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Classical Malay Texts**

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Abstract

In this paper, the authors discuss the findings of a study carried out to examine good lexical collocation in classical Malay texts. For the study, two corpora were used, namely *Petua Membina Rumah* and *Korpus Rujukan Berita Harian*. The former had 14,644 tokens and 2,080 types while the latter had 1,058,722 tokens and 39,632 types. Only 100 distributions of lexical collocations of the word 'baik' were chosen, given that such a word was most widely used in adjectival sentences. Collocation analysis was carried out using MI (Mutual Information), T score, and logDice. The findings showed such lexical collocations had metaphorical meanings based on two main categories of intensifiers, namely *amplifier* and *downtoner*. The former was made up of *booster* and *maximizer* while the latter consisted of *approximator*, *compromisers*, *diminisher*, and *minimizer*. Such findings indicate that the Malay society has a unique linguistic identity in that they converse with a good lexicon of intensifying words or intensifiers whose function is to amplify the meanings of sentences. Each variant of intensifiers of the Malay language occurs in various adverbial characters. Such a phenomenon shows that the unique adverbial intensifier of the Malay language plays an important role as an indicator to identify metaphors.

Keywords: Amplifier, classical Malay texts, collocation, downtoner, intensifier, lexicon

Introduction

This study was carried out to examine the uniqueness of the lexical collocation of the Malay language in classical Malay manuscripts. Lexical collocation was examined based on phrases consisting of different functions and meanings. From the perspective of phrases, such collocation creates metaphorical meanings. According to Carbonell (1980), the creation of metaphors is formed by several processes, namely those from Recognition

Network, which help discern metaphorical characteristics of information that are either linguistic items or general metaphors. The second factor is Basic Domain Mapping, which is the mapping of meanings that either occurs ascendingly or has different meanings. The third factor is the Implicit Intention Component, which is the lexicon of metaphors that has implicit functional ideas. The last metaphorical process is Transfer Mapping, which is the process of transferring the interpretation of metaphors to other aspects. Such metaphors are created based on specific causes that will have a strong implication on the automatic interpretation of such aspects. Through this process, metaphors are created from a lexicon that has intensifying characteristics, which are instrumental in automating the process of creating metaphors with certain meanings and values.

Intensifiers can act as an indicator to identify a particular metaphor (Fuchs, 2017). Furthermore, an intensifier can serve as a grammatical category or main lexicon with grammatical characteristics, the aspects of which are not explained but are focused on their functional importance. In this respect, according to Quirk et al. (1985), intensifiers can be divided into two main categories, namely *amplifier* (upward intensifier) and *downtoner* (downward intensifier). In turn, the former can be broken down into several sub-categories, namely *boosters* and *maximizer*, while the latter can be further split into several sub-categories, namely *approximator*, *compromiser*, *diminisher*, and *minimizer*. Table 1.0 shows several sentences and phrases containing such intensifiers.

Amplifier:	Example:	Downtoner:	Example:
Booster	She is a <i>really</i> nice person.	Approximator	I am <i>almost</i> full.
Maximizer	My shoes were <i>completely</i> soaked.	Compromiser	She is <i>more or less</i> a genius.
		Diminisher	I feel <i>somewhat</i> sick.
		Minimizer	He is <i>hardly</i> qualified.

Table 1.0 *Examples of sentences consisting of amplifiers and downtoners*

In this article, the discussion focuses on intensifiers of a corpus entitled *Petua Membina Rumah* containing adjectives being either as an amplifier or as a downtoner. As revealed in previous studies, especially those carried out by Liu (2019), González García (2014), Ghesquière (2014), Pace-Sigge (2013), Xiao (2007 Athanasiadou (2006), Peters (1994), Lorenz (2002), Ito and Tagliamonte (2003), and Stoffel (1901), several views regarding such intensifiers have been identified in several manuscripts. Table 2.0 summarizes the numbers of tokens and types found in two corpora, namely *Petua Membina Rumah* (PMR) and *Rujukan Berita Harian* (RBH), as highlighted in Table 2.0.

Name of corpus	Token	Type
<i>Petua Membina Rumah</i>	14,644	2,080
<i>Rujukan Berita Harian</i>	105,8722	39,632

Table 2.0 *The numbers of tokens and types in PMR and RBH corpora*

In this study, the researchers tested the Mutual Information Score (MS-Score) to measure the statistical relationship of co-occurrences as the strength of measurements of collocation. In addition, the significance of collocation was tested using a t-score with the aim of reinforcing the relationships of several collocations. In this study, the researchers also tested collocations with the use of *logDice* to identify the characteristics of collocations, namely node and lexical collocation. Essentially, *logDice* can serve as a representation of network characteristics when measurements of collocation are made from concordances. As such, *logDice* is widely used to compare the mean scores of various corpora, given that *logDice* is not influenced by their sizes.

The Analysis of Collocations of Intensifiers of Lexical Metaphors

Figure 1.0 shows the distribution of 100 words throughout the corpus, and Figure 2.0 shows the representations of various intensifiers in the selected corpus.

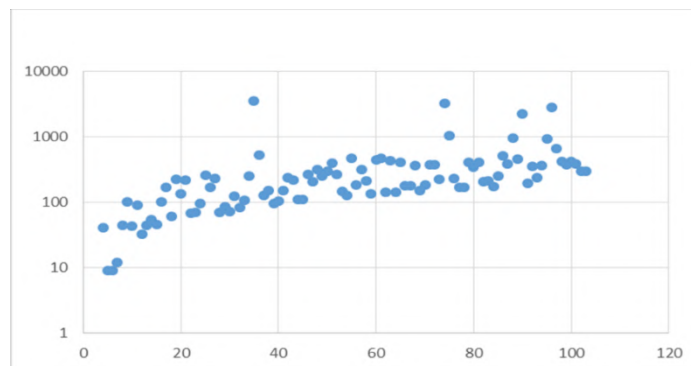


Figure 1.0 *The distribution of 100 words throughout the corpus*

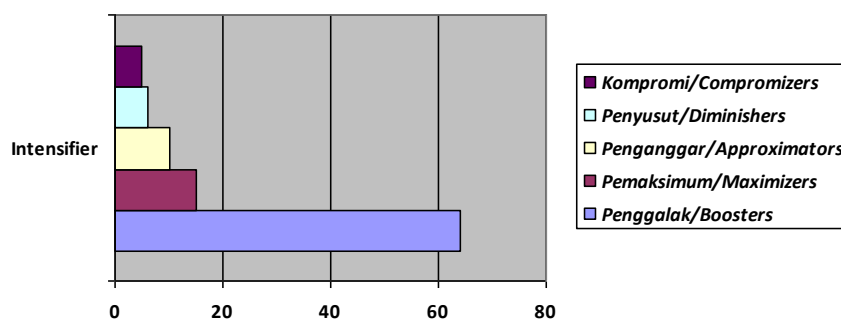


Figure 2.0 *The representations of various intensifiers in PMR and RBH corpora*

As shown, the distribution of words that were collocated with such a lexicon shows several different representations. From the standpoint of an intensifying function of such lexical collocation, it was found that ‘booster’ intensifier occupied a dominant position by appearing 64 times in the corpus. In contrast, ‘maximizer’ intensifier appeared only 15 times, making it the second most dominant intensifier. Other less dominant intensifiers were ‘approximator,’ ‘diminisher,’ and ‘compromizer,’ as made evident by their low frequencies of occurrences by appearing 10, 6, and 5 times, respectively. In this context, the ‘booster’ intensifier played a dominant function of good lexical collocation, which means it served as a ‘booster’ metaphor. Such a metaphor functions on nouns and adjectives. However, the ‘maximizer’ intensifier functions as a ‘maximizer’ metaphor for the lexicon involving nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

In contrast, the ‘approximator’ intensifier functions as an ‘approximator’ metaphor for the lexicon involving prepositions, conjunctions, nouns, and verbs, whereas the ‘compromizer’ intensifier functions as an adverb for prepositions, conjunctions, and adjectives. By contrast, the ‘diminisher’ intensifier functions as a ‘diminisher’ metaphor for the lexicon involving adjectives, nouns, and verbs. All these findings indicate that ‘good’ lexical collocation has a unique implicit role, a claim that has been asserted by Bolinger (1972) and Quirk et al. (1985), who also argue that an intensifier can drastically change the context of a sentence.

Frequencies of collocations were analyzed to examine values of frequencies of words in the corpus, summarized in Table 3.0. Here, the analysis of lexical collocation indicated that ‘bernasib’ had the highest frequency, appearing 41 times. This was the most dominant in the corpus. The words ‘berkedudukan’ and

'berkelakuan' had the lowest frequency, with each having appeared nine (9) times, indicating that they had an equal representation. Table 3.0 shows the variants of intensifier in the 'Petua Membina Rumah' manuscript.

Index	Status	Stat (03 - M1)	Collocate	Stat.	Freq (coll.)	Freq (corpus)	Category
1	o	L	bernasib	10.02855	40	41	Booster
2	o	L	berkedudukan	9.479208	6	9	Booster
3	o	L	berkelakuan	9.216174	5	9	Booster
4	o	L	sambut	9.064179	6	12	Booster
5	o	L	disambut	8.572324	16	45	Booster
6	o	L	menyambut	8.312858	30	101	Booster
7	o	L	petanda	8.097347	11	43	Booster
8	o	R	mahupun	7.894252	20	90	Booster
9	o	L	muslim	7.341711	5	33	Booster
10	o	L	layanan	7.157287	6	45	Booster
11	o	L	durian	6.86778	6	55	Booster
12	o	L	niat	6.862544	5	46	Booster
13	o	L	rekod	6.851184	11	102	Booster
14	o	L	bertambah	6.767937	17	167	Booster
15	o	L	diurus	6.742251	6	60	Maximizer
16	o	R	pulih	6.585206	20	223	Diminisher
17	o	R	buruk	6.583052	12	134	Diminisher
18	o	L	prestasi	6.557218	19	216	Booster
19	o	L	skrip	6.540616	6	69	Booster
20	o	L	sifat	6.519858	6	70	Booster
21	o	L	diselesaikan	6.464265	8	97	Maximizer
22	o	L	sambutan	6.374879	20	258	Booster
23	o	L	amalan	6.372301	13	168	Booster
24	o	L	hubungan	6.306151	17	230	Booster
25	o	L	lakonan	6.256823	5	70	Booster
26	o	L	diuruskan	6.239749	6	85	Maximizer
27	o	R	moden	6.196281	5	73	Booster
28	o	L	berjalan	6.098393	8	125	Maximizer
29	o	L	pencapaian	5.993788	5	84	Booster
30	o	L	penulis	5.907674	6	107	Booster
31	o	L	nama	5.894253	14	252	Booster
32	o	L	lebih	5.882502	197	3575	Booster
33	o	L	kurang	5.875035	29	529	Compromizer
34	o	L	nasib	5.871533	7	128	Booster
35	o	L	menikmati	5.825774	8	151	Booster
36	o	L	kualiti	5.816251	5	95	Booster
37	o	L	berfungsi	5.685667	5	104	Booster
38	o	L	dahulu	5.623606	7	152	Compromizer
39	o	L	menghasilkan	5.622743	11	239	Maximizer
40	o	L	pulangan	5.611319	10	219	Booster
41	o	L	dihasilkan	5.604747	5	110	Maximizer
42	o	R	kemampuan	5.604747	5	110	Booster
43	o	L	cukup	5.599292	12	265	Maximizer
44	o	L	segala	5.554623	9	205	Maximizer
45	o	L	korporat	5.554121	14	319	Booster
46	o	L	dianggap	5.540616	11	253	Compromizer
47	o	L	rasa	5.530998	13	301	Diminisher
48	o	R	segi	5.504183	17	401	Approximator
49	o	L	diterima	5.462914	11	267	Approximator
50	o	L	mutu	5.459316	6	146	Booster

Table 3.0 (continued).

51	o	R	bercakap	5.408826	5	126	Booster
52	o	L	amat	5.363738	18	468	Booster
53	o	L	kehidupan	5.332374	7	186	Booster
54	o	L	golongan	5.327213	12	320	Booster
55	o	L	sangat	5.322711	8	214	Booster
56	o	L	keseluruhannya	5.309291	5	135	Maximizer
57	o	L	berita	5.276276	16	442	Booster
58	o	L	menunjukkan	5.265945	17	473	Maximizer
59	o	R	malau	5.216181	5	144	Booster
60	o	L	memberikan	5.216181	15	432	Maximizer
61	o	L	pekerjaan	5.216181	5	144	Booster
62	o	L	bahasa	5.213322	14	404	Booster
63	o	L	tak	5.173407	6	178	Compromizer
64	o	M	pelakon	5.165325	6	179	Booster
65	o	L	kedudukan	5.161301	12	359	Booster
66	o	L	rasulullah	5.157288	5	150	Booster
67	o	R	sekiranya	5.117759	6	185	Approximator
68	o	L	cara	5.113865	12	371	Maximizer
69	o	L	memang	5.102246	12	374	Approximator
70	o	L	persembahan	5.077118	7	222	Booster
71	o	L	adalah	5.056534	100	3217	Booster
72	o	L	filem	5.023888	32	1053	Booster
73	o	R	maka	5.001169	7	234	Approximator
74	o	L	pemasaran	4.993789	5	168	Booster
75	o	L	pentadbiran	4.976716	5	170	Booster
76	o	R	jangka	4.976716	12	408	Approximator
77	o	L	sokongan	4.972478	10	341	Booster
78	o	L	semakin	4.959143	12	413	Approximator
79	o	L	contoh	4.948701	6	208	Booster
80	o	M	ramadan	4.934895	6	210	Booster
81	o	R	pak	4.926675	5	176	Approximator
82	o	R	kembali	4.911531	7	249	Diminisher
83	o	L	peluang	4.871533	14	512	Booster
84	o	L	dilaksanakan	4.804906	10	383	Maximizes
85	o	L	mendapat	4.798141	25	962	Maximizes
86	o	L	tahap	4.797392	12	462	Approximator
87	o	R	tetapi	4.789659	58	2245	Compromizes
88	o	R	pengumuman	4.786193	5	194	Booster
89	o	L	perkembangan	4.766498	9	354	Booster
90	o	R	pembeli	4.754323	6	238	Booster
91	o	R	tetap	4.734257	9	362	Maximizes
92	o	R	pelabur	4.726653	23	930	Booster
93	o	L	ia	4.711223	69	2820	Booster
94	o	L	kerja	4.697856	16	660	Booster
95	o	L	berada	4.682203	10	417	Booster
96	o	L	sebenarnya	4.679514	9	376	Approximator
97	o	M	sesuatu	4.671861	10	420	Diminisher
98	o	R	memerlukan	4.660456	9	381	Diminisher
99	o	R	samping	4.647531	7	299	Booster
100	o	R	mudah	4.642714	7	300	Booster

Conclusion

The distribution of good lexical collocation can highlight the representation of variance intensifiers in classical Malay manuscripts. The study reveals that Malay society has a unique linguistic identity as they converse with a good lexicon of intensifying words or intensifiers that have amplify the meanings of sentences. Each variant of intensifiers of the Malay language occurs in various adverbial characters. Such a phenomenon shows that the unique adverbial intensifier of Malay plays an important role as an indicator to identify metaphors.

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