

# The Semantic Prototype of *Cheating* in Indonesian: How Speakers of Indonesian Fathom Relationship Betrayal

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## Abstract

*The study on semantic prototypes is related to the categorization of concepts by individuals, influenced by the cognitive ability in interpreting the concepts in their environment. This study explores the concept of cheating according to the perceptions of speakers of Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia). We find that perceptions of the degree of infidelity were associated with cultural background, age, gender, dating status, dating experience, and plans to marry. This study utilizes a questionnaire to collect data on people's perceptions of cheating. The questionnaire includes questions that are arranged according to the variables that have been determined. From the results of the recapitulation of the questionnaire, it is obtained that the variable that most determines the level of infidelity is variable a (A is in a romantic relationship with B). This can be seen from the scores obtained by questions that do not contain variable a, namely questions II, VII, VIII, and IV. The results of this study indicate that understanding of the concept of cheating can be studied using a semantic prototype theory approach that involves the perceptions of speakers of related languages. Moreover, the understanding of a linguistic concept should involve the perceptions of speakers of the related language, in this case, bahasa Indonesia. This understanding is not enough just to use a theory that arranges the semantic components of the concept in question, but it must also involve aspects of the speaker's perception and background of the speaker in the context of cognition and culture.*

*Keywords: semantic prototype, Indonesian, cognition, cheating, cultural background*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The study of the meaning of words in linguistics has always been based on the components of meaning or semantic features of the words studied. However, the study of the meaning of words can be more interesting if it is related to the speaker's perception. Wierzbicka (1992:3) suggests that the meaning of words expressed through language can be seen from the speaker's perception of the meaning of a concept with certain linguistic units. Based on this view, language is referred to as a reflection of the cognition of its speakers in interpreting the concepts around it.

This study tries to reveal the semantic prototype of *cheating* in Indonesian. The view of the prototype of the meaning of words departs from the opinion that semantic studies in the form of semantic features or meaning components of words alone sometimes obscure the meaning of the word itself (Coleman & Kay, 1981:26). The view of the semantic prototype used in this study

looks at the meaning of words not in terms of 'yes or no', but in terms of 'less or more'. Prototype is closely related to the categorization of concepts by humans. Prototype according to Eleanor Rosch (in Evans and Green, 2006:255–256) is a way to define a certain category without having to specify a list of members of a category to be defined. Prototype theory has a tendency to override major differences in tracing the meaning of a concept. Therefore, exploring the category of a concept linguistically must consider other types of categories that arise from the human conceptual system.

Prototype semantic studies are included in the field of semantic cognitive studies. This approach is applied to study the mind and its relationship with the embodiment of experience and culture (Evans and Green, 2006:153). Wierzbicka (1985) revealed that the knowledge system of a community group has a close relationship with the vocabulary used. Concept tracing based on semantic prototypes that emerge from human conceptual systems does not only include concrete concepts. Semantic prototypes of word meanings can also be used to trace prototypes of more abstract objects. In this case, the semantic prototype of cheating in Indonesian is interesting to study because the concept can provide an overview of people's perceptions of the degree of cheating.

Studies on prototype semantics have previously been carried out to study physical objects, such as colors, plants and animals. Another study was conducted by Coleman and Kay (1981) regarding the semantic prototype of the word lie in English. This study traces the level of lies that a person tells. By using the same approach, this study seeks to explore the level of infidelity in dating couples' romantic relationships.

The description of the concept of cheating can be linked to the emotional theory of love action schemes (Lutz, 1987 in Dirven, 2007:1203–1221). The term emotion theory is seen as a societal theory that reflects cultural understandings or policies that prioritize attitudes in terms of emotional experiences provided by people with a particular culture. However, from language to an emphasis on cognitive models, Lutz incorporates the field of study of societal emotional attitudes using the term emotional. The social construction tradition claims that all emotions are cultural constructions of certain social groups. This form of emotion, like most other cognitive categories, is not universal, and certainly not natural, but is formed when social groups interact with people they care about. For example, the Ifaluk people share with other cultures the category of love. The concept of phago includes a group of emotions, namely feelings of emotion, love, sadness.

The concept of cheating is also related to the essence of marriage. For the cultural type of marriage, Quinn (1987 in Dirven, 2007:1203–1221) defines the main keywords of marriage, namely commitment, love, and fulfillment. The type of marriage that appears based on the determination of these keywords is that marriage has a positive side, which is mutual cooperation, lasting, and mutually beneficial, while the negative side, an unfamiliar affair at first, is difficult to live, requires great effort to undergo, very risky, and bound, both success and failure. Quinn argues that the type of marriage cannot be separated from the concept of love. This concept has also been observed, but not explained. According to Konvecses, the concept of love is centered at the conceptual point of the metaphor of the “unity of two people” and this structure has been created as a type of marriage itself. Most of Quinn's data are expressions of

the metaphor that marriage is a physical union of two complementary parts, encompassing various concepts of social, legal, psychological, political, other unions, and the concept of love in certain cases.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Studies in semantic prototype, especially in the Indonesian society varied from perception of particular word to language acquisition. Wulandari (2020) describes the semantic prototype of “tourist village” based on the notion of the Indonesian society. The study was conducted using a questionnaire designed based on the hypothesis derived from field observations regarding the definition of “tourist village” in the society.

Rosita & Wulandari (2022) examines the use of the term "baper" based on people's thinking in general, especially the millennial generation by using semantic prototype theory. The results of the study show that the most influential variable is overconfidence. Most people in general associate the concept of being emotional with their very high self-confidence because they feel they are special, this is related to emotional people who rely heavily on their imagination.

Yogyanti (2019) is a study on the difference perception about what people said about “professional” can appear as a problem in the working world when there is a disagreement cognition among the staffs. Therefore this research aimed to find the features of meaning which form the meaning of “professional”, which is the features of meaning that can be the main guidelines for a worker in doing job. The method used are qualitative and quantitative.

Umiyati (2015) is an analysis of the uniqueness of the semantic side, especially the determination of the semantic prototype of adjectives in Indonesian which indicates that there are obstacles for Indonesian to enter into certain language groups which have been sorted based on the tendency of the pattern of its adjective semantic prototypes. However, subsequent analysis actually shows that the obstacle referred to is actually an opening curtain for the discovery of variants of grouping languages other than the groupings previously discovered by Baker (2011) and Dixon (2010).

Tasliati (2020) describes the Indonesian word *mencuri* ‘stealing’ by utilizing the semantic theory of the prototype model. The results of the research show that (1) the prototype of the word steal is supported by three elements, namely (a) taking other people's things without permission; (b) knowing that the item belongs to someone else; and (c) use the item for personal gain; (2) the elements that support the meaning of the word steal have different levels: the highest is b, then c, and the lowest is a. This shows that the intentional factor is the element that most determines an act categorized as actually stealing.

Putri (2016) aims to determine the semantic structure of the verb "touch" in Japanese, through the study of Natural Semantic Metalanguage (MSA). The background of this research is because Japanese language learners often experience difficulties in using the correct and correct verb "touch" in their utterances. The type of data in this study is in the form of written data obtained from books teaching Japanese. Data was collected using the listening method with basic tapping techniques and advanced techniques in the form of note taking techniques. At the data analysis

stage, the distribution method was used with shapeshifting techniques, insertion techniques and paraphrasing techniques. The results of the study show that the semantic structure of the verb "touch" in Japanese is included in the prototype DO 'DO' which has polysemy do-feel and do-happen.

Rizky (2017) describing white lie in order to obtain a description of the white lie semantic prototype elements and obtain a scale score or score of the prototype developed from 'white lies' cases in order to obtain the best properties and can be said to be a white lie semantic prototype. Nugraha (2016) describe language acquisition by 4-year old child using semantic disorder approach to minor speakers. Suktiningsih (2017) determines the real meaning of lexical verbs "membawa" in sundanese language. The data is collecting by interviews and observation of informan from Subang west java. The method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. The verb mawa "bring" explains something to be brought of head to hand. The verb membawa with polysemy composition act, namely do and move to the other entity part and located at a place on certain part of human body. Using paraphrase technique, furthermore it turns out that the lexicon 'membawa' who has similar or different paraphrase depending on semantic prime the result of the analysis showed that the verb 'membawa' in sundanese language can be described in several lexicons: Nyuhun, Manggul, gotong, mikul, Gandong, Ngais, Nyoren, Nangkod, munggu, gembol, Jingjing, ngelek, nyalempang, nyeret.

## 2. METHOD

This study utilizes a questionnaire to collect data on people's perceptions of cheating. The questionnaire includes questions that are arranged according to the variables that have been determined. In addition, the questionnaire also collected data regarding the background of the respondents which included gender, age, dating status, dating experience, and plans to marry. The variables in the questions are structured based on common assumptions about cheating. The assumption about cheating provides several possibilities for defining cheating with the parable of the first party (A) having an affair with the second party (B) and the appearance of a third party (C) in the midst of the first party's relationship with the second party. This formula can be used to arrange three variables to see the level of infidelity which is formulated as follows.

- a. A is having an affair with B
- b. A is in a relationship with C
- c. B feels hurt

The idea of dealing with the variables above leads to an act of cheating that meets the three criteria above as a complete act of cheating. That is, actions that contain the three variables above can be ascertained as acts of cheating. Meanwhile, actions that minus some of the variables above can have the possibility of cheating or not cheating. However, actions that are minus all three are certainly not classified as acts of cheating. The three variables above are used to construct the questionnaire provided that each element is held and eliminated alternately. Of the three existing variables, eight possible configurations were obtained for compiling questionnaire questions.

The configuration scheme of each of these variables is used as a reference for compiling questions related to events or incidents that describe cheating according to the variables that

appear or are omitted. The questions are structured by focusing on the specified variables without raising additional variables that can obscure the intent of the questions asked. In addition, the questions in the questionnaire were also made flexible without causing rigidity which only accentuated variables without considering the acceptability of the questions for respondents. The following is a table of the distribution of the variables in each question and the questions that have been arranged based on the placement of the variables.

Table 1. Variable distribution on each question

<b>Question</b>	<b>Variable 1</b> A is in relationship with B	<b>Variable 2</b> A is in relationship with C	<b>Variable 3</b> B feels betrayed by A
I	+	+	+
II	-	-	-
III	+	+	-
IV	-	+	+
V	+	-	+
VI	+	-	-
VII	-	+	-
VIII	-	-	+

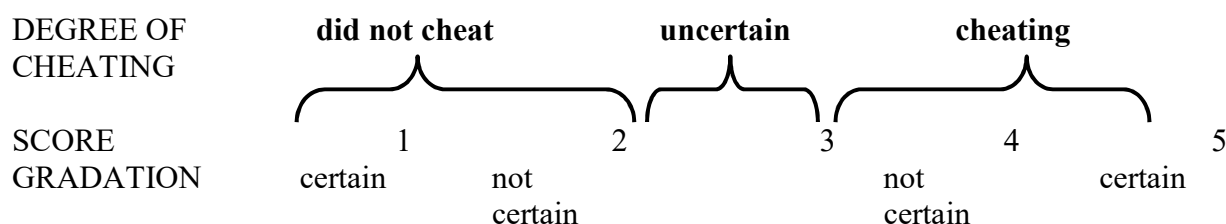
The list of questions:

1. Once upon a time, Ari met Citra who Ari thought was fun. Secretly, Ari often meets Citra and feels comfortable with her. One time, Ari decided to shoot Citra and the two of them started dating. Even though Ari is already dating Bunga. Knowing this, Bunga felt hurt.
2. Ari and Bunga are not dating. They're just friends. One day, Ari met Citra. Ari also sometimes spends time with Citra. However, Ari did not think to go any further to approach Citra. Responding to this, Bunga did not feel hurt if Ari had another close friend.
3. Once upon a time, Ari met Citra. Citra often pays more attention to Ari so that Ari often thinks about Citra. Without knowing it, they both fell in love and decided to date. Even though Ari was already dating Bunga. Knowing this, Bunga did not feel hurt because her relationship with Ari did not want to be maintained anymore.
4. Ari and Bunga are not dating. They are best friends. One day, Ari met Citra. Ari and Citra became very close and they both fell in love. One day, Ari and Citra decided to date. Knowing this, Bunga feels hurt because she secretly has feelings for Ari, but Ari is actually dating Citra.
5. Ari hangs out a lot with girlfriends, one of which is Citra. Citra often pays more attention to Ari. However, Ari never had any feelings for Citra because previously Ari was already dating Bunga. Meanwhile, knowing Citra's attitude towards Ari, Bunga feels betrayed.
6. Ari is friendly with Citra. They both often do college assignments together and hang out together. However, Ari and Citra's relationship is only limited to a friendly relationship. This is because Ari is already dating Bunga. Bunga doesn't feel hurt by Ari and Citra's friendship.

7. Ari and Bunga are not dating. They are close friends. They were often together and did everything together. One day, Ari met Citra. Ari and Citra often go out together and spend time together. Because of this, Bunga feels that she is being forgotten by Ari and she feels hurt because of it.

In assessing the degree of infidelity of the event in the questions asked, the respondent is given the option to give a numerical score between 1 to 5. This system can provide an overview of the respondent's assessment by giving a scale of 1 to 5 the level of infidelity in the events stated in the stories listed above. The measurement system used to measure the level of infidelity is not cheating for a score of 1 and cheating for a score of 5. However, there is an intermediate score which describes the level of confidence of the respondents regarding the score given for each question. Therefore, the score 1 to 5 is divided into two, namely 1 and 2 for not cheating and 4 and 5 for cheating with different gradations of confidence and not sure. Meanwhile, a score of 3 indicates a hesitant attitude.

Chart 1. A scoring scale for degree of cheating



#### 4. RESULTS

In assessing the level of infidelity according to people's perceptions, the hypothesis used is that the degree of infidelity will depend on the romantic relationship forged by the first party (A) with the second party (B). This means that the situation when the first party does not have an affair with the second party will make the score of the level of infidelity decrease. Nonetheless, this hypothesis still needs to be tested by correlating it with the background of the respondents, such as gender, age, dating status, dating experience, and plans to marry. In addition, tabulated questionnaire results can indicate the ranking of each variable so that it can be seen which variable determines the most and least determines people's perceptions of the level of infidelity. The following is the result of tabulating the overall questionnaire data with a total of 30 questionnaires scattered.

Table 2. Questionnaire result data

Question	Variable Elements	Scale					Total	Average score	Criteria
		1	2	3	4	5			
I	+++	0	0	0	6	24	144	4,80	Cheating
II	---	28	2	0	0	0	32	1,07	Did not cheat
III	++-	0	3	8	14	5	111	3,70	Cheating

IV	-++	19	7	2	2	0	47	1,57	Did not cheat
V	+ - +	18	8	4	0	0	46	1,53	Did not cheat
VI	+ ---	19	5	5	0	0	44	1,52	Did not cheat
VII	- + -	24	4	2	0	0	38	1,27	Did not cheat
VIII	- - +	20	8	1	1	0	43	1,43	Did not cheat
<b>Maximum Score</b>							150	5	

Table 1 above shows the total score of each question which contains the predetermined variables. For example, in question III, the variable element that appears is (+ + -). This means that the question contains variables a (A is having an affair with B) and b (A is having an affair with C), but does not contain variable c (B feels hurt). With a rating scale between 1 to 5, the maximum score that can appear is 150 because 5 x 30 questionnaires = 150. Meanwhile, the minimum score that can be obtained is 30 (1 x 30 = 30).

The average score of each story indicates which group is classified as cheating, not cheating, or indecisive. From the tabulation above, it can be seen that the events classified as criteria for cheating are questions I and III, while the events classified as criteria for not cheating are questions II, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII. The overall results are able to give an idea of the level of cheating for each question, from those who do not cheat to those who do. The main rule obtained is that the more a question contains variables, the higher the score obtained.

Chart 2. Rating of cheating levels based on the score of each question

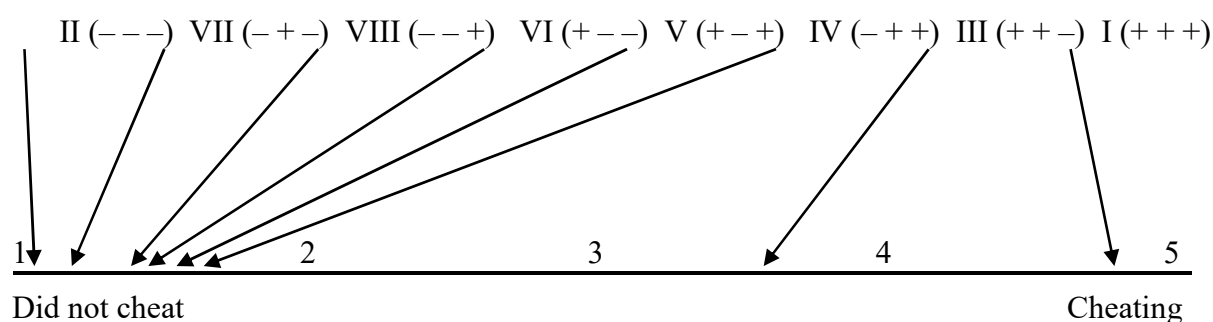
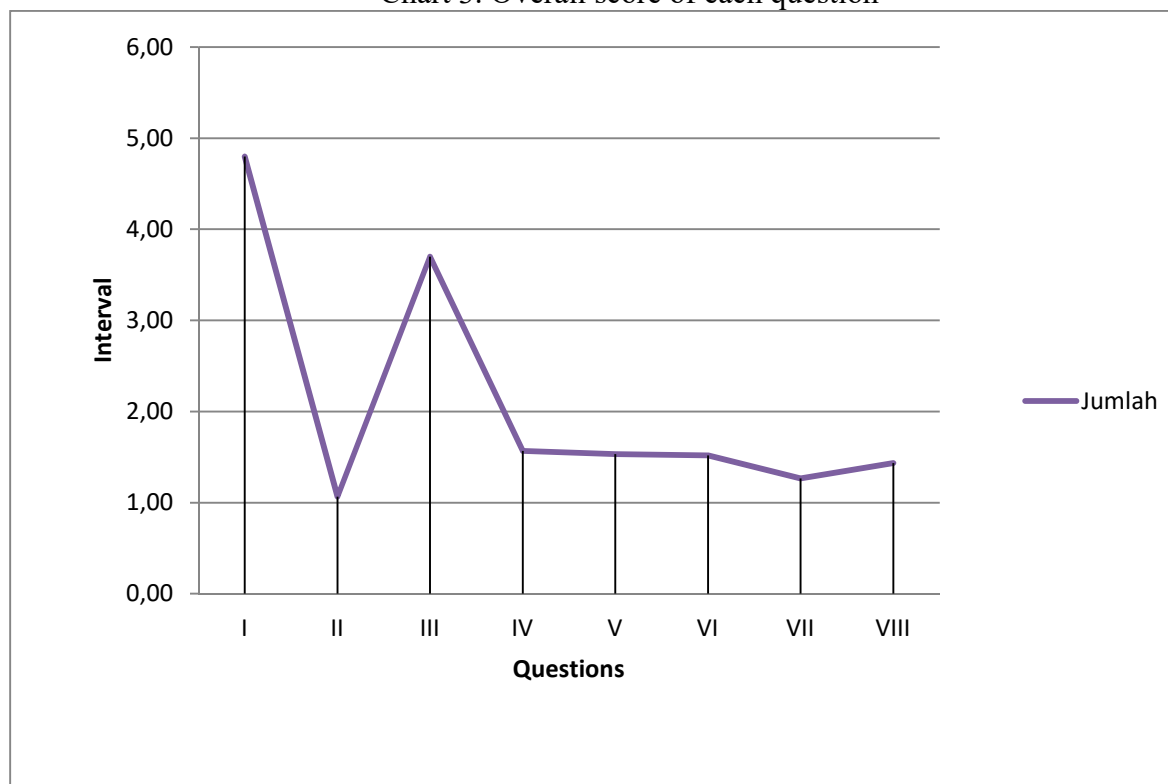


Chart 2 above shows the ranking of the level of infidelity for each question. The rankings with the highest levels of infidelity were question I (+ + + / 4.80), question III (+ + - / 3.70), question IV (- + + / 1.57), question V (+ - + / 1.53), question VI (+ - - / 1.52), question VIII (- - + / 1.43), question VII (- + - / 1.27), and question II (- - - / 1, 07). Meanwhile, Chart 3 below describes the overall score of each question.

Chart 3. Overall score of each question



## 5. DISCUSSIONS

From the results of the questionnaire recapitulation above, it is obtained that the variable that most determines the level of infidelity is variable a (A is in a romantic relationship with B). This can be seen from the scores obtained by questions that do not contain variable a, namely questions II, VII, VIII, and IV. The four questions get a score between 1.0 to 2.0. Meanwhile, question III which contains variable a (A having an affair with B) and variable b (A having an affair with C) gets a high score (3.70) and belongs to the cheating category. In question III, variable c (B feels hurt) is not raised. However, the respondent still gave a high score because even though A had an affair with B, A was also in a relationship with someone else, namely C.

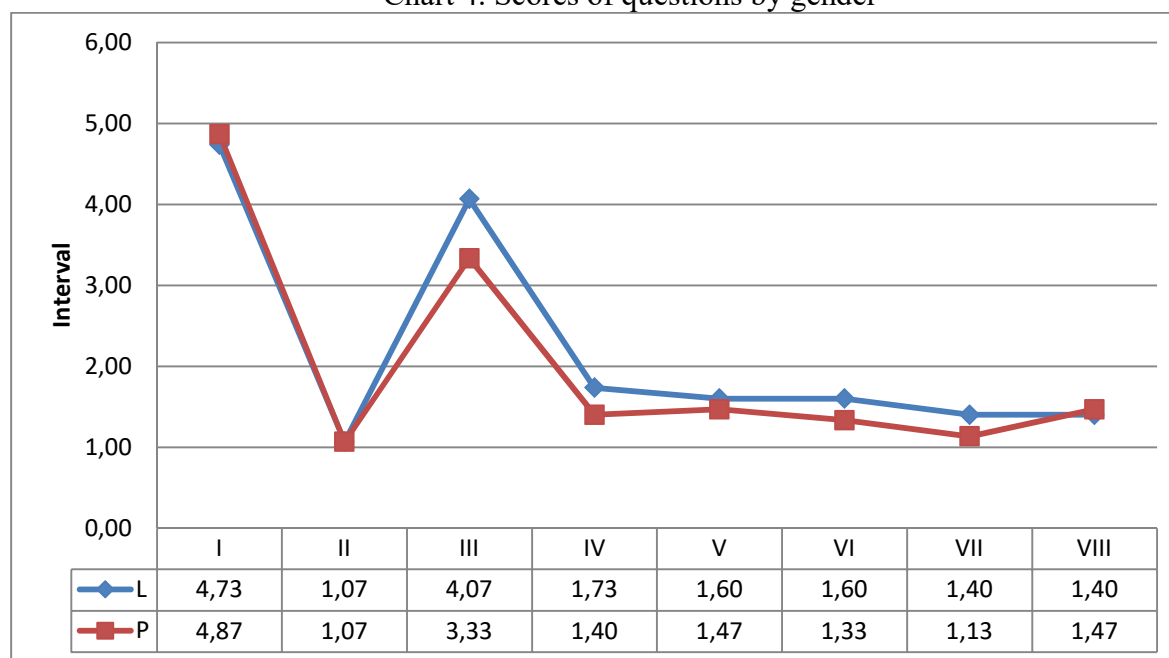
On the questions that raised two variables, namely questions III, IV, and V, the scores obtained varied, namely between 1.0 and 4.0. Question III (+ + -) shows a high score (3.70) because it raises variable a (A is in a relationship with B) and b (A is in a relationship with C), but does not raise variable c (B feels hurt). Variable c is indicated not too influential in determining the level of infidelity. Meanwhile, on questions V (+ - +) and IV (- + +), the scores obtained were still very low even though there were two variables that appeared in the two questions. In question V, the omitted variable is variable b. The score that appears is also very low, namely 1.53. Meanwhile, in question IV, the omitted variable is variable a. The score that appears is also low (1.57). This shows that the variable that always appears, namely variable c (B feels hurt) has less influence than variables a and b in determining people's perceptions of the level of infidelity.



In the questions that only raised one variable, namely questions VII, VIII, and VI, the scores that appeared were also low, namely between 1.0 and 2.0. In question VII, the variable raised is variable b (A is in a relationship with C). The obtained chord is 1.27. In question VIII, the variable raised is variable c (B feels hurt). The score obtained is 1.43. Meanwhile, in question VI, the variable raised is variable a (A is in a relationship with B). The score obtained is 1.52. From the acquisition of these scores, it can be seen that the variable that gets the highest score is variable a and the variable that gets the lowest score is variable b. The facts obtained are different from questions that raise two variables at once. This can be caused because people's perceptions of cheating can be motivated by various factors. These factors can refer to age background, gender, dating status, dating experience, and plans to get married. Therefore, this study will be equipped with an interpretation of people's perceptions of cheating by relating it to aspects of the respondent's background, namely gender, age, dating status, dating experience, and plans to marry.

The first aspect examined is gender. Of the 30 questionnaires used, there were 15 male respondents and 15 female respondents. The aspect of gender can affect people's perceptions of an act of infidelity. Men can have different perceptions than women about cheating. The curve below shows the distribution of scores obtained from each question based on differences in male and female gender.

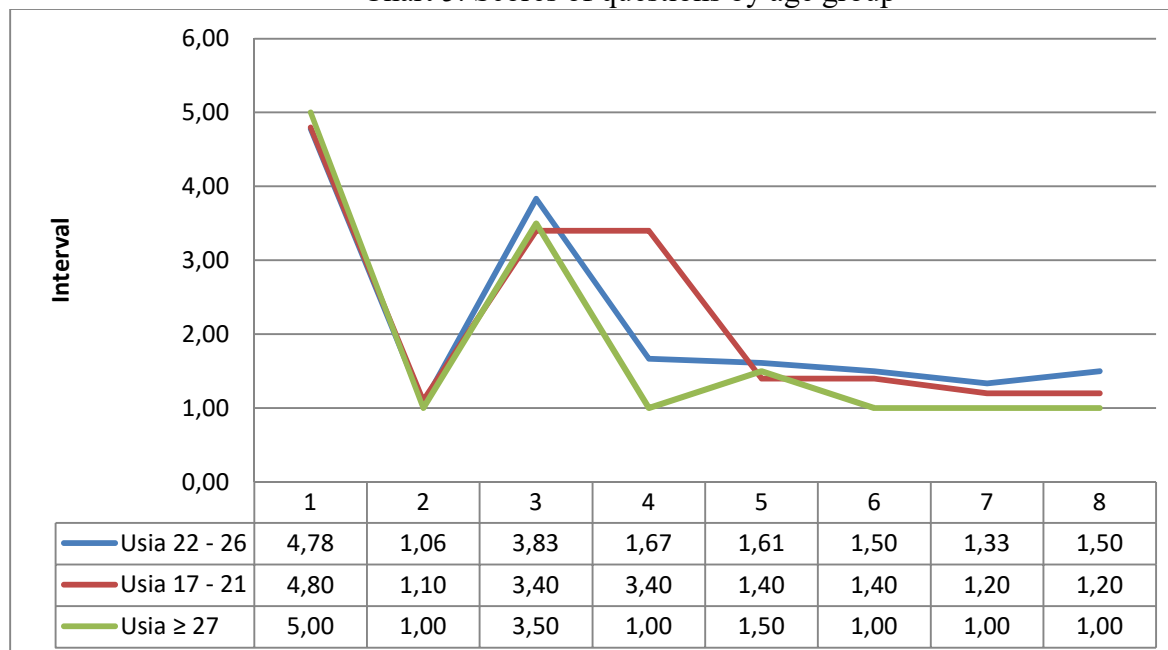
Chart 4. Scores of questions by gender



From Chart 4 above, it can be seen that the most striking difference in scores is in question III ( + + - ). In this question, the variables raised are variables a (A is in a relationship with B) and b (A is in a relationship with C), while the omitted variable is variable c (B feels hurt). Of the variables that appear and do not appear, men give a higher score (4.07) than women (3.33). If we look at the score category, men consider the situation in question III to be cheating, while women still think they are doubtful that the event in question III is cheating.

From the variables in question III, the second party (B) is said to be not hurt even though his girlfriend (A) is in a relationship with someone else (C). Men say this is cheating, but women still doubt that it is cheating. This shows that women prioritize the feelings of the second party (B). If B doesn't feel hurt, then the woman's perception of the degree of infidelity decreases. However, for men, the consideration of whether the second party (B) is hurt or not is not really a consideration. Men can say that if the first party (A) is already in a relationship with a third party (C) it is cheating without considering the second party (B) is hurt or not.

Chart 5. Scores of questions by age group



After the comparison of respondents by sex, the next step is the comparison by age group. The age group of respondents in this study was grouped into three, namely the age group 17–21 years, the age group 22–26 years, and the age group  $\geq 27$  years. From the curve above, it can be seen that the most striking difference in scores is in question IV (– + +). The variables raised in this question are variables b (A is in a relationship with C) and c (B is hurt), while variable a (A is in a relationship with B) is omitted. That is, A is not dating B, but is in a relationship with C, and B is hurt.

From curve 3 above, the 17–21 year age group gave a score of 3.40 (doubtful) while the 22–26 year age group and the  $\geq 27$  year age group respectively gave a score of 1.67 and 1.00 (not having an affair). This shows that the age group 17–21 feels hesitant to say that the event in question IV is cheating. Meanwhile, the age group 22–26 and  $\geq 27$  were confident in their perception that the events in question IV were not cheating. This difference in perception can be influenced by the maturity age of the respondents.

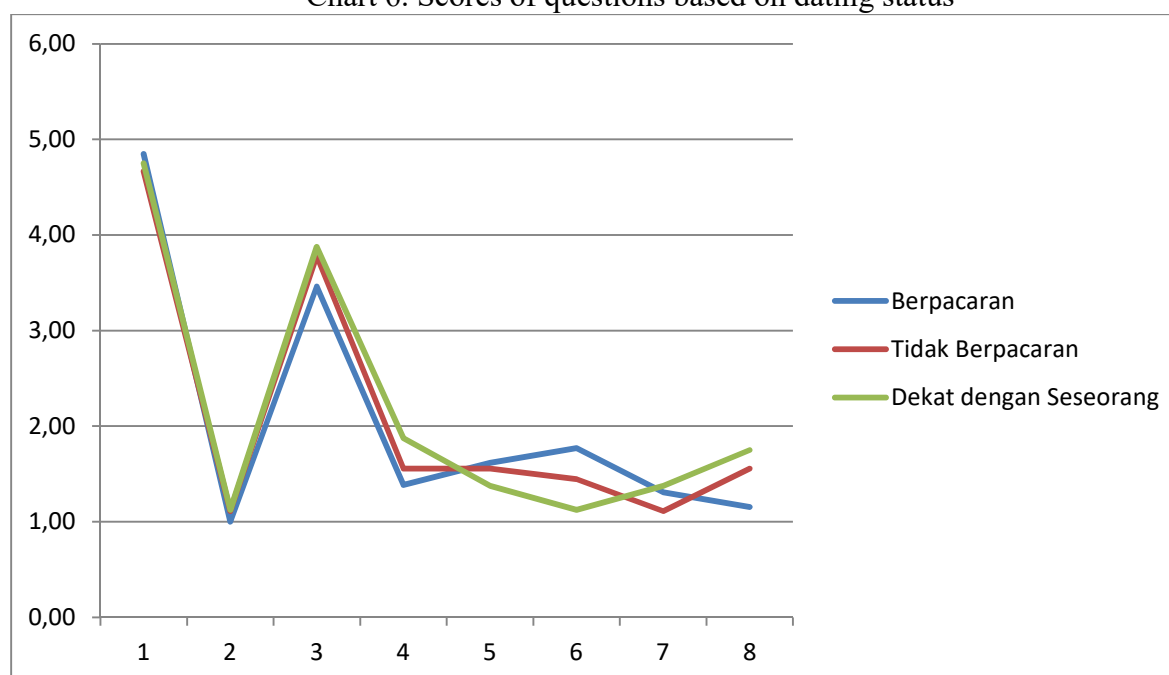
The 17–21 age group is still classified as a teenager and has not yet developed mentally to become an adult or is in the process of becoming an adult. Meanwhile, the age group 22–26 and

$\geq 27$  is an age group that is considered mentally mature. In question IV, the omitted variable is variable a (A is dating B). The youth group assumes that if these variables are not present, a situation could almost be called cheating even though A and B are just friends. Meanwhile, adults assume that if A is not dating B, question IV is said to be not having an affair. This shows that teenagers generally think that infidelity can also occur in friendships.

The affair that occurs in this friendship has conditions, namely the existence of variables b (A is dating C) and c (B is hurt). The condition of the second party (B) who was hurt clearly greatly determines the perception of adolescents to say that an incident is said to be cheating or not. According to the perception of teenagers, if in a friendship relationship, one of them is dating someone else and forgets his old friends, this is almost said to be cheating. Even though the indicators from the questionnaire are still doubtful, this may indicate the perceptions of these adolescents because of the contrast between their perceptions and adults who generally do not perceive the situation as an affair.

After interpretation based on gender and age background, the next interpretation is the speaker's perception of cheating which is differentiated based on dating status.

Chart 6. Scores of questions based on dating status



From Chart 6 above, question I with (+) on all variables indicates the highest cheating rate. The ranking of the group of respondents who gave the highest score for this question was the respondent with dating status, then followed by the respondent with a close relationship with someone, and the lowest was the response from the respondent with a non-dating status. In this question, there is no significant difference in the answers. Meanwhile, the question that has the answer of the respondent with the lowest level of cheating is question number II with (-) on all variables. The indicator for question number II shows that the lowest level of cheating was

revealed by respondents with dating status, followed by respondents with close relationship with someone, and lastly by respondents with non-dating status.

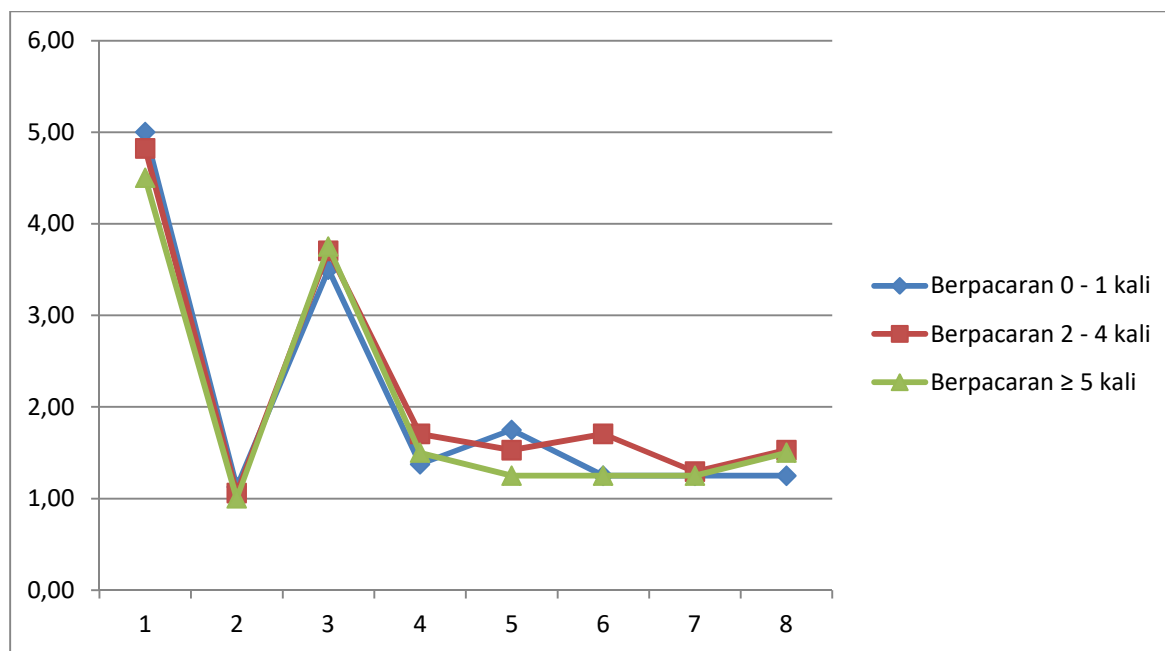
After collecting data with different respondent status, question III with (+) on variable a (A dating B) and variable b (A dating C). Respondents who most agree with this situation are respondents with close status to someone. This is evidenced by the answers from this group of respondents who gave the highest score, followed by respondents with non-dating status, and the lowest were respondents with dating status.

In question IV with (+) on variables a and b, the highest number of respondents who said they were not cheating were respondents with dating status, respondents with non-dating status, and those who considered question IV to show a higher level of cheating were respondents with close status to someone. The interesting thing is seen in questions VI and VIII. Question VI, with (+) on variable a shows a significant difference between respondents who are dating, not dating, and close to someone. Respondents whose status is dating consider questions with (+) on variable a higher than respondents who are not dating or who are close to someone. What is interesting is the answers from respondents who are close to someone who thinks that variable a is not an important variable so they give a relatively low number.

In contrast to question VI, question VIII with (+) on variable c (B is hurt), actually shows an inverse relationship. In question number 6 with (+) on variable a, the respondent who is dating gives the highest score, followed by the respondent who is not in a relationship and is close to someone. In question VIII, the respondent who is in a dating status gives the lowest score, while the respondent whose status is currently close to someone gives the highest score in the (+) question on variable c.

Next is the interpretation of the respondents' perceptions based on the background of dating experience. Respondents' dating experience was divided into three groups, namely respondents who dated 0–1 times, 2–4 times, and  $\geq 5$  times. In question I with (+) on all variables, the results are shown to differ between one group of respondents to another. The maximum number (cheating category) was shown by respondents who dated 0–1 times and was followed by respondents who dated 2–4 times and  $\geq 5$  times. This shows that the fewer the dating relationships, the higher the number given by respondents to questions with (+) on all variables. The curve below shows the overall score of each question related to the respondent's dating experience.

Chart 7. Scores of questions based on dating experience

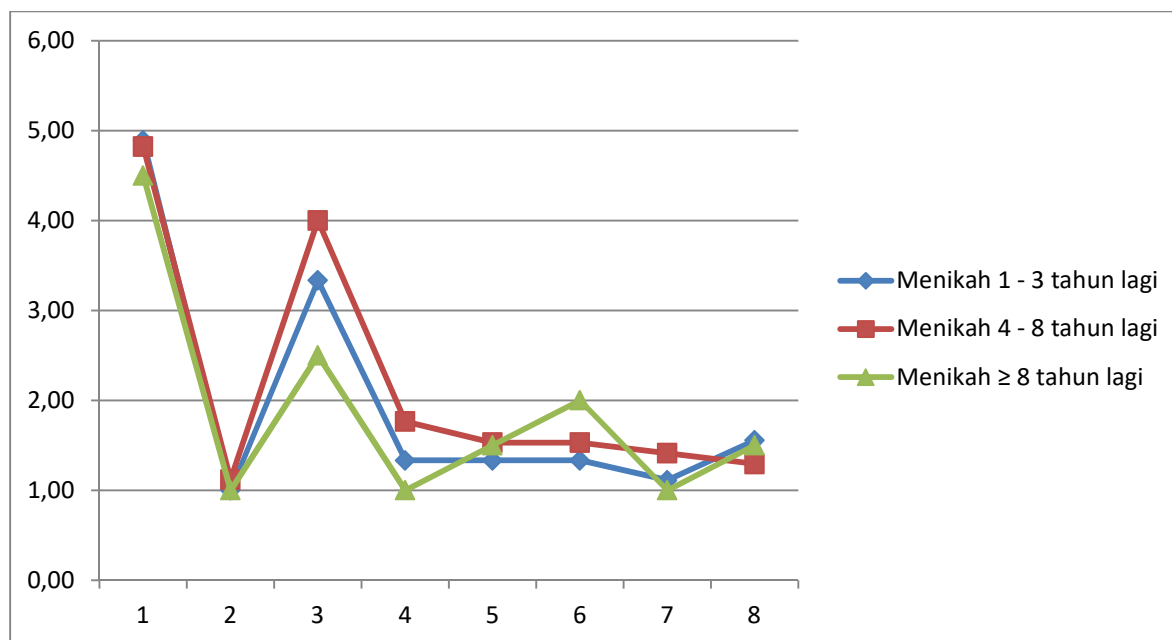


Questions II, III, IV, VII, and VIII did not show a significant difference. However, question V (+ - +) shows a different result. For respondents who dated 0–1 times, the results obtained showed that the highest score was followed by respondents who dated 2–4 times, while the lowest score was given by respondents who dated  $\geq 5$  times. This indicates that respondents who are dating are 0–1 times more likely to think that variable b (A is dating C) is important in determining the level of infidelity. Meanwhile, the group of respondents who dated more than 5 times considered that variable b did not really determine the level of infidelity.

In question VI (+ + -), respondents who date 0–1 times have the same value as respondents who date more than 5 times. However, a significant difference was shown by the results of respondents who dated 2–4 times because this group of respondents gave a higher score (1.71). This indicates that respondents who dated 2–4 times considered that the omitted variable in question VI, namely variable c (B was hurt) did not determine the level of infidelity more than the perceptions of the other two groups. Meanwhile, respondents who had dating experience 0–1 times and respondents who had dating experience more than five times had almost the same perception of the events in question VI.

The last interpretation is the score given by the respondents who are grouped according to plans to marry. The respondent's marriage plan indicates the level of seriousness in having an affair with someone. Overall, the responses from the informants regarding the exposure of the concept of cheating which are presented in eight illustrations and linked to the target date for marriage indicators show similarity with other indicators such as gender, age, dating status, and experience of dating.

Chart 8. Scores of questions based on plans to marry



The illustration in question I with positive indications on all variables shows that the target time span to marry is not a differentiator in determining the level of infidelity. All respondents gave an assessment that if A already had a relationship with B, then A had another relationship with C and B was hurt, then according to the respondents' assessment, this condition was included in the criteria for cheating. The calculation showing the same response by all respondents is also seen in question II. Respondents gave the assessment that this is a condition that is considered as a condition of not cheating.

The indicator of the target time span for marriage also has no effect on question V. The calculation results show that the average respondent assesses the condition of question V with the variables (+) A dating B, (-) A dating C, and (+) B being hurt is in the non-cheating criterion interval. This is due to the presence of the last variable which states that B is hurt even though A does not have any feelings for C. So, it can be said that someone who has been in a relationship must be responsive to their partner if they have extensive association, especially with the opposite sex.

The results of the tabulation show that even though a person does not have any intentions with friends in the same circle and is purely friendly and if the partner feels hurt (jealous, feels ignored, generalized, etc.), this condition is included in the criteria level of not cheating. Question VIII shows that the target time span for marriage does not make a difference to the respondents in determining the level of cheating. The variables in question VIII state that (-) A is dating B, (-) A is dating C, (+) B is hurt. From this variable, the calculation of the average rating of respondents from all time frames of the target marriage produces relatively the same number and shows that question VIII is included in the interval criteria for not having an affair.

In simple terms, based on this VIII question, an indication can be drawn that a person is considered to be cheating not only if he is in the status of a lover but also if he treats someone

with more attention, such as spending time together even though with the status of a friend and then the habit of spending time is reduced and distracted because find more suitable friends/friends. If the time and attention that was diverted from an old friend to a new friend caused an old friend to feel hurt, respondents included it in the criteria of not cheating.

Internally, there are several differences in the variables under the target time to marry indicator, especially in questions III ( + + - ), IV ( - + + ), and VII ( - + - ). For question III, respondents who plan to get married in 1-3 years give an average value of 3.33. Based on the criterion interval, respondents to this variable consider the case in question II included in the doubtful criteria. Meanwhile, respondents who targeted to marry in 4-8 years responded to question III with an average score of 4.00 so that they were included in the cheating criteria. The last variable (married for more than 8 years) shows an average value of 2.5 which is included in the criterion interval between doubtful and not having an affair.

Questions IV and VII show the same pattern at the criteria interval based on the variable, which illustrates the difference in responses between respondents who are targeting to marry for more than eight years and the other two indicators. Respondents who targeted to be married for more than 8 years produced an average value of 1.00 (not cheating), while the indicators for marrying for another 1–3 years showed an average of 1.33 for question IV and 1.11 for question VII. Meanwhile, the indicator of getting married in 4–8 years produces an average of 1.41 for question VII, and 1.76 for question IV. All respondents rated questions IV and VII as not having an affair.

From these criteria, it can be concluded that couples who have a target of getting married in the near future tend to consider the cases shown in questions III, IV, and VII to be acts that can be considered more cheating. This relates to a two-way relationship between the variable target time to marry and the level of seriousness and expectations of the partner. It can be said that the shorter the target time for marriage, the greater the level of hope and seriousness in the couple. Thus, the longer the target time for marriage, the lower the level of seriousness and expectations of the couple.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Understanding of the concept of cheating can be studied using a semantic prototype theory approach that involves the perceptions of speakers of related languages. The variables that have been compiled are very helpful in understanding the levels of cheating based on the perceptions of the respondents. In addition, the cultural background of the respondents, such as age, gender, dating status, dating experience, and plans to get married also had an effect on differences in perceptions about the level of cheating. This shows that people's perceptions of a concept are not always the same because their perceptions will be influenced by the cultural background of the community group concerned. Thus, the understanding of a linguistic concept should involve the perceptions of speakers of the related language. This understanding is not enough just to use a theory that arranges the semantic components of the concept in question, but it must also involve aspects of the speaker's perception and background of the speaker in the context of cognition and culture.

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