The lexicalisation of HAPPINESS in the Malayic varieties of Indonesia

Presented online at the International Seminar on Austronesian Languages and Literature IX

- Lexicon & Lexicalisation

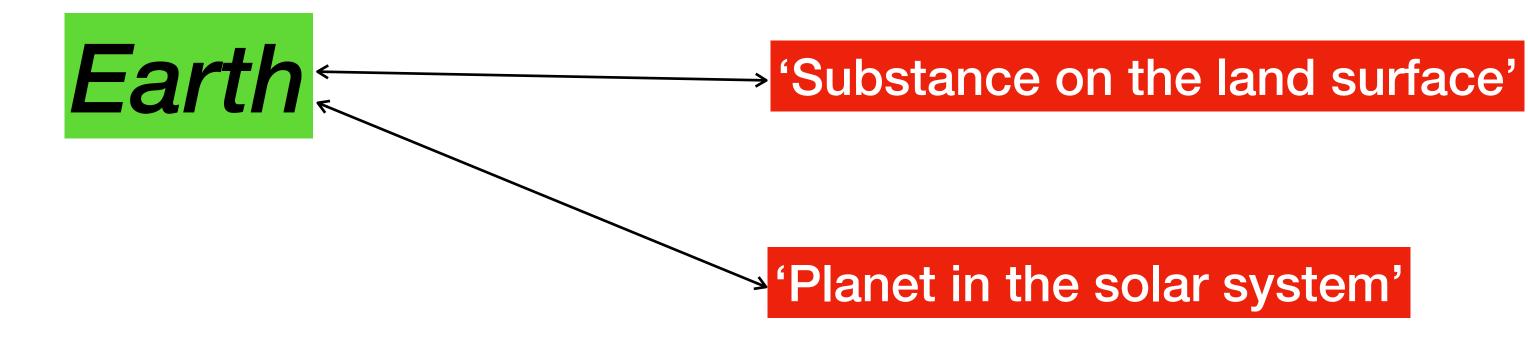
- Aims
- Methodological aspects
 - Introducing the colloquial Malay/Indonesian corpora of the MPI EVA JFS
- Findings & discussion
- Conclusions

LEXICON

A (set of) word(s) and the meaning, or "information content" (Jezek 2016: 5) its expresses

LEXICON

Form <-> Content/Meaning





https://twitter.com/Terry_McDonough/status/1221372869541867520

LEXICON

CONCEPT

??? <-> Content/Meaning

"mental categories carrying some information content, which can be said to exist independently from language" (Jezek 2016: 5)



https://twitter.com/Terry_McDonough/status/1221372869541867520

LEXICALISATION

The way in which concept is directly linked with a lexical form or word in a language.

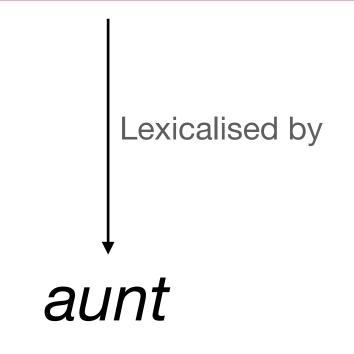


https://twitter.com/Terry_McDonough/status/1221372869541867520

LEXICALISATION — definition in this paper

FATHER'S OR MOTHER'S SISTER

Lexical encoding or expressions of concept or conceptual categories (Brinton & Traugott 2005: 18)



Brinton, Laurel J. & Elizabeth C. Traugott. 2005. Lexicalization and language change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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AIMS

The lexicalisation of HAPPINESS concept in some colloquial Malayic varieties in the Indonesian archipelago



Aims

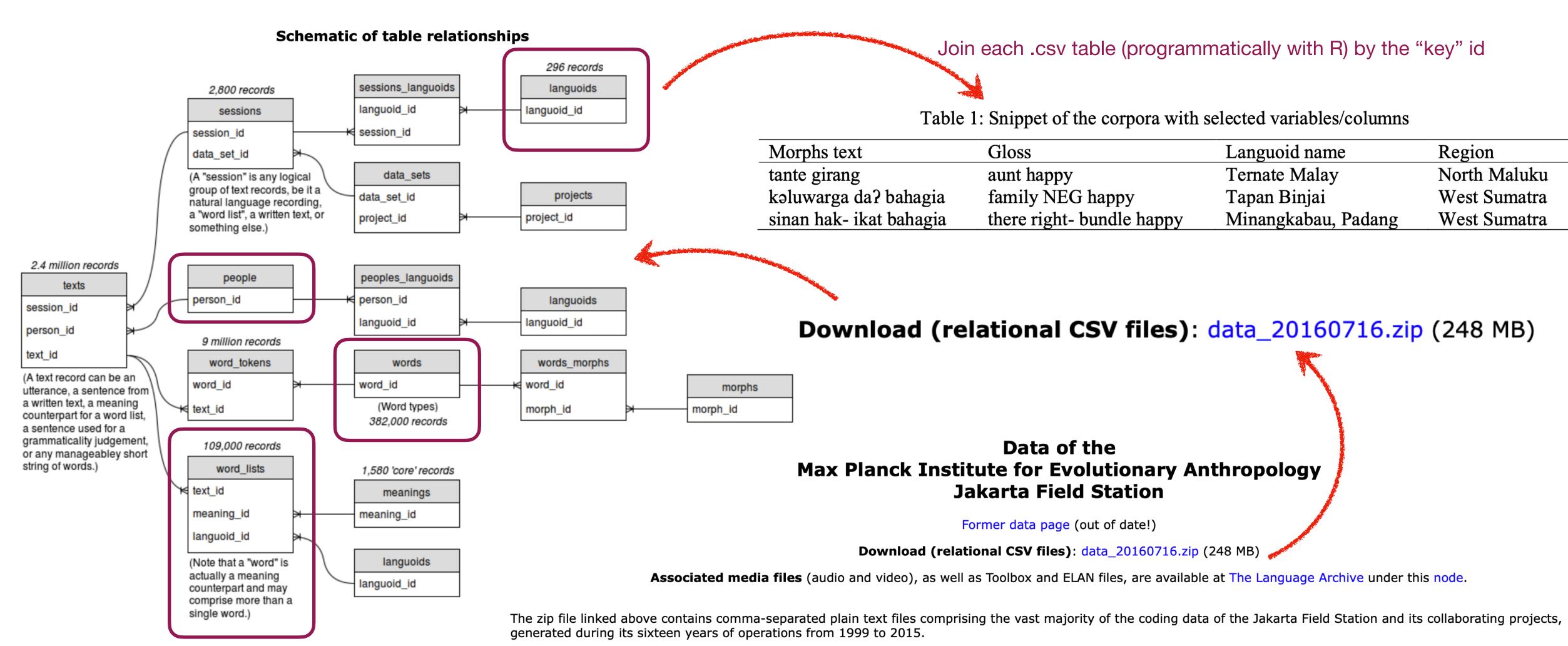
The lexicalisation of HAPPINESS in the colloquial Malayic varieties of Indonesia

- The inventory of lexical forms, and their conceptual categories, referring to the generic concept of HAPPINESS in English
- Variation along the quantitative and sociolinguistic dimensions (esp. regional variation)

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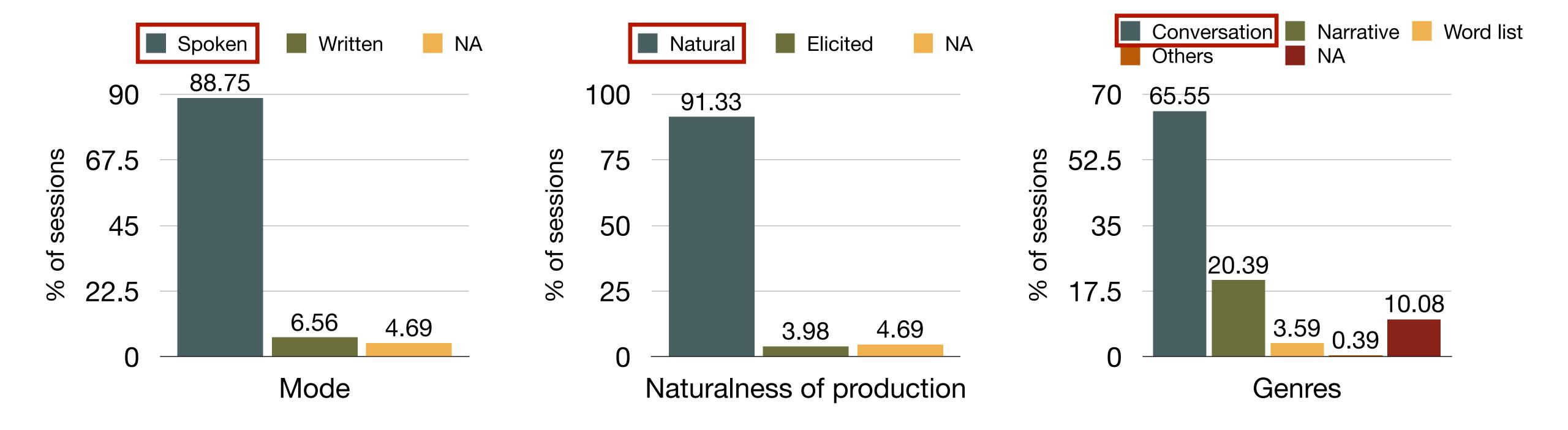
Data from the Jakarta Field Station (JFS), Department of Linguistics, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, 1999-2015

Gil et al (2015) — https://lingweb.eva.mpg.de/archive/jakarta/data.php.html



The colloquial Malayic database

- Filter the languoid codes beginning with "M" 'Malayic Family'
 - Filter languoid names containing the word "Malay" (e.g., Kupang Malay)
- Size: 5,286,633 Million word-tokens (1,280 sessions)



The HAPPINESS database

• Filter morphs glossed as 'happy', 'glad', 'joyful'

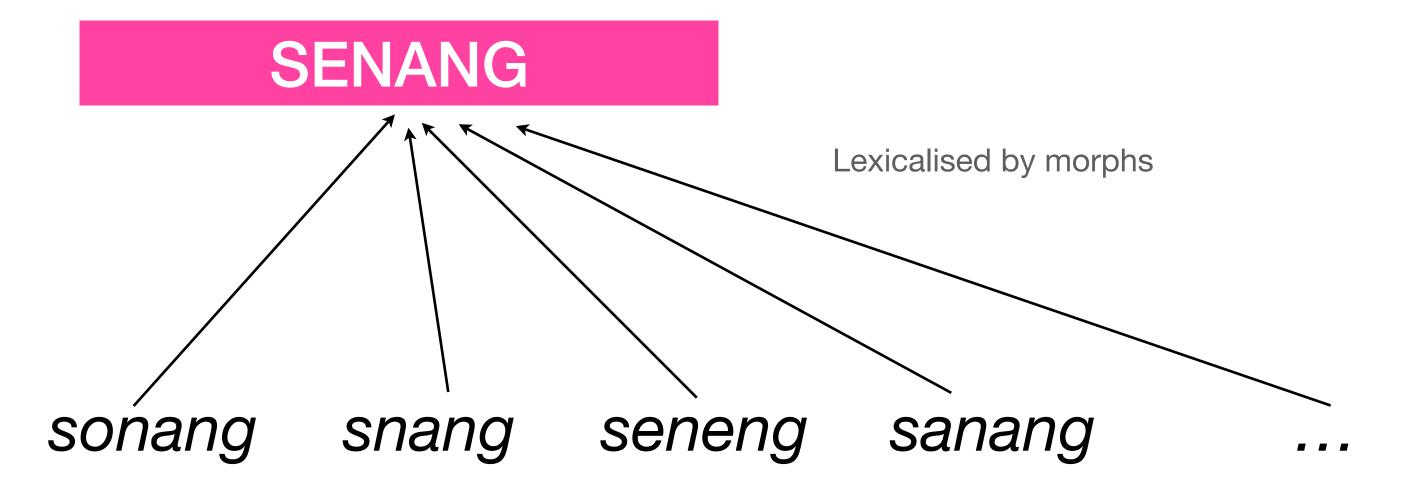
Table 2: Snippet of the HAPPINESS lexicon database

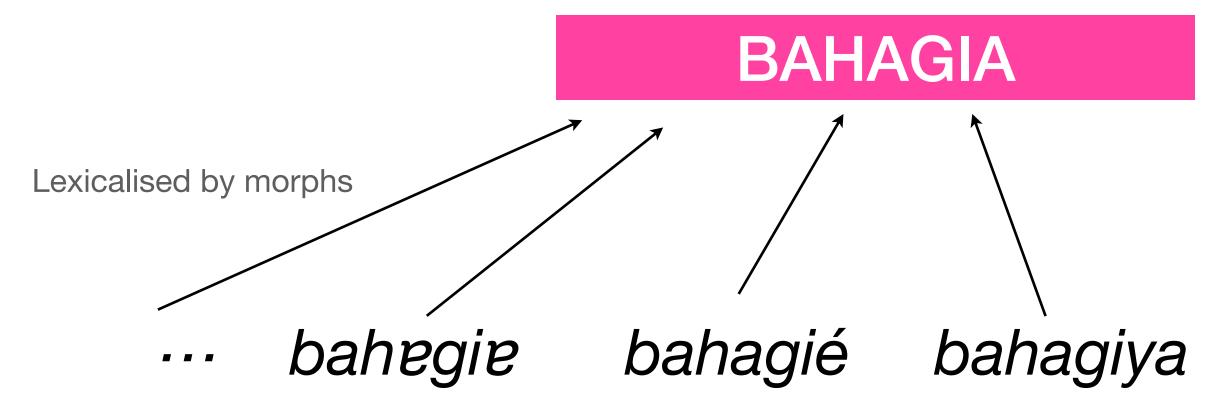
Phon. transc.	Morphs	Gloss	Languoid name	Region
ribaŋ	ribang	happy	Besemah	West Sumatra
gəmbira	gembira	happy	Kerinci, Sungai Penuh	Jambi Province
_riya?	ria	happy	Bekasi	West Java

Only 8.1% of the total 691 cases of the HAPPINESS lexicon database contain the phonetic transcription information

Qualitative data analysis

Grouping of conceptual categories





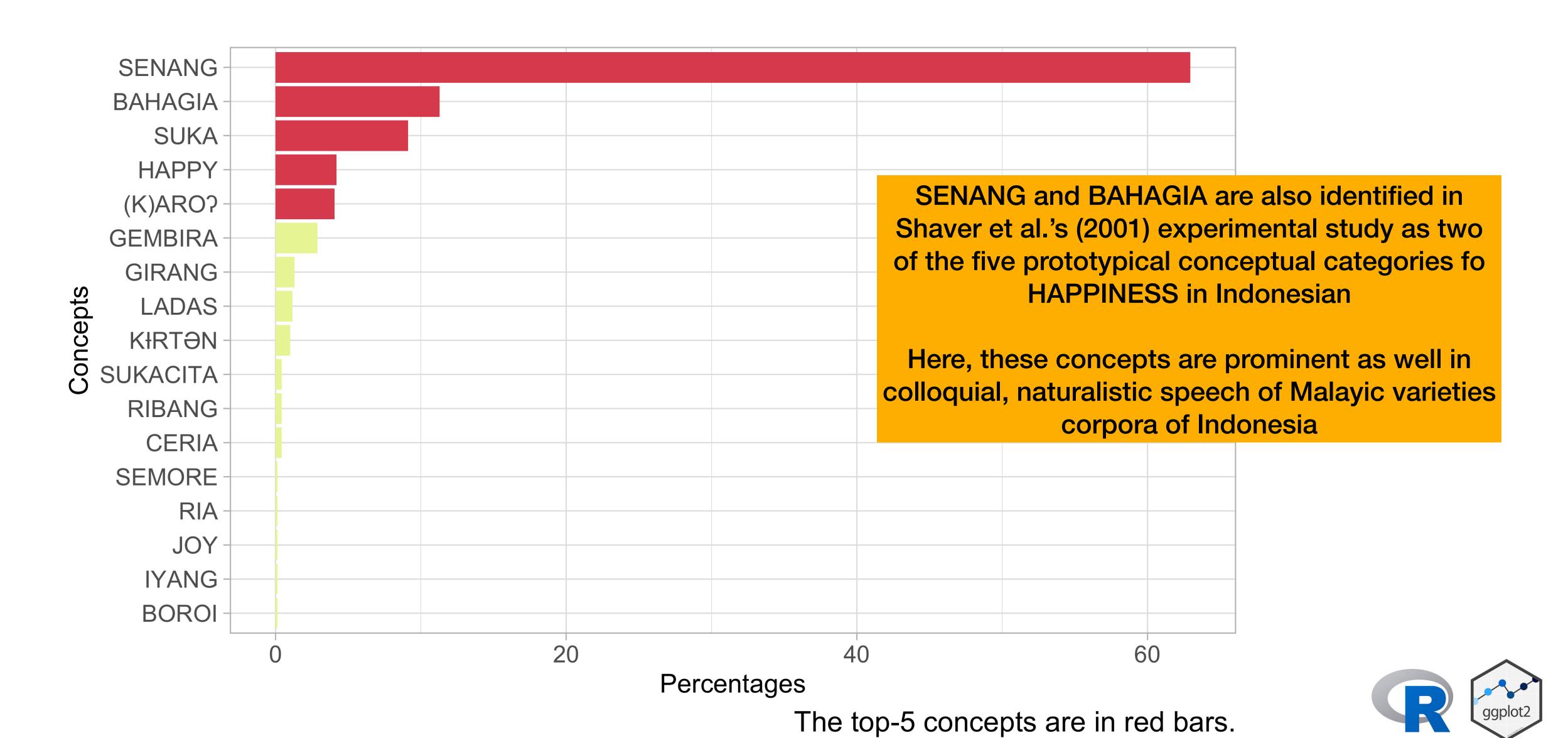
Quantitative data analysis R

Univariate & bivariate descriptive statistics (Gries 2013: 102, 136) + geospatial visualisation

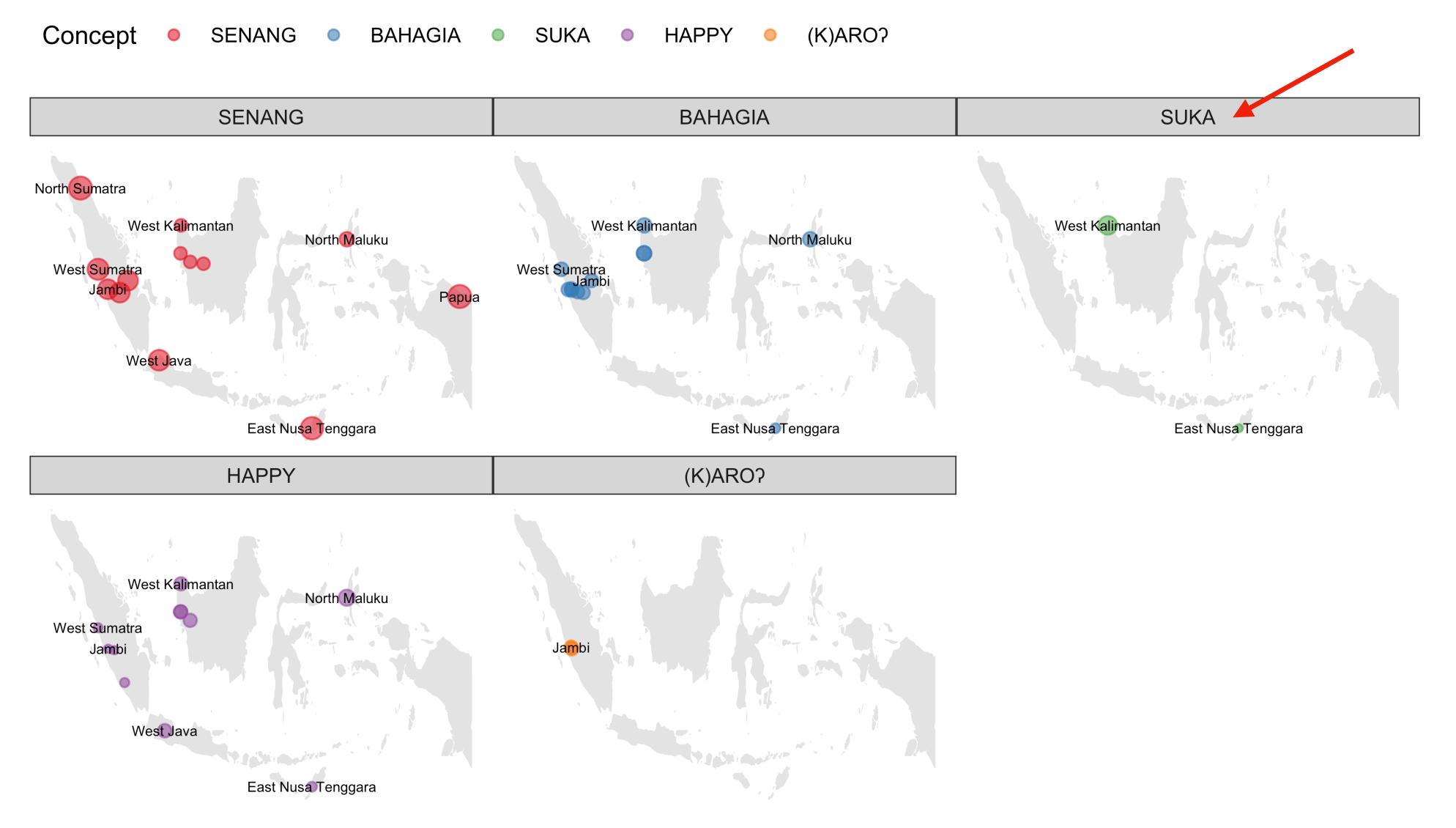
- Descriptive stats: Frequency count and percentages
- Univariate design:
 - What: total count (in %) of morphs lexicalising a given concept(ual category)
 - Aim: assess the relative prominence of the concept
- Bivariate design:
 - What: cross-tabulation of the % of the concepts by region
 - Aim: assess the relative prominence of the concepts by region (i.e., their lectal variation)
- Geospatial visualitation of the concepts (and morphs) by region

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Distribution of the concepts of HAPPINESS in colloquial Malayic varieties

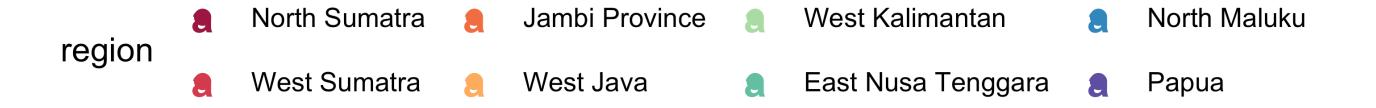


Distribution of the top-five HAPPINESS concepts by regions





Distribution of morphs across the region





The size of the labels represents the percentages of the morphs per region.

The larger the size, the more frequently those morphs are attested in the corpus of the region.

It should be noted that a given morph can be the only type attested in the corpus for a given region; hence, that single type receives 100% in the respective region (e.g., the morph "sanang" in North Maluku).



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Conclusions

- SENANG as the dominant conceptual category for HAPPINESS in colloquial Malayic varieties
 - Corroborating Shaver et al's (2001: 208) finding in Indonesian
- Regional variation of the HAPPINESS concepts
 - The number of concept types per region
 - The frequency of each concept

Conclusions

- QUALitative and QUANTitative variation of morphs lexicalising a given concept in a region:
 - Phonemic structure of the morphs (QUAL)
 - The number of different morphs for a concept attested in a region (QUANT)
 - The frequency of occurrence for a morph of a concept in a region (QUANT)

THANK YOU AND LOOKING FORWARD TO ANY FEEDBACK

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