Janda, 2011)

Relating to Actions :	ACTION, STATE, CHANGE STATE, EVENT, MANNER, TIME
Relating to Participants :	AGENT, PRODUCT, PATIENT, INSTRUMENT
Relating to Entities :	ENTITY, ABSTRACTION, CHARACTERISTIC, GROUP, LEADER, MATERIAL, QUANTITY
Relating to Part for Whole	PART, WHOLE, CONTAINED, CONTAINER, LOCATED, LOCATION, POSSESSED, POSSESSOR

Table 2. Snippet of Entries of Type in the Database

Metonymy		Word Class		Prefix	Illustrative Examples
SOURCE	TARGET	SOURCE	TARGET		
LOCATION	ACTION	Noun	Verb	<i>Me-</i>	<i>laut</i> 'sea' → <i>melaut</i> 'go to sea'
QUANTITY	GROUP	Numeral	Numeral	<i>Ber-</i>	<i>dua</i> 'two' → <i>berdua</i> 'be in a group of two'
ACTION	STATE	Verb	Verb	<i>Ter-</i>	<i>ganggu</i> 'disturb' → <i>terganggu</i> 'get disturbed'

Overall measures of database: 87 classification types, constituting of 50 metonymy patterns, 19 word class (WC) patterns, and 8 prefixes.

Result

Table 3. Top Five Shared Metonymy Patterns across Prefixes

Metonymy	Prefix	Illustrative Examples
PRODUCT FOR ACTION	4	<i>telur</i> 'egg' → <i>bertelur</i> 'lay egg'
CHARACTERISTIC FOR ACTION	3	<i>dekat</i> 'near; close' → <i>mendekat</i> 'come closer'
ENTITY FOR STATE	3	<i>cermin</i> 'mirror' → <i>tercermin</i> 'be reflected'
LOCATION FOR ACTION	3	<i>jalan</i> 'street' → <i>(ber)jalan</i> 'to walk'
PATIENT FOR ACTION	3	<i>kurban</i> 'animal sacrifice/offering to gods' → <i>berkurban</i> 'do offering/sacrifice'

Figure 1a. Histogram for Metonymy per Prefix

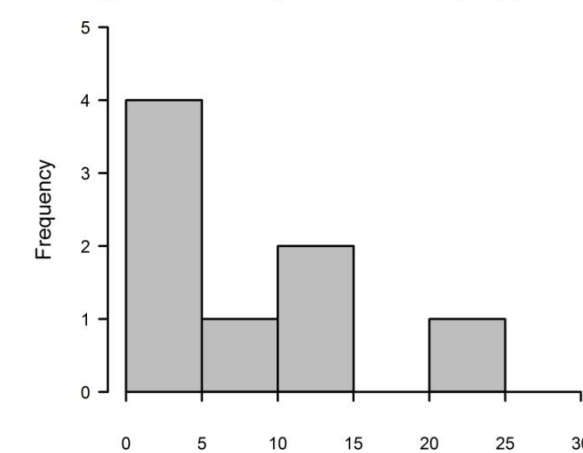


Figure 1b. Histogram for Word class per Prefix

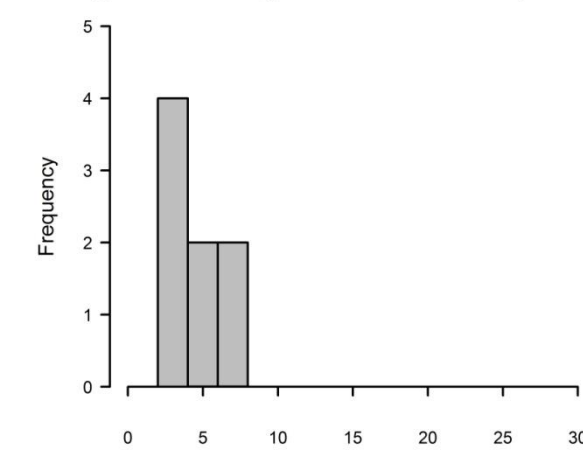
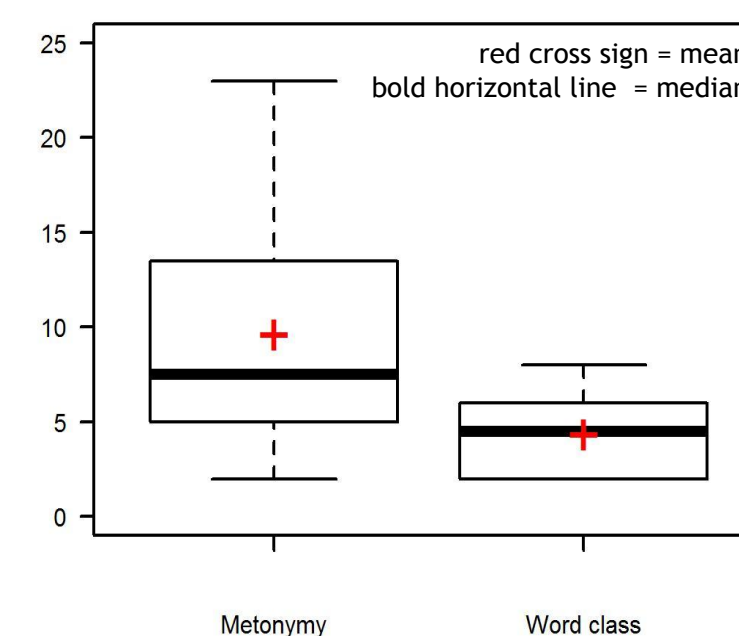


Figure 2. Boxplot of Metonymy and Word class patterns per prefix



Median of 7.5 (mean=9.63) for metonymy patterns per prefix can suggest extreme unspecificity of prefixes. The number of metonymy patterns by each prefix in fact varies much more widely from the median (IQR=8.25), esp. between the median and upper hinge (cf. Figure 2).

The spread of data for word class patterns is however rather closer around the median of 4.5 (mean=4.38; IQR=3.5). This median can also be suggestive of less specificity of prefixes in terms of the word class patterns signalled.

Figure 3. TARGET Specificity of Prefixes

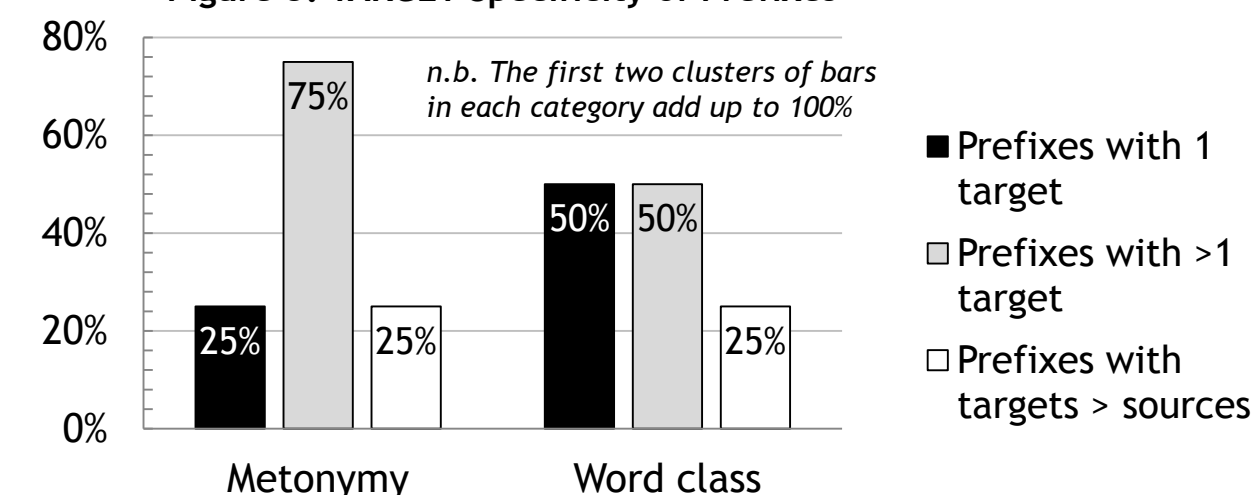


Table 4. Snippet of the Bi-directional Metonymy Patterns

Term A	Term B	Term A being SOURCE	Term B being SOURCE	Prefix
ACTION	PATIENT	2	3	5
ACTION	CHARACTERISTIC	2	3	4
ENTITY	CHARACTERISTIC	2	2	4

Table 5. Snippet of the Uni-directional Metonymy Patterns

Metonymy	SOURCE	TARGET	Prefix
PRODUCT FOR ACTION	<i>Cicit</i> 'squeak of mouse'	<i>Mencicit</i> 'to squeak'	4
LOCATION FOR ACTION	<i>Ladang</i> 'farmland'	<i>Berladang</i> 'to farm'	3

Out of 50 metonymy patterns, 60% are uni-directional and 40% are bi-directional.

Conclusions

Metonymy is very pervasive in word-formation and thus provides conceptual basis for interpreting the semantic relationships between the source word, the derived/target word, and as in this case, the prefix in Indonesian.

However, prefixes in Indonesian tend to be considerably indeterminate in terms of number of metonymy patterns they signal. Thus, a prefix may not specify the kind of metonymy patterns but only indicate the presence of metonymic relationship.

60% of metonymy patterns are uni-directional and 40% are bi-directional. Of 10 bi-directional metonymy relationships, only 4 of them are balanced, i.e. both terms serve as SOURCE & TARGET equally (e.g. the 3rd row in Table 4), 6 of them are skewed.

Selected References

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