

Verbs Meaning Analysis of *Hiku* as *Tagigo* in Japanese

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ABSTRACT

Tagigo is a word that has more than one meaning, and each meaning is interlocked. Almost all word classes have *tagigo*, not with verbs *hiku*. The study was conducted to describe the meaning contained in verbs *hiku* and the relationship between the meanings of verbs *hiku* that are influenced by language style. This research uses descriptive and correlation methods. With a descriptive method, the writer searches for and collects references related to verb, collects sample sentences, then examines and classifies each meaning, analyzes the basic meanings (*kihongi*) and extended meanings (*tengi*) of verb. With the correlation coefficient to analyze data by comparing the results of measurement of different variables in order to determine the level of relationship between variables. Based on this research and various existing source books, the writer can conclude that the verb *hiku* is one of the verbs that has more than one meaning and is included in *tagigo* because the linkage between the basic meaning and the meanings of its extension can be described. The expansion of meaning that occurs in verb *hiku* is influenced by the style of metaphor, metonymy and sinekdok. The difference in the use of starch does not affect the policing of a word. The verb *hiku* uses two different kanji models, but the link between the meanings can be described.

Keywords: *Tagigo*, Polisemi, *Hiku*, Japanese

1. INTRODUCTION

Japanese language learning as foreign language need to understand and know the linguistic of Japanese. The knowledge of linguistic as media to make the understanding and mastery of Japanese Language easier. Mistakes that are regularly done by Japanese language learner happened because there is influence from native/mother language. Mistakes can be in form of misuse of vocabulary, the use of sentence pattern, etc.

For instance word くも(*kumo*) can be defines as cloud or spider, because both meaning do not have any connection so it is categorized as homonym, not polysemic, and in Indonesia language it can be defined as able or poison, such as snake poison. Mistakes related with the meaning of words like that is studied by Semantics, and one of the points of discussion in semantics is *tagigo* (polysemic) which is the word has more than one meaning, and each meaning has its connection each other.

Following is the brief examples of *tagigo* (polysemic) and the description of relationship of interrelated word:

- a. I still have blood relationship with the family of Mrs. Rani (connotation)

- b. His body is covered with blood after his head hit at the tower of electric services. (denotation)

Pay attention to the word blood at sentence a, it means family (connotation meaning), while the meaning in sentence b is red liquid particle in our body (denotation meaning). Sentence a and b are the examples of polysemic in Indonesia language, whereas the example of *tagigo* (polysemic) in Japanese language are:

- a. 子供が一階から二階にあがる。

Kodomo ga ikkai kara nikai ni agaru.

<Kids **go up** from first floor to the second >

- b. 大学にあがる。

Daigaku ni agaru

<**continue** to study in University>

- c. 部長から社長にあがる。

Buchou kara shachou ni agaru.

<**promoted** from the head of department to be director>

Example (sentence c) is the basic meaning of verb *agaru* which is *go up* spatially from the bottom to the top, and that meaning expands to be the meaning (in

sentence d) continue to study in University, the meaning of go up is used in the sentence to *continue* study in university, the connection is the social status of high school student with university student is different, and it expands even more to be in sentence (e) which is *promoted*, person whose position is higher become the center of attention than the others in lower position.

In this research, this presents the analysis of *tagigo* by describing the relationship between words in the sentence, by seeing the connection of basic meaning and expanded meaning by using figurative language (*hyu*) in the cognitive linguistic review as its point of view.

In order to not create misleading toward the problems researched, then the writer limits on the analysis of polysemic, by describing the relationship/connection of basic meaning and expanded meaning by using metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche in the area of cognitive linguistics. The goals of this research are: 1). To describe the meanings had by verb ひく (hiku), 2) to describe how the relationships between meaning contained in verb ひく (hiku).

1.1. Related Work

Tagigo (polysemic) according to Kunihiro (1996:97) is word that has more than one meaning, and each meaning has relationship/connection. Whereas, what is meant by homonym (*dou-on-igigo*) is some words that have same sounds but different meaning and each meaning has no relationship. In the homonym, kanji and accent used as meaning differentiator, but in *Tagigo* different kanji does not ensure in differentiating the meaning. The changed meaning of a word is caused by any development occur in environment that uses the particular language. In another side, *Tagigo* also enrich the content of meaning from a certain language so it is more flexible to be used in different context.

Macaida and Momiyama (1997:109) presents different ways that need to be done to analyze *Tagigo* is as follow:

- a. The selecting of meaning of a word (*Imi-kubun*)
- b. The deciding of basic meaning (*Kihongi no nontei*)
- c. The description of relationship between meanings in the form of polysemic structure (*Tagi kousou no hyouji*)

The selection of meaning of word can be done by (1) looking for its synonym, (2) looking for its antonym, (3) seeing the relationship of super-ordinate of each meaning existed, or (4) by seeing the variation of the

word in other language. Obviously this is done based on the examples in sentence.

Second step is the deciding the basic meaning (*Kihongi*). Every word absolutely has its basic meaning. In fact, there are a lot of forms of meaning, but in polysemic there are only two meanings which are basic meaning (*kihon-gi*) and expanded meaning (*ten-gi*). Tanaka Sigenori (1990:99) mention that these two terms as *prototype meaning* and *non-prototype meaning*, it is explained that “if in one word has meaning as many as *n*, so there is prototype meaning and non-prototype meaning in it”, non-prototype meaning is the expanded meaning from the prototype meaning metaphorically, and we will be able to choose which one is prototype and non-prototype meaning”. For native speaker, it might be easily for them to choose prototype and non-prototype meaning. For foreigners who study Japanese as second language, it might be difficult for them to do it because they do not have intuition indirectly (*chokkan*).

Machida and Momiyama (1997:110) present two ways to decide the basic meaning of a word. *First*, by distributing questionnaire to respondent to choose one of words considered as basic meaning from several examples of sentence presented, or by asking respondent to make examples of sentence that contains basic meaning of a word.

Second step, is by examining its language aspect. The meaning of word that is used freely in sentence is considered as basic meaning, whereas to several words that need other aspect to decide its meaning, it is classified as not basic meaning. Machida and Momiyama gave examples of meaning of <people> and <things> that is owned by a word *mono* to decide which one has basic meaning by seeing at these two sentences:

- a. ここにものをおかないでください。
Koko ni **mono** wo o okanaide kudasai.
- b. わたしのようなもののできるでしょうか
Watashi no youna mono ni dekiru deshou ka.

From two examples above, word *mono* that has free meaning is as <things> as in example (sentence a) while in example (sentence b) means <people> that cannot be independent, it is modified aspect such as *watashi no youna* that cannot be erased. So that, meaning of word *mono* that can be basic one is <things>

Both ways presented by Machida and Momiyama (1997) have weaknesses. For instance, in the first way, beside it needs a lot of respondent, it also has to consider the various aspect of the respondent, either from age, gender, social status, dialect (*hougen*) and respondent' special skill.

Third way in analyzing a polysemic is by describing the relationship between meanings, at least the form of relationship between basic and expanded meaning. According to Cognitive Linguistics, to describe it can be done by using figurative language

Figurative language early can be the object of rhetoric review and has more various of kinds, but Cognitive Linguists argue that to describe the relationship between meaning in polysemic can be represented by 3 kinds of it which are metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche.

There are more limitations presented by expert about these three kind of figurative language, but Momiyama (1997:31) gave following limitations, as:

- a. Metaphor (in`yu) is a kind of figurative language used to describe certain thing or issues by comparing it with other thing or issue based on its similarity.
- b. Metonymy (kan`yu) is a kind of figurative language used to express certain thing or issue by comparing it with other thing or issue based on its closeness or relatedness between those two things. Metonymy contains a matter of closeness both space and time. In the relatedness relationship, it contains part-whole relationship as one unity.
- c. Sinekdok (tei`yu) is a kind of figurative language used to convey general thing or issue with specific thing or issue, vice versa.

Relevant research on polysemy was also conducted by Sarmiati Usman. This research entitled "The Interpretive Relationship of tsukuru Verbs (作る) in Asahi Shinbun Digital", in the discussion of the relationship between the meanings of the verb tsukuru. The results obtained are that there are 9 meanings in the verb tsukuru, of which is the basic meaning and the other 8 is the meaning of expansion. The nine meanings, namely 1) make; 2) forming; 3) maintain; 4) producing; 5) create; 6) create relationships, plans and regulations; 7) writing, composing, and modifying; 8) build; 9) print.

The difference between the research conducted by the author and the studies above is that in this study, the author does not only classify the meaning of the verb *hiku*, but the writer will also describe the relationship between the polysemic meanings of the verb.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research method used is descriptive one, according to Nawawi (1990:65) it is as problem solving procedure which is investigated by describing the condition of subject/object of research (person, institution, etc) at the

present time and based on visible facts or as it is. The characteristics of descriptive method is:

- a. Center its attention on the problems that are currently happening while the research is conducted (present time) or actual problem.
- b. Describing the facts of the problem which is investigated as it is, and done with proper rational interpretation.

2.1 Data Collecting Technique

Technique used in this research is literature study. According to Subagio (1991:111), it is writer who collects data from various useful and related sources of books as inputs to make final decision, so it can be generalized in its usage.

Source of data in this research is books and Japan dictionary that contains sentences with polysemic verb ひく (*hiku*).

2.2 Data Analysis Technique

To analyze the obtained data in this research, technique used are:

- a. Classifying the meanings of verb *hiku* in the sentence.
- b. The classification of the broadened meaning of verb *hiku* is done according to figurative language specially metaphor, metonymy, and sinekdok , and based on the existing books
- c. Analyzing the relationship between meaning in a polysemic

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After collecting the examples of sentences that are the data in this research, then definition and meaning of verb *hiku* which is as *tagigo* by using books about *tagigo* as sources of data in this research.

Sentence (1) – (11) use verb *hiku* 引く<ひく>which its basic meaning is interesting with its various broadened meaning.

As it is mentioned above that basic meaning (*kihongi*) of verb *hiku* is <interesting physically>, the expanded meaning in **metaphorical way** can be seen in following examples:

- a. 引く (ひく) = back down

Kare wa ippo mo hikanai <彼は 一歩も 引かな
い> = He does not want to back down even one.

- b. 引く (ひく) = Excuse / resigned.
Kankai kara hiku <官界 から 引く> =
 Resigned himself from Civil Servant World.
- c. 引く (ひく) = Quit
Sono purojekuto kara te wo hiku そのプロジェクト
 から手を引く = Quit from that project
- d. 引く (ひく) = recede, decrease, subside.
Nami ga hiku <波 引く> = the waves is
 receding
- e. *Netsu ga hiku* <熱 が 引く> = the fever is
 decreased.
- f. *Hare ga hiita* <晴れが 引いた> = Swelling
 has subsided
- g. *Mizu ga hiku no wo matsu* <水 が 引くの を
 待つ> = Waiting for the water to recede

In sentences (1), (2) and (3) this expands into that he does not want to back down at all, resigns from the world of civil servants, quit from the project, all three come from the word withdraw, and the similarity between the word withdraw and quit will be seen if a warlord instructs his troops to retreat, it is exactly the same as to withdrawing the attack and of course this requires power to produce a move from one point to another (point A to point B). Likewise with the expansion of the meaning in sentences 4, 5, 5, 6, 7 namely developing into, The waves recede again, fever decreases (minimize), Swelling has subsided, Waiting for the water to recede. The words recede and decrease in sentences (4), (5), (6), and (7) can be matched with the word down and the word down has the same thing as resign, quit because if a soccer player instructs his team by saying down it is the same as they draw attacks to survive. Sentences (1 - 7) are classified into metaphors because they are based on the principle of metaphor, namely having a similar relationship and the seven sentences above have common things with the basic meaning of the verb 引く which means withdraw.

The expansion of meaning in **Metonymy way** can be seen in the following examples:

- a. *Dentou wo hiku* <電灯 を 引く> =
 Installing electric instalation
- b. *Suidou wo hiku* <水道 を 引く> =
 Installing tap water
- c. *Kaze wo hiku* <風邪 を 引く> =
 Got cold

- d. *Jisho wohiku* <辞書を引く> = checking the
 dictionary

In sentences (8) and (9) what will be installed is not electricity and water, because we all know that the person who installs the electricity must first install and connect the cable that does not contain electricity, after the installation is complete then the electricity will be flowed. It is the same as installing a piped water installation, of course, the pipe is installed first, not water, because the water will flow after the pipe connection is complete. It expands again in sentence (10), namely get a cold, in this sentence actually what enters the body is not the wind but cold air "because it is too long in the cold air so it gets a cold, then it expands in sentence (11) it becomes checking the dictionary even though if we observe what is checked is not the dictionary but the word in the dictionary (looking for the meaning of a word in the dictionary).

Sentences (8), (9), (10) and (11) are categorized into the expansion of meaning in metonymy way because based on the principle of metonymy which is adjacent in space and time "cables and electricity are close together in space and installation of installations with electricity distribution are close together in time "," pipes and water are spatially adjacent and the installation of the water is adjacent to time "," bodies and cold air are spatially adjacent and the result of people being too long in a place with cold air so that the cold is close to time "," "Dictionaries and words are spatially close together" and the relationship of the closeness of the four sentences above with the basic meaning of the verb 引く (dragging physically), among others, is a person who carries out electrical installations cannot be separated from dragging activities physically because he has to drag cables from one point to another. another point, as well as the installation of piped water installations which must be related to the activities of dragging the water pipe, then the person who catches a cold because of the power from within the body that attracts cold air from outside into his body. And a person who is looking for the meaning of a word in the dictionary has to open or drag the paper piece by piece to find the word he is looking for.

The expansion of meaning in **Synecdoche way** can be seen the following examples:

- a. *Ta ni mizu wo hiku* <田に 水 を 引く> =
 Channeling water to the fields
- b. *Kawa no mizu wo hiku* <川 の 水 引く
 > = Channeling water to the fields

Previously the meaning of attraction had expanded to become downward in expansion of meaning and the

meaning metaphorically and it is now expanded to become channeling, this development is an extension of the meaning from metaphor to synecdoch because of the verb *hiku* 引く (to attract) has expanded metaphorically in sentence (5) becomes (down) that is used from the general, namely a high place to a more specific place, namely rice fields in sentence (12), on the contrary in sentence (13) the word river specifically is used to a more general place. The verb *hiku* that uses a different kanji

- a. *Hiku* (ひく) <挽く> =Grinding .
- b. *Niku wo hiku* <肉 を 挽く> =Grinding the meat.
- c. *gita wo hiku* <ギターを 弾く> =Playing the guitar.
- d. *Hiku* (ひく) <轆く> =Grinding, stirring, crushing.
- e. *Jidousha ni hikareru* <自動車 に 轆かれる> = run over by car.

The meaning expansion in sentences (a) - (d) above is a metaphorical expansion, because the four still have a similar relationship with the basic meaning of <to attract>. Someone who grinds meat will still carry out pushing and pulling activities, as well as the word playing the guitar which has a movement to pull the guitar strings to produce sound, then expands again into being crushed, someone who is crushed by a car or train is very difficult to escape because it is stuck and dragged by a car or train.

4. CONCLUSION

Tagigo is a word that has more than one meaning, and each of these meanings has a relationship, based on this research and various existing source books, the author can conclude, the verb *hiku* is one of the verbs that has more than one meaning and includes into *Tagigo* because the link between the basic meaning and the meaning of its expansion can be described, namely based on the expansion of meaning metaphorically, metonymy and synecdoch. The difference in the use of kanji does not affect the polarity of a word, as in the case that the author has raised, regarding the verb *hiku* which uses two different kanji models, but the link between the meanings can be described.

In order to broaden the knowledge of Japanese language, especially about *Tagigo* (polysemic), it is necessary to increase and pay attention to its use in the Japanese language learning environment.

This research still has many shortcomings and there are also many polysemic verbs that have not been discussed due to various limitations. Therefore, research on *Tagigo* needs to be followed up so that other important things that have not been researched in this research can be completed.

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