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**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PVC</th>
<th>Non-PVC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malay_terlihat</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay_kelihatan</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind_terlihat</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind_kelihatan</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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**


