Differences in the Use of Perception Verb Construction in Indonesian and Malay

The purpose of this presentation is to clarify the differences in the usage of "Perception Verb Construction" (hereinafter PVC) in Standard Indonesian and Standard Malay. In this presentation, PVC refers to a construction that expresses the meaning of "appear to be", "look" with a complementary element after *terlihat* or *kelihatan*, as in the following sentences.

(1) Dia ter-lihat marah. (2) Dia ke-lihat-an sedih.

3SG TER-see angry 3SG KE-see-AN sad

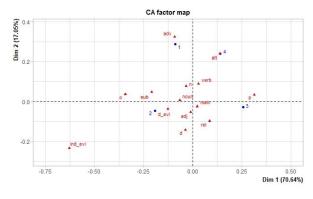
'He looks angry.' 'He looks sad.' (Indonesian)

There is no major difference in the use of the affix *ke-an* between Indonesian and Malay (Leow 2003). On the contrary, there is a clear difference in the use of the prefix *ter-* in terms of the acceptability of active voice sentences. Therefore, it is possible that such differences are also reflected in PVC, but this has not been examined.

This presentation will argue the following points, by tagging the corpora of Leipzig Corpora Collection (Goldhahn et al. 2012) grammatically and semantically, and then performing a statistical analysis based on this tagging: (i) In Indonesian, *terlihat* can be used as PVC (cf. Hara et al. 2017), but in Malay, *kelihatan* is predominant. (ii) *terlihat* and *kelihatan* in Indonesian and Malay have different semantic tendencies

The evidence for this claim can be summarized in the following two points.

	PVC	Non-PVC	
Malay_terlihat	23	359	382
Malay_kelihatan	389	291	682
Ind_terlihat	599	1128	1727
Ind_kelihatan	86	150	236



- The tendency of occurrence of both forms of PVCs in Indonesian and Malay is opposite. (Table)
- PVC can be divided into three categories: Attributary use (Peter's face *looks* lived-in), direct evidential use (He *looks* ill), and indirect evidential use (Tomorrow's weather *looks* fine) (Gisborne 2010). Correspondence analysis (Figure) shows that in Indonesian, *terlihat* (point 2) is close to indirect evidential use and direct evidential use, while *kelihatan* (point 1) is close to Attributary use. In Malay, however, the opposite is true (points 3 and 4 indicate *kelihatan* and *terlihat* in Malay, respectively).

References

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