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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III

July 2–3, 2013

Revised Edition

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

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Editors:
Jee Sun Nam
Agus Subiyanto
Nurhayati

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
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Editors' Note

In the international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift III, there are some new issues. First, the committee changes the previous theme into "Investigating Local Wisdom through Indigenous Language". Through the new theme, the committee invites language practitioners to discuss the problems concerning the importance of maintaining indigenous languages because the languages function as a means of expressing local wisdom. Second, the seminar uses the new label, LAMAS, the acronym which was proposed by Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo in the previous seminar, to make the particiants easily remember it. Third, most of the keynote speakers come from various institutions. Those are Dr. Johnny Tjia (Summer Institute of Linguistics, Indonesia-International), Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea), Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S. (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta-Indonesia), Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana (Gadjah Mada University, Yogjakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, M.A., Ph.D (Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia), and Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

There are 113 participants who present the papers covering various topic areas. Those are 38 papers on sociolinguistics, 14 papers on morphology, 13 papers on applied linguistics, 8 papers on antropholinguistics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 papers on cognitive linguistics, 7 papers on ethnography of communication, and 7 papers on computational linguistics.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

Editors' Note for Revised Edition

There are some changes in this revised edition. First, we enclose the article by Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D entitled "Retrieving Local Wisdom in Korean with the Support of Corpus Processing Software" on page 555. Second, we delete the article by Yusup Irawan 'Tiga Syarat Menuju Fonetik Modern' as he cancelled his status as a participant. These changes have an impact on the change of table of contents.

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SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
"LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III (LAMAS III)"

DAY 1 (July 2, 2013)

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
09.30 – 10.45 WIB	**REGISTRATION**		PAKOEBUWONO
10.45 – 11.00 WIB	**OPENING**		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 – 11.30 WIB	**KEYNOTE SPEECH**		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S.		
11.30 – 12.30 WIB	**LUNCH AND PRAY**		PAKOEBUWONO
12.30 – 14.00 WIB	**PLENNARY SESSION 1**		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D.	RETRIEVING LOCAL WISDOM IN KOREAN WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING SOFTWARE	
	Dr. Johnny Tjia	ISU KEBERTAHANAN DALAM USAHA PENCAGARAN BAHASA	
	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed.	INCORPORATING LOCAL WISDOM INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING (ELT)	
	Moderator : J. Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D		
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 1 A**		PAKOEBUWONO
	Kahar Dwi Prihantono	PENATAAN ULANG KAMUS DIALEK BANYUMASAN; SEBUAH SUMBANGAN LEKSIKOGRAFIS BAGI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN DIALEK (RE-ORGANISATION OF BANYUMAS DIALECT DICTIONARY; LEXICOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTION TO DIALECT PRESERVATION)	
	Mualimin	*KO* AND *RIKA* IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL	
	Rukni Setyawati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH SEBAGAI UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KETAHANAN BUDAYA	
	Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih	PENGASINGAN RAMBU PETUNJUK DI PUSAT-PUSAT PERBELANJAAN DI SURABAYA	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 1 B**		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	MUATAN SOSIO-KULTURAL DAN POLITIS DALAM BAHASA DARI SEGI ETNOGRAFI	
	Syahron Lubis	LOSS OF WORDS IN MANDAILINGNESE	
	M. Suryadi	GENERASI MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN KAGOK DENGAN BAHASA JAWANYA SENDIRI	
	Fatchul Mu'in	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DALAM RANAH JUAL BELI DI PASAR TERAPUNG LOK BAINTAN KABUPATEN BANJAR KALIMANTAN SELATAN	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 1 C**		CEMPAKA
	Neli Purwani	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA INGGRIS DALAM IKLAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN: PELUANG ATAUKAH ANCAMAN?	
	Ikmi nur Oktavianti	SEMANTIC SHIFT ON MALAY WORDS IN CLASSICAL MALAY TEXT HIKAYAT HANG TUAH COMPARE TO MODERN MALAY (INDONESIAN LANGUAGE) AND THE RELATION TO CULTURAL CONTEXT	
	Nunung Supriadi	PENGARUH DIALEK LOKAL TERHADAP BAHASA MANDARIN YANG DIGUNAKAN MASYARAKAT TIONGHUA DI PURWOKERTO	
	Agustina Lestary	DO BANJARESE WOMEN AND MEN SPEAK DIFFERENTLY?	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 1 D**		MELATI
	Esther Hesline Palandi	KATA SERAPAN DALAM BAHASA JEPANG: UPAYA BANGSA JEPANG DALAM PEMELIHARAAN BAHASA DAN TERJADINYA PERGESERAN BAHASA SESUAI BUDAYA LOKAL	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	THE FEATURES OF JAVANESE WOMEN SPEECH: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY BASED ON LAKOFF'S THEORY	
	Meti Istimurti	PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN	
	Retno Purwani Sari Dan Tatan Tawami	THE STRATEGY OF THE TEXT AND THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONS TO EXERCISE SUNDANESE CRITICS' IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 1 E**		BOUGENVILLE
	Layli Hamida	SOSIALISASI DAN KEBIJAKAN ATAS KEBERAGAMAN BAHASA PADA MASYARAKAT TENGGER JAWA TIMUR: SEBUAH FENOMENA KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Dwi Wulandari dan Wiwik Sundari	SANTRI'S LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE ON PESANTREN TEACHING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	STYLE AND REGISTER USED AT PONDOK PESANTREN (A DIMENSION OF SOSIOLINGUISTICS)	
	Anandha	FENOMENA SOSIOLINGUISTIK BAHASA JAWA PESISIR SEBAGAI CERMIN KEARIFAN LOKAL	
15.30 – 16.00 WIB	**BREAK AND PRAY**		PAKOEBUWONO

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 2 A**		PAKOEBUWONO
	Surono	SOLIDARITAS (*TU*) DAN KESOPANAN (*VOUS*) DALAM BAHASA JAWA SEBAGAI WUJUD KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Riadi Darwis	SIKAP BERBAHASA PARA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR ISLAM TERPADU KABUPATEN BANDUNG DALAM KONTEKS MULTIBAHASA	
	Fandy Prasetya Kusuma	PERGESERAN BAHASA HOKKIAN DALAM UPACARA TE PAI DI INDONESIA	
	Elisa Carolina Marion	PERGESERAN PENGGUNAAN KEIGO KHUSUSNYA PADA PENGGUNAAN HONORIFIC TITLE (呼称) DAN PERUBAHAN HUBUNGAN ATASAN DAN BAWAHAN YANG TERJADI PADA PERUSAHAAN JEPANG	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 2 B**		PAKOEBUWONO
	Dian Swastika	JAVANESE EXPRESSIONS AS LOCAL WISDOM MANIFESTATION	
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA UPACARA TUMURUNING KEMBARMAYANG SEBAGAI CERMINAN KEARIFAN BUDAYA JAWA	
	Endang Setyowati	CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC STUDY	
	Prayudha	METAFORA SEBAGAI NASIHAT DALAM HOROSKOP JAWA: STUDI LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 2 C**		CEMPAKA
	Sri Sulihingtyas D.	PANTUN BUKA PALANG PINTU: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM PERNIKAHAN ADAT BETAWI	
	Hatmiati	TUTURAN PAMALI DALAM TRADISI LISAN MASYARAKAT BANJAR	
	Atin Kurniawati	JAVANESE VIEW ON EDUCATION: AN ETNOLINGUISTIC STUDY	
	Muhammad	A SOCIAL CONTEXT OF SASAK PERSONAL PRONOUNS	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 2 D**		MELATI
	Habiba Al Umami	PRESUPPOSITION ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTION IN MATA NAJWA "POLITIK SELEBRITI" EPISODE	
	Muhammad Rohmadi	TINDAK TUTUR PERSUASIF DAN PROVOKATIF DALAM WACANA SPANDUK KAMPANYE PILKADA JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Endro nugroho wasono aji	PERUBAHAN KATA GANTI ORANG KEDUA DALAM BAHASA JAWA	
	Yenny budhi listianingrum	PEMILIHAN BAHASA KELUARGA MUDA DI DESA KLOPODUWUR CERMIN PEMERTAHANAN IDENTITAS DAN EKSISTENSI BAHASA	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 2 E**		BOUGENVILLE
	Sri wahyuni	PERUNDUNGAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENGGUNAAN LOGAT DIALEK DALAM TAYANGAN SINETRON DI TELEVISI	
	Lalu erwan husnan	LINGUISTIC ADAPTATION OF BAJO IN SUMBAWA ISLAND: A PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR SOCIAL MOTIVATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE	
	Tubiyono	COMPANY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE LOCAL LANGUAGE RETENTION	
	Endang sri wahyuni dan khrishandini	VARIASI BAHASA DALAM SINETRON TUKANG BUBUR NAIK HAJI (TBNH) KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI	
17.30 – 18.30 WIB	**BREAK AND PRAY**		PAKOEBUWONO
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	**PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-1**		PAKOEBUWONO A
	Rini Esti Utami	BAHASA JAWA DALAM SLOGAN-SLOGAN CALON GUBERNUR DAN WAKIL GUBERNUR JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Miza Rahmatika Aini	KESENIAN JARANAN SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA	
	Putu Sutama	PELESTARIAN BAHASA BALI DALAM PENDIDIKAN FORMAL: PERSPEKTIF POLITIK DAN REGULASI	
	Leksito Rini	TARLING MUSIC AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AT NORTHERN COAST (PANTURA) IN THE PROVINCES OF WEST JAVA AND CENTRAL JAVA	
	Enita Istriwati	PENGENALAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BANGSA	
	Icuk Prayogi	PERGESERAN PEMAKAIAN PRONOMINA PERSONA DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA INFORMAL REMAJA: STUDI KASUS FILM TANGKAPLAH DAKU KAU KUJITAK (1987) DAN BANGUN LAGI DONG, LUPUS (2013)	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	**PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-2**		PAKOEBUWONO B
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	PRANOTOCORO AS ONE OF THE SYMBOL OF JAVANESE CULTURE THAT BECOMES DIMINISH FROM DAY TO DAY	
	Siti Suharsih	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: HOW JAVANESE PRESERVED AND SHIFTED IN INDUSTRIAL AREA CASE STUDY IN NIKOMAS COMPANY	
	Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani dan I Komang Sumaryana Putra	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE OF BALINESE MOTHER TONGUE THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL STORY TELLING (MESATUA) IN BATU BULAN VILLAGE, GIANYAR	
	Sutarsih	LANGUAGE AND SAFETY	
	Anang Febri Priambada	ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE PADA CERAMAH BUDAYA EMHA AINUN NAJIB	
	Didik Santoso	PEKALONGAN DIALECT IN RAPROX BAND LYRICS	
	Maria Christiani sugiarto	A REFLECTION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARDKID CARTOONS: A CASE STUDY OF FIRST GRADERS IN MARSUDIRINI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	**PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-3**		PAKOEBUWONO C
	Asih Prihandini dan N. Denny Nugraha	KEARIFAN LOKAL MITIGASI BENCANA DALAM TRADISI SASTRA LISAN NUSANTARA	
	Yozar Firdaus Amrullah	MOTHER'S TONGUE INFLUENCE TOWARDS NAMING IN KEBONADEM VILLAGE	
	Muhammad Zulkarnain Ashya hifa	THE USE OF PERSONAL NAMES IN NAMING PRODUCTS	
	Ida Hendriyani	THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF COMMUNICATION APPROACH TOWARDS THE MOTIVATORS' SPEECH IN ORIFLAME	
	Bambang Hariyanto	THE IDENTITY OF JAVANESE PEOPLE (A STUDY ON SELAMATAN IN EAST JAVA, ETHNOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE)	
	Abadi Supriatin	BAHASA PERMOHONAN DI DALAM TRADISI KLIWONAN DI "SUMUR BERKAH" DESA WONOYOSO KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN	
	Mastuti Ajeng Subianti	THE ANALYSIS OF FACE WANTS AS SELF IMAGE USED BY AGNES MONICA IN KICK ANDY SHOW	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	**PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-4**		PAKOEBUWONO D
	Wuwuh Andayani	DISCOURSE CONNECTORS IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITINGS PRODUCED BY INDONESIAN EFL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
	Muhammad Nanang Qosim	PEDAGOFONOLOGIS SEBUAH KAJIAN FONOLOGI DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN	
	Juanda dan M. Rayhan Bustam	THE CREATION OF LANGUAGE THROUGH MOTTO (THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN A MOTTO OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTION)	
	Fitriansyah	PENDEKATAN EMIK-ETIK TERHADAP UPACARA PASAK INDONG SUKU TIDUNG DI DESA SALIMBATU, KECAMATAN TANJUNG PALAS TENGAH, KALIMANTAN UTARA KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGI	
	Sogimin	METAFORA YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH DALANG DALAM MELAKONKAN WAYANG KULIT	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	**PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-5**		PAKOEBUWONO E
	Henny Krishnawati dan Defina	KESALAHAN DALAM PENENTUAN JENIS KALIMAT DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA TPB IPB	
	Emilia Ninik Aydawati	STUDENTS' DERIVATION MASTERY AND THEIR ABILITY IN ANSWERING READING QUESTIONS	
	Masitha Achmad Syukri	STRATEGI INTERAKSI EKSTRA-TEKSTUAL GURU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN TEKSTUAL SISWA TUNA GRAHITA	
	Titi Rokhayati	A STUDY ON STUDENTS' ABILITY IN CONDUCTING CONVERSATION WITH NATIVE SPEAKERS: CROSS CULTURAL ASPECT AND ADJUSTMENT	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	THE USE OF COHESIVE DEVICES IN RELATION TO THE QUALITY OF THE STUDENTS' ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING	
	Almira Irwaniyanti Utami	STUDENTS' MOTIVES IN SWITCHING FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN OR JAVANESE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SETTING	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 3 A**		PAKOEBUWONO
	P. Ari Subagyo	NAFAS BAHASA JAWA DI JAGAT MAYA	
	Sri Andika Putri	REFLEKSI KEDUDUKAN PEREMPUAN MINANG DALAM PITARUAH AYAH	
	Erlita Rusnaningtias	BENTUK DAN FUNGSI KALIMAT TANYA DALAM TALK SHOW "INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB"	
	Ninuk Krismanti	BANJARESE IDEOLOGIES PORTRAYED IN SI PALUI	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 3 B**		PAKOEBUWONO
	Nungki Heriyati	WOMEN, LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL CHANGE	
	Nurhayati	(RE)-READING A KARTINI'S LETTER USING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS WACANA PERCAKAPAN SIARAN "ON AIR" RADIO DANGDUT INDONESIA: PENDEKATAN PRAGMATIK	
	Yenny Hartanto	RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN FLOUTING GRICE'S MAXIMS AS FOUND IN "PYGMALION".	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 3 C**		CEMPAKA
	Deli Nirmala	LOCAL WISDOM IN JAVANESE PROVERBS (A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH)	
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	TINJAUAN RELATIVITAS BAHASA DALAM LAGU KERONCONG	
	Aan Setyawan	THE WEALTH CONCEPT OF JAVANESE SOCIETY: ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH IN CUBLAK-CUBLAK SUWENG FOLKSONG	
	Tatie Soedewo	THE LOSS OF IDENTITY OF SOME SUNDANESE CHILDREN IN BOGOR CITY DUE TO LACK OF EXPOSURE TO SUNDANESE LANGUAGE	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 3 D**		MELATI
	Ridha Fadillah	IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH LEARNING MODEL BASED ON NEGATIVE ANXIETY REDUCTION THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM THEORY IN BANJARBARU SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	
	Kundharu Saddhono	MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TEKNIK STUDENT TEAMS ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KETERAMPILAN MENULIS NARASI MAHASISWA ASING DI UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET	
	Farikah	USING THEMATIC PROGRESSION PATTERNS WITH COOPERATIVE LEARNING METHOD (TP-CL) TO IMPROVE THE WRITING SKILL OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF UTM IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR2011/2012	
	Amrih Bekti Utami	THE IMPORTANCE OF NOTICING IN IMPROVING EFL STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 3 E**		BOUGENVILLE
	Yudha Thianto	THE EVOLUTION OF A CHRISTIAN TEXT FROM SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY TO MODERN-DAY INDONESIAN: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL-GENERATIVE MODEL	
	Suparto	INDONESIAN NOUN PHRASE=NOUN+NOUN: A SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE	
	Won-Fill Jung, Eunchae Son, Jaemog Song Dan Jeesun Nam	SYNTACTICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SENTIMENT WORDS IN THE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY DECO	
	Sai-Rom Kim, Jeesun Nam Dan Hae-Yun Lee	ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EMOTION EXPRESSIONS DETECTED FROM ONLINE MOVIE REVIEWS	

DAY 2 (July 3, 2013)

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 4 A**		ANGGREK 1
	Diyah Fitri Wulandari	THEMATIC STRUCTURE SHIFT FOUND IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF OBAMA'S SPEECH IN INDONESIA UNIVERSITY	
	Retno Hendrastuti	KAJIAN PENERJEMAHAN IDEOLOGI DENGAN PENDEKATAN APPRAISAL	
	Dyka Santi Des Anditya	THE TRANSLATION OF SHALL IN THE INDONESIAN VERSION OF ASEAN CHARTER: A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON PATTERNS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MODAL TRANSLATION	
	Baharuddin	TRANSLATION UNIT IN THE TRANSLATION OF AL-QURAN INTO INDONESIA	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 4 B**		ANGGREK 2
	Mulyadi	VERBA "MIRIP TAKUT" DALAM BAHASA MELAYU ASAHAN	
	Agus Subiyanto	MOTION-DIRECTION SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN JAVANESE: A LEXICAL FUNCTIONAL APPROACH	
	Siti Jamzaroh	TIPOLOGI SINTAKSIS: URUTAN KATA DAN FRASA BAHASA BANJAR DAN IMPLIKASINYA	
	Mulyono	GEJALA INKORPORASI PADA BAHASA MEDIA CETAK	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 4 C**		ANGGREK 3
	Mytha Candria	A FEMINIST STYLISTIC READING OF TRIYANTO TRIWIKROMO'S "TUJUH BELAS AGUSTUS TANPA TAHUN"	
	Ariya Jati	A LYRIC'S WORTH IN GESANG'S "CAPING GUNUNG"	
	Agus Edy Laksono	TINDAK ILOKUSI PROPAGANDA CAGUB-CAWAGUB JAWA TENGAH PERIODE 2013-2018	
	Ade Husnul Mawadah	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM IKLAN LAYANAN MASYARAKAT SEBAGAI ALAT PEMERTAHANAN BUDAYA BANGSA (STUDI KASUS DI KOTA SERANG PROVINSI BANTEN)	
TIME	**NAME**	**TITLE**	**ROOM**
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 4 D**		MELATI
	Christina	THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL MAIDS' JAVANESE TO CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE (A CASE STUDY AT KAMPUNG KENTENG, KEJIWAN, WONOSOBO)	
	Bernadetta Yuniati Akbariah	METAPHORICAL SWITCHING: A LINGUISTIC REPERTOIRE OF MUSLIM JAVANESE PRIESTS	
	Swany Chiakrawati	CONFORMITY TOWARDS LOCAL WISDOM AMONG THE SAME INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE SPEAKERS	
	Syaifur Rochman	A SURVEY ON MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION IN LEARNING EFL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF JENDERAL SORDIRMAN UNIVERSITY	
	Syamsurizal	ANALISIS KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA PADA KASET PASAMBAHAN ADAT ALEK MARAPULAI BALERONG GRUP JAKARTA: SEBUAH KARAKTERISTIK KEARIFAN LOKAL ETNIS MINANGKABAU	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	**PARRALEL SESSION 4 E**		BOUGENVILLE
	Agnes Widyaningrum	MULTICULTURAL ENGLISH CURRICULUM ACCOMODATATING LOCAL WISDOM	
	Ruth Hastutiningsih	ICT (WEB. DESIGN) AND JAVANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN INDONESIA: REVITALIZATION INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES	
	Prihantoro	ANNOTATION MODEL FOR LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN CORPUS: A LOCAL GRAMMAR FRAMEWORK	
	Sirajul Munir	DEVELOPING ISLAMIC-CONTENT BASED READING COMPREHENSION MATERIALS FOR ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION	
09.30 – 10.00 WIB	**BREAK**		ANGGREK

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
10.00 – 11.30 WIB	**PLENNARY 2**		ANGGREK
	Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo	ON UNDERSTANDING LOCAL WISDOM THROUGH RIDDLES IN JAVANESE, SUNDANESE, AND WOISIKA LANGUAGE	
	Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana, S.U., M.A.	KEBANGGAN BERBAHASA SEBAGAIMANA YANG TEREFLEKSI DALAM WACANA TEKA-TEKI	
	Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, MA., Ph.D.	KEARIFAN LOKAL: PERTARUNGAN ANTARA TEKS IDEAL DAN TEKS SOSIAL	
	Moderator : Dr. Agus Subyanto, M.A.		
11.30 – 12.00 WIB	**CLOSING**		ANGGREK

RETRIEVING LOCAL WISDOM IN KOREAN WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING SOFTWARE

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1. Introduction

This study aims to introduce how to retrieve local wisdom in Korean with the support of corpus processing software and then how to formalize this linguistic knowledge on purpose of automatic text processing.

Korean expressions concerning two types of sentiments are discussed in particular: *mancok* 'satisfaction' and *pwulman* 'dissatisfaction', which are not only one of the fundamental and universal sentiments covering various aspects of human sentiments, but also one of the crucial information required to be detected in classification of subjective documents such as customers' product reviews, political opinions or movie or hotel evaluations uploaded online. As a matter of fact, retrieval of subjective information (i.e. opinion mining), iconized often like *thumbs up* or *thumbs down*, is more demanded nowadays than that of objective information such as events or facts included in newspapers or encyclopedia.

However, linguistic expressions of these sentiments are hard to infer either from their semantic properties or from some syntactic rules, since they often show idiosyncratic aspects of human languages. For instance, the verb *khiwuta*'to raise' cannot co-occur with the sentiment noun *mancok* 'satisfaction', whereas it can perfectly accompany the antonymous sentiment noun *pwulman* 'dissatisfaction' like in **salamteul-euymancok-eulkhiwuta*'(to) raise people's satisfaction' vs. *salamteul-euypwulman-eulkhiwuta*'(to) raise people's dissatisfaction'. Therefore, it is strongly required to retrieve local expressions in each language and to describe them empirically: they are not subject to semantic inference, but mostly lexical identification.

As for corpus processing software, three types of systems have been used in this study: first, an on-line Korean concordance system *KCP* developed by the computer science team of KAIST (http://semanticweb.kaist.ac.kr/research/kcp); second, a Korean Morphological analyzer *Geuljabi* performed under a Korean Government project named *Sejong Project of the 21th Century* (http://www.sejong.or.kr); and third, a multi-lingual corpus processing system *UNITEX* implemented by the team of IGM institute of University of Paris-Est (http://www-igm.univ-mlv.fr/~unitex). I here present how this software has been used to provide the linguistic information I need for this study.

On the basis of the results retrieved as local expressions of sentiment, a grammar of Local wisdom in Korean is constructed: the methodology adopted here is the Local Grammar Graph (LGG) formalism which is proposed by a French linguist Maurice Gross (1997). The lexical idiosyncrasy is represented under a set of directed graphs and automatically transformed into a set of finite-state transducers, directly applicable to the corpus analysis, by means of UNITEX system.

Through this study, one can see how to retrieve local wisdom expressed in human languages by using computational software, and on this grounding, how idiosyncratic the local wisdom is, no matter what language it is. How to formalize this linguistic knowledge can be one of the crucial issues as well, since it cannot easily treated by typical syntactic rules, but it should be uncovered with empirical description as proposed in this study.

This study is organized as follows: in Section 2, local expressions based on the sentiment nouns *mancok*'satisfaction' and *pwulman* 'dissatisfaction' are retrieved by means of some corpus processing tools and the retrieved results are analyzed. Section 3 describes the opinionsentence types including these nouns: two sub-types of constructions are described, one being built with these predicative nouns accompanied by support verbs, the other with adjectival or verbal predicates derived from these nouns.

Constructing a grammar of sentiment expressions by using the LGG formalism is presented in Section 4, and is followed by the conclusion in Section 5.

2. Retrieving local expressions made of *mancok*/*pwulman*

2.1. Corpora and Tools

The corpus and the tool used in this phase is the KAIST-Korean corpus and the KCP on-line Korean concordance program developed by the computer science team of KAIST (http://semanticweb.kaist.ac.kr/research/kcp). Local expressions made of the two keywords *mancok*'satisfaction' and *pwulman* 'dissatisfaction'areretrieved. The result is shown as followings:

Keyword	Number of Occurrences
mancok'satisfaction'	7,866
pwulman 'dissatisfaction'	4,862
Total	12,728

The above table shows that the occurrences of *mancok* are 1.6 times more frequent than those of *pwulman*, which is not inferable from their semantic properties. As a matter of fact, this result contains the collocations of all tokens starting with the keywords used here: the result is identical to that of *mancok** and *pwulman** where a Kleen star is used to signify any number of occurrences of any characters.

The result is transported into the Microsoft Excel program and divided into several cells in order to underline the keywords aligned under a KWIC form. Since the keywords varying with suffixes and the right contexts can be alphabetically sorted, themanual analysis of these occurrences can be performed in an effective way.

The analysis of the retrieved results reveals some significant properties of these sentiment nouns, which can be described from the morphological and syntactic viewpoints.

2.2. Analysis of the retrieved results

2.2.1. Morphological Aspects

According to the collocation data obtained in 2.1, diverse types of lexical units are derived from the sentiment nouns *mancok* and *pwulman*: derived nouns, adjectives and verbs are detected for both nouns.

2.2.1.1. Derived Nouns

New nouns derived from these two nouns are not identical. The only derived noun in common for both is made of the suffix *kam* 'feeling' such as *mancok-kam*'feeling of satisfaction' and *pwulman-kam* 'feeling of dissatisfaction'.

Except this noun in common, the nouns derived from them are quite different in number and type. The following table shows some of those derived nouns:

Nouns derived from *mancok*		Nouns derived from *pwulman*	
mancok-kam	feeling of satisfaction	*pwulman-kam*	feeling of dissatisfaction
mancok-to	degree of satisfaction	*pwulman-cheung*	class of dissatisfied people
mancok-seng	nature of satisfaction	*pwulman-keli*	matter of dissatisfaction
		pwulman-cwueuyca	person in dissatisfaction
		pwulman-thwusengi	tissue of dissatisfaction

One can see that although these two nouns are semantically equivalent, *pwulman* is more productive in derivation than *mancok*, which is hardly explainable from their semantic properties.

2.2.1.2. Derived Adjectives

Several types of derived adjectives are observed for both of these nouns. Among them, three principal suffix types deserve notice: the suffix *–seulepta*, *-ita* and*–hata*, such as *mancok-seulepta*'be satisfying/satisfied' and *pwulman-seulepta*'be dissatisfying/dissatisfied', *mancok-ita*'be satisfied' and *pwulman-ita*'be dissatisfied', and *mancok-hata*'be satisfying/satisfied' and *pwulman(cok)-hata*'be dissatisfying/dissatisfied'.

However, in the case of *mancok*, the predicate made of the suffix *–hata* can be a verb as well as shown in the following example:

(1) *keuilon-euntawum-kwakatheunkwankyesik-eulmancokha-nta*
that theory-Nom following formula-Acc satisfy-Dec
'That theory satisfies the following formula'

This type of pair (i.e. a verb with *–hata* and an adjective with the same suffix) is unique with these nouns, since the other pairs of *'X-hata*vs. *pwul(dis)-X-hata'* based on other lexical units rarely accept this asymmetry as shown in the following examples:

	X-*hata* derived from *X*		*pwul*-X-*hata* derived from *pwul-X*	
ADJECTIVE	*wancen-hata*	be perfect	*pwul-wancen-hata*	be imperfect
	kaneung-hata	be possible	*pwul-kaneung-hata*	be impossible
	sengsil-hata	be sincere	*pwul-sengsil-hata*	be insincere
VERB	*inceng-hata*	approve	*pwul-inceng-hata*	disapprove
	pokcong-hata	Obey	*pwul-pokcong-hata*	disobey
	chamsek-hata	participate	*pwul-chamsek-hata*	dis-participate

2.2.1.3. Derived Verbs

In addition to the verb *'mancok-hata'*, the sentiment noun *mancok* can derive some other verbs: verbs derived by the suffix *–sikhita* and the suffix *–toyta*. Consider:

(2) a. *keuil-eunMinu-leulmancok-sikhi-ess-ta*
that work-Nom Minu-Acc satisfy-Past-Dec
'That work satisfied Minu'

(2) b. *Minu-neunkeuil-eymancok-toy-ess-ta*
Minu-Nom that work-with be satisfied-Past-Dec
'Minu was satisfied with that work=Minu contented himself with that work'

In the case of *pwulman*, it cannot be associated with the suffixes *–sikhita* nor *–toyta,*unless the noun is morphologically extended like *pwulmancok*. Let us consider:

Verbs derived from *mancok*		Verbs derived from *pwulman*	
mancok-hata	Be satisfied	*pwulmancok-hata*	Be dissatisfied
mancok-toyta	Be satisfied	*pwulmancok-toyta*	Be dissatisfied
mancok-sikhita	Satisfy	*pwulmancok-sikhita*	Dissatisfy

2.2.2. Syntactic Aspects

According to the collocation data obtained in 2.1, three types of lexical units can collocate with the sentiment nouns *mancok*'satisfaction' and *pwulman* 'dissatisfaction': they are basically nouns, verbs and adjectives.

2.2.2.1. Noun Collocations

Some nouns collocate with these sentiment nouns: they constitute compound nouns with *mancok* and *pwulman*, but in a different way for each noun. As for *mancok*, some compound nouns or phrases are illustrated in the following table:

Type of *X-mancok*		Type of *mancok-X*	
taylimancok	proxy satisfaction	*mancokchwukwu*	pursuit of satisfaction
cakimancok	self satisfaction	*mancokyepwu*	whether satisfied or not
kokaykmancok	customers' satisfaction	*mancokyoin*	matter for satisfaction
sanghomancok	reciprocal satisfaction	*mancokcengto*	degree of satisfaction
kecismancok	untrue satisfaction		

In the same way, some compound nouns can be made on the basis of the noun *pwulman* such as:

Type of *X-pwulman*		Type of *pwulman-X*	
pwulphyengpwulman	dissatisfaction and complaint	*pwulmanceyki*	showingdissatisfaction
yokkwupwulman	desire dissatisfaction (=frustration)	*pwulmantholo*	expressing dissatisfaction
kokaykpwulman	customers'dissatisfaction	*pwulmanhayso*	solving dissatisfaction
naypwupwulman	insiders' dissatisfaction	*pwulmansahang*	matter of dissatisfaction

However, relatively abundant compound nouns based on *pwulman* are composed of predicative nouns such as *tholo*'expressing' or *hayso*'resolving', which is not a relevant property related to the noun *mancok*. This type of sequences can be paraphrased by a verbal phrase which will be discussed in the following section.

2.2.2.2. Verb Collocations

As mentioned above, some predicative nouns collocated with these sentiment nouns can derive a predicate, notably a verb including the suffix *–hata*. Consider:

(3) a. *salamteul-imancok-eulphyosi-ha-ess-ta*
people-Nom satisfaction-Acc show up-Past-Dec
'People showed up satisfaction'

(3) b. *keuteul-eunpwulman-eultholo-ha-ess-ta*
they-Nom dissatisfaction-Acc express-Past-Dec
'They expressed dissatisfaction'

(3) c. *salamteul-ipwulman-eulhayso-ha-ess-ta*
people-Nom dissatisfaction-Acc solve-Past-Dec
'People solved dissatisfaction'

In the above examples, the verbs are derived from the predicative nouns which can collocate with these nouns. Nevertheless, one can observe other verbs morphologically unrelated to the predicative nouns such as *neukkita*'feel', *thetteulita*'let loose' or *nathanayta*'manifest' as shown in the table below:

(4) a. *mancok-eulneukkita* '(to) feel satisfaction'
(4) b. *pwulman-eulthetteulita* '(to) let loose one's dissatisfaction'
(4) c. *pwulman-eulnathanayta*'(to) manifest dissatisfaction'

The combination of these nouns with the verbs is quite idiosyncratic, and therefore it should be examined individually for each sentiment noun, and then formalized for the computational application. It will be discussed in Section 3.

2.2.2.3. Adjective Collocations

Some adjectives expressing the existence or the property can collocate with these nouns as well. For instance, let us examine:

(5) a. *mancok-ianita* '(to) be deprived of satisfaction'
(5) b. *pwulman-ikateukhata* '(to) be full of dissatisfaction'
(5) c. *pwulman-imanhta* '(to) be plenty of dissatisfaction'

Like the case of the verbs collocated with these nouns, the types of the adjectives appearing in collocation with them are not identical for *mancok* and *pwulman*: by using the collocation results obtained here, a more systematic description of their local constraints can be made. The relations between the nouns and the verbs/adjectives will be classified as simple sentence types as proposed by Lexicon-Grammar methodology (Gross 1975).

3. Describing Opinion Sentence Types including *mancok*/*pwulman*

Two sub-classes of sentences including *mancok/pwulman* can be described here: one being with the verbs or adjectives derived from these nouns; the other with these nouns assisted by support verbs to constitute a predicate. The framework used in this syntactic description is the Lexicon-Grammar methodology proposed by M. Gross (1975, 1981).

3.1. Sentences with verbs or adjectives derived from *mancok*/*pwulman*

3.1.1. *N0 N1-eymancok/pwulman-seulepta/ita* (= N0 be satisfied/dissatisfied at N1)

This type of sentences is composed of a human subject (N0) and a non-restricted object (N1) like human, non-human or sentential noun phrases. From the semantic viewpoint, the human subject is theexperiencer of the sentiment expressed by the adjectival predicate, and the object is a cause of this sentimental experience undergone by the human subject. The postposition *–ey* attached to the object may be translated into the preposition *at, on* or *with* in English. Consider some examples:

(6) a. *Minu-neunkeuil-eyacumancok-(seulep+i)-ess-ta*
Minu-Nom that work-at really satisfaction-(AdjSfx)-Past-Dec
'Minu was really satisfied at that work'

(6) b. *Ina-neunkeukyelceng-eymaywupwulman-(seulop+i)-ess-ta*
Ina-Nom that decision-at very dissatisfaction-(AdjSfx)-Past-Dec
'Ina was very dissatisfied at that decision'

The construction type *N0 N1-ey Adj* is quite frequent for sentiment predicates where the subject N0 is a human experiencer and the object in *–ey* is an external cause for that sentimental experience. In Nam(1996), some adjectives accepting this sentence type are classified in the classes named*psychological* and *evaluative* adjectives by using some syntactic criteria.

3.1.2. *N1N0-eykeymancok/pwulman-seulepta/ita* (= N1 be satisfying/dissatisfying for N0)

This construction seems similar to the above one, except the crossed distribution of the two arguments N0 and N1. Here, N0 being a human experiencer appears as an object in *–eykey*, whereas N1 being a cause of the sentimental experience appears as the subject of the sentence. Thus, the above examples (i.e. (5) and (6))correspond to the following ones(i.e. (7) and (8)) respectively:

(7) a. *keuil-eunMinu-eykeyneunacumancok-(seulep+i)-ess-ta*
that work-Nom Minu-for really satisfaction-(AdjSfx)-Past-Dec
'That work was really satisfying for Minu'

(7) b. *keukyelceng-eun Ina-eykeyneunmaywupwulman-(seulop+i)-ess-ta*
that decision-Nom Ina-for verydissatisfaction-(AdjSfx)-Past-Dec
'That decision was very dissatisfying for Ina'

Two remarks should be done here: firstly, the postpositions *–ey* and *–eykey* which usually can be used for the same semantic functions are used for different semantic and syntactic roles, the former being a postposition of cause, and the latter a postposition of viewpoint; secondly, the Korean adjectives *'X-seulepta/ita'* are homonymous in (6) and (7), therefore, if in the former examples, they should be translated into a past participle form in English like *satisfied/dissatisfied*, in the latter examples, they should be interpreted as a present participle form like *satisfying/dissatisfying*. These adjectives have two different semantic meanings and two different syntactic behaviors.

In fact, the two semantico-syntactic properties of these adjectives allow the crossing of the syntactic roles of the two arguments N0 and N1: an object in one sentence becomes the subject of the other sentence and vice versa. This crossing property has already been studied in Nam(1996) for the adjectives and in Hong(1987) for the verbs.

3.1.3. *N0 N1-kamancok/pwulman-seulepta/ita*(= As for N0, N1be satisfying/dissatisfying)

This sentence type is known as a double subject construction in Korean where the nominative case marker *–ka(-ka/i/eun/neun)* is repeated. Thus, the above sentences correspond to the following ones:

(8) a. *Minu-neunkeuil-iacumancok-(seulep+i)-ess-ta*
Minu-Nom that work-Nom really satisfaction-(AdjSfx)-Past-Dec
'As for Minu, that work was really satisfying'

(8) b. *Ina-neunkeukyelceng-imaywupwulman-(seulop+i)-ess-ta*
Ina-Nom that decision-Nom very dissatisfaction-(AdjSfx)-Past-Dec
'As for Ina, that decision was very dissatisfying'

A double subject construction, more precisely a double nominative construction is one of the typical phenomena observed with sentiment predicates. The nominative marker can be repeated more than twice in several types of Korean sentences, but in particular with these two arguments there is a preferred order of arguments and a surface type of variations of nominatives: the human experiencer is recommended to be positioned in the head of the sentence with the surface type *–neun/eun* rather than *–ka/i.* Thus the preferred construction can be formalized as followings:

(9) *(Nhum-experiencer)0-neun(N-cause)1-ka mancok/pwulman(cok)-seulepta/ita*

Nevertheless, different orders of arguments and different types of nominatives can be accepted if the semantic distributions of nouns are compatible with this formal choice.

3.1.4. *N0N1-eymancok/pwulman(cok)-hata* (= N0 be satisfied/dissatisfied with N1)

Even though the translation of this construction in English is not distinguishable from that of the Korean construction in 3.1.1., the predicate in this construction made of *–hata*is an ambiguous one between a verb and an adjective since it accepts the verbal inflectional suffix *–neunta* as well as the

adjectival one *-ta*, whereas that in 3.1.1. is an adjective based on the adjectival suffix *–seulepta* or *–ita* which only accepts the adjectival inflectional suffix *–ta*.

In the case of *X-hata*, the complete form *pwulmancok* is required in X, not the shorten form *pwulman* (i.e. ***pwulman-hata*), while in *X-seulepta/ita*, both of them are accepted.

3.1.5. *N1N0-Acc mancok/pwulmancok-sikhita* (= N1 satisfy/dissatisfy N0)

This is another type of verbal predicates, which is a causative one made of the verbal suffix *–sikhita*. As this causative predicate *X-sikhita* appears as one verbal form, it can simply be considered as a transitive verb demanding two arguments (causative subject and the beneficiary object) as shown in the following examples:

(10)a. *keuil-eunMinu-leulacumancok-sikhi-ess-ta*
that work-Nom Minu-Acc really satisfaction-VerSfx-Past-Dec
'That work really satisfied Minu'

(10) b. *keukyelceng-eun Ina-leulacupwulmancok-sikhi-ess-ta*
that decision-Nom Ina-Acc really dissatisfaction-VerSfx-Past-Dec
'That decision really dissatisfied Ina'

These transitive sentences can be paraphrased by complex causative sentences which formally interpret their semantic properties. It will be discussed in the following section.

3.1.6. *N1N0-Accmancok/pwulmancok-seulep/ha-keyhata/manteulta* (=N1 make N0 satisfied/dissatisfied)

The transitive constructions in 3.1.5.can be restructured by the following complex sentences. Let us compare (10) with the followings:

(11) a. *keuil-eunMinu-leulmancok-(seulep+ha)-key (ha+manteul)-ess-ta*
that work-Nom Minu-Acc satisfaction-(AdjSfx+VerSfx)-Adv (make)-Past-Dec
'That work made Minusatisfied'

(11) b. *keukyelceng-eunIna-leulpwulmancok-(seulep+ha)-key (ha+manteul)-ess-ta*
that decision-Nom Ina-Accdissatisfaction-(AdjSfx+VerSfx)-Adv(make)-Past-Dec
'That decision made Ina dissatisfied'

In other words, the relation between (10) and (11) can be formalized like

(12) a. *N0 N1-Acc Vtransitive* (=N0 V N1)
(12) b. *=N0 N1-Acc (Adj + Verb)-AdvVcausative* (=N0 make N1 Adj/Verb)

So far, the sentence types including the predicates derived the nouns *mancok/pwulman(cok)* are discussed, and the syntactic relations among synonymous sentences are described. However, one can observe other sentence types directly composed of these nouns, the latter being accompanied by some support verbs. In these sentences, these nouns constitute a complex predicate like *'X-AccVsup'*.

3.2. Sentences with predicative nouns *mancok*/*pwulman*accompanied by a *Vsup*

3.2.1. *N0 N1-eymancok/pwulman-Accneukkita*(= N0 feel satisfaction/dissatisfaction at N1)

This sentence type is characterized by a complex predicate which is constituted of a predicative noun and a support verb. The sentiment nouns *mancok/pwulman* are used as a predicative noun supported by

some grammatical verbs such as *neukkita*'feel' or *phyohyenhata*'express'. These verbs are named *support verbs (Vsup)* in Gross(1981), Giry(1978, 1987), and Labelle(1974). The following example (13) mentioned above corresponds to (14) which are made of various support verbs compatible with these nouns:

(13) a. *Minu-neunkeuil-eymancok-ha-nta*
Minu-Nom that work-at satisfaction-VerSfx-VerDec
'Minu is satisfied at that work'

(13) b. *Ina-neunkeukyelceng-eypwulmancok-ha-nta*
Ina-Nom that decision-at dissatisfaction-VerSfx-VerDec
'Ina is dissatisfied at that decision'

(14) a. *Minu-neunkeuil-eymancok-eul (neukki+phyohyenha+kyenghemha)-nta*
Minu-Nom that work-at satisfaction-Acc (feel+express+experience)-Dec
'Minu (feels + expresses + experiences) satisfaction at that work'

(14) b. *Ina-neunkeukyelceng-eypwulmancok-eul(neukki+phyohyenha+kyenghemha)-nta*
Ina-Nom that decision-at dissatisfaction-Acc (feel+express+experience)-Dec
'Ina (feels + expresses + experiences) dissatisfaction at that decision'

The postposition *–ey* canbe replaced by*–eytayhay* (including *–eytayhayse, –eytahaye*) in this construction, and even it is preferable with some other predicates such as *tholohata* 'disclose' or *haysohata*'solve'. Consider:

(15) a. *Minu-neunkeuil-(?ey+eythayhay) pwulman-eultholoha-nta*
Minu-Nom that work-(?at+about) dissatisfaction-Acc disclose-Dec
'Minu discloses dissatisfaction (at+about) that work'

(15) b. *Minu-neunkeuil-(??ey+eythayhay) pwulman-eulhaysoha-nta*
Minu-Nom that work-(??at+about) dissatisfaction-Acc solve-Dec
'Minu solves dissatisfaction about that work'

This postposition can also be substituted by a suffix of a modifier for the predicative nouns, and therefore the second noun phrase *N1-ey* becomes a constituent of the predicative noun phrase as shown in the following examples:

(16) a. *Minu-neun[keuil-eythayha-n pwulman]-eultholoha-nta*
Minu-Nom [that work-about-DetSfx dissatisfaction]-Accdisclose-Dec
'Minu discloses dissatisfaction about that work'

(16)b. *Minu-neun[keuil-eythayha-n pwulman]-eulhaysoha-nta*
Minu-Nom [that work-about-DetSfx dissatisfaction]-Acc solve-Dec
'Minu solves dissatisfaction about that work'

In fact, the relations among (14)-(15)-(16) can be formalized as followings:

(17) a. *N0 [N1]-eymancok/pwulman-AccVsup* (=N0 feel satisfaction at N1)
(17) b. *=N0 [N1]-eytayhay [mancok/pwulman]-AccVsup* (=N0 feel satisfaction at N1)
(17) c. *=N0 [N1-ey tayha-n mancok/pwulman]-AccVsup* (=N0 feel [satisfaction about N1])

These relations are often observed in the constructions made of support verbs, named 'Adverb descent' for French sentences by Giry(1987).

3.2.2.*N1N0-eymancok/pwulman-Acccwuta*(=N1 give satisfaction/dissatisfaction to N0)

There is a complex construction made of causative verbs such as *cwuta*'give' or *cosenghata* 'create'. Let us examine:

(18) a. *keuil-eun Ina-eykeymancok-eulcwu-ess-ta*
that job-Nom Ina-to satisfaction-Acc give-Past-Dec
'That job gave satisfaction to Ina'

(18) b. *keuil-eunkeuteul-eykeypwulman-eulcosengha-ess-ta*
that job-Nom them-to dissatisfaction-Acc create-Past-Dec
'That job created dissatisfaction to them'

The above examples are related to the transitive constructions mentioned in 3.1.5. Let us compare (25) with the following ones:

(19) a. *keuil-eun Ina-leulmancok-sikhi-ess-ta*
that job-Nom Ina-Acc satisfaction-VerSfx-Past-Dec
'That job satisfied Ina'

(19) b. *keuil-eunkeuteul-eulpwulmancok-sikhi-ess-ta*
that job-Nom them-Acc dissatisfaction-VerSfx-Past-Dec
'That job dissatisfied them'

In the same way, some complex causative constructions related to (18) will be associated with 3.1.6. This will be discussed in the following section.

3.2.3. *N1 N0-eymancok/pwulman-Accneukki-key hata/manteulta*
(=N1 make N0 feel satisfaction/dissatisfaction)

This sentence type is a complex one made of two predicates: one being a support verb like *neukkita*'feel' and the other a causative verb like *hata/manteulta*'make'. Let us consider:

(20) a. *keuil-eun Ina-eykeymancok-eulneukki-key ha-ess-ta*
that job-Nom Ina-to satisfaction-Acc feel-Adv make-Past-Dec
'That job made Ina feel satisfaction'

(20) b. *keuil-eunkeuteul-eykeypwulman-eulneukki-key manteul-ess-ta*
that job- Nom them-to dissatisfaction-Acc feel-Adv make-Past-Dec
'That job made them feel dissatisfaction'

As mentioned above, this type of construction corresponds to that discussed in 3.1.6. Consider:

(21) a. *keuil-eun Ina-leulmancok-ha-key ha-ess-ta*
that job-Nom Ina-Acc satisfaction-VerSfx-Advmake-Past-Dec
'That job made Ina satisfied'

(21) b. *keuil-eunkeuteul-eulpwulman-seulep-key manteul-ess-ta*
that job-Nom them-Acc dissatisfaction-AdjSfx-Advmake-Past-Dec
'That job made them dissatisfied'

The diverse types of constructions including the sentiment nouns *mancok/pwulman* I discussed in this section will be formalized by using LGG formalism proposed by Gross (1997) and applied in corpus analysis by using UNITEX software (Paumier 2003) in the following section.

4. Constructing a grammar of *Sent-Expressions* by using LGG formalism

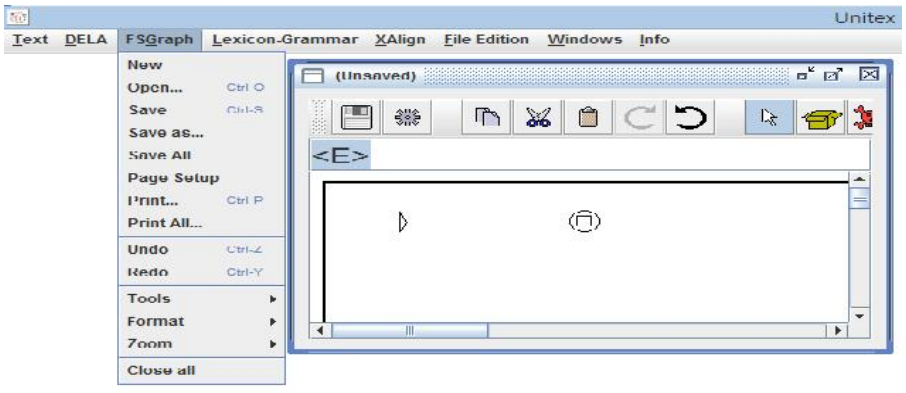
The morpho-syntactic collocations extracted by using real corpora allow to construct a derivational lexicon of the nouns *mancok/pwulman* on one hand, and to build a syntactic database of the constructions characterizing these nouns on the other hand. The experimental result has been presented in Section 2, which is followed by a systematic description of syntactic properties of these nouns in Section 3. In this section, it will be discussed how to formalize these linguistic properties in order to use them in an efficient way.

The framework used in this study is based on Local Grammar Graphs (LGG) formalism proposed by Gross (1997). This is a finite-state grammar using finite-state automata (FSA) and transducers (FST). This grammar is usually represented under directed acyclic graphs (DAG) which can easily transformed into FSA or FST by means of some automatic tools. UNITEX system (Paumier 2003) is conceived especially for this purpose.

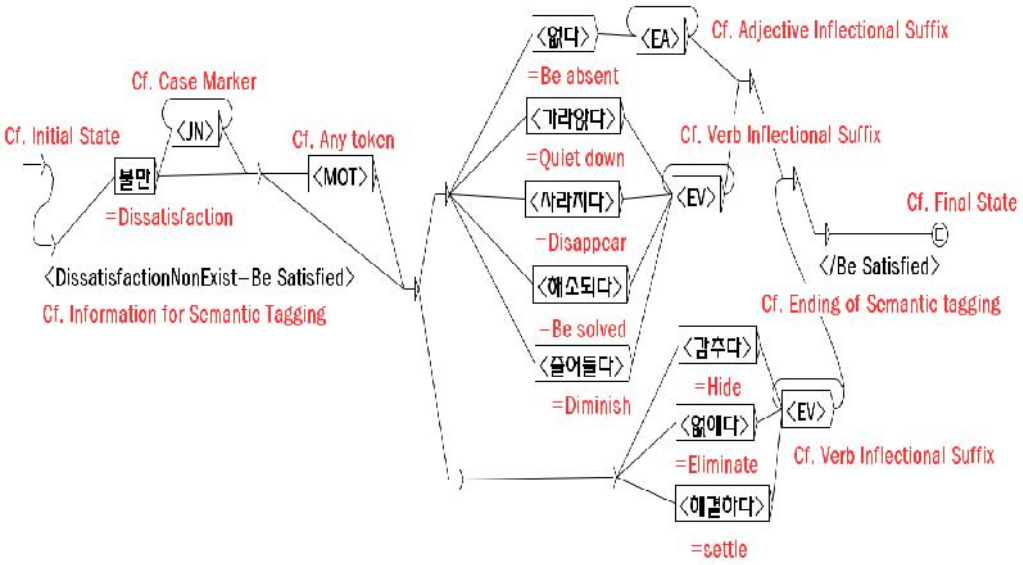
All constructions discussed in Section 3 can be represented by several LGGs. The main LGG is applied in corpus processing by means of UNITEX system in order to provide the detected syntactic constructions including these sentiment nouns.

4.1. Building an LGG of *Mancok/Pwulman*

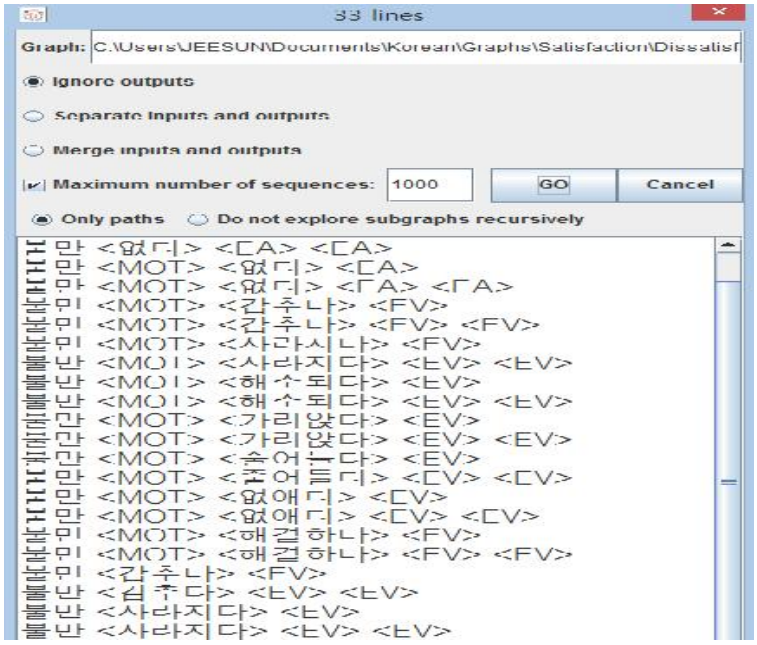
By using FSGraph Editor module of UNITEX system, one can build LGGs, directed acyclic graphs representing finite-state automata or transducers (i.e. FSA or FST). The following screenshot shows an empty scene with the initial state (i.e. arrow) and the final state (i.e. double cycle): by creating a finite number of new boxes between the initial state and the final state, one can build a finite-state grammar named Local-Grammar Graph (LGG).



The following graph illustrates the LGG of the predicative constructions based on the noun*pwulman* (dissatisfaction): the noun appears with certain adjectives or verbs which express the non-existence or elimination of the semantic property of the collocated noun, which results in 'the non-existence of the sentiment of dissatisfaction', i.e. a positive sentiment of satisfaction.

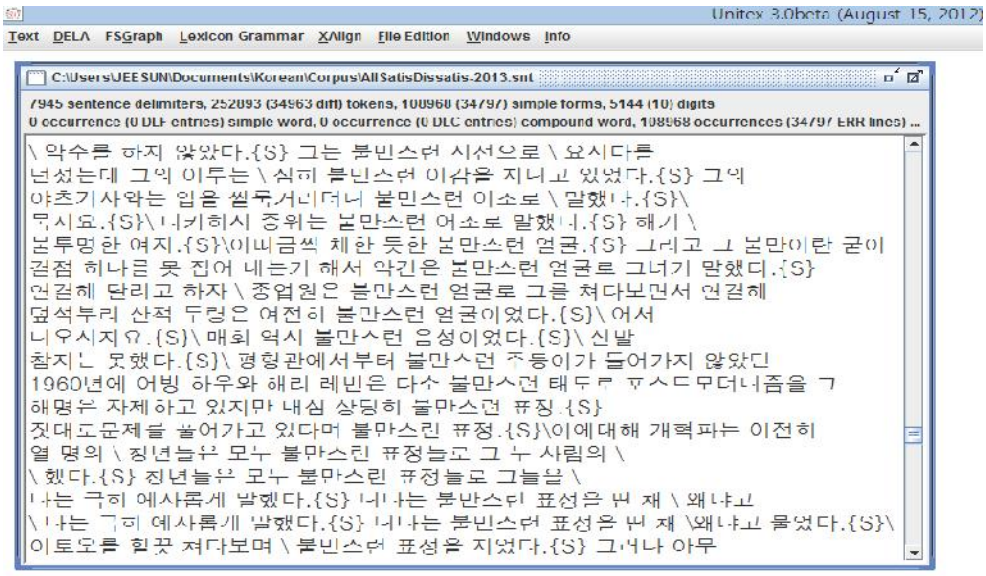


The semantic tags inserted in the output positions of the graph, i.e. "<DissatisfactionNonExist=Be Satisfied>_</Be Satisfied>"allow to extract the defined patterns in this graph, to underline them and even annotate them with the semantic information. Some non-terminal symbols are used such as <JN> (postpositions of noun case marker), <EV> (postpositions of verbal inflection), <EA> (postpositions of adjectival inflection) (Nam 2010), and <MOT> (any sequences). For instance, the local patterns such as *pwulman-isalaci-nta*'=Dissatisfaction disappears' or *pwulman-eulepsay-essta*'(Someone) eliminated (someone's) dissatisfaction' can be recognized by this graph. The following list shows an automatically generated list corresponding to the above graph, which contains 33 local patterns:

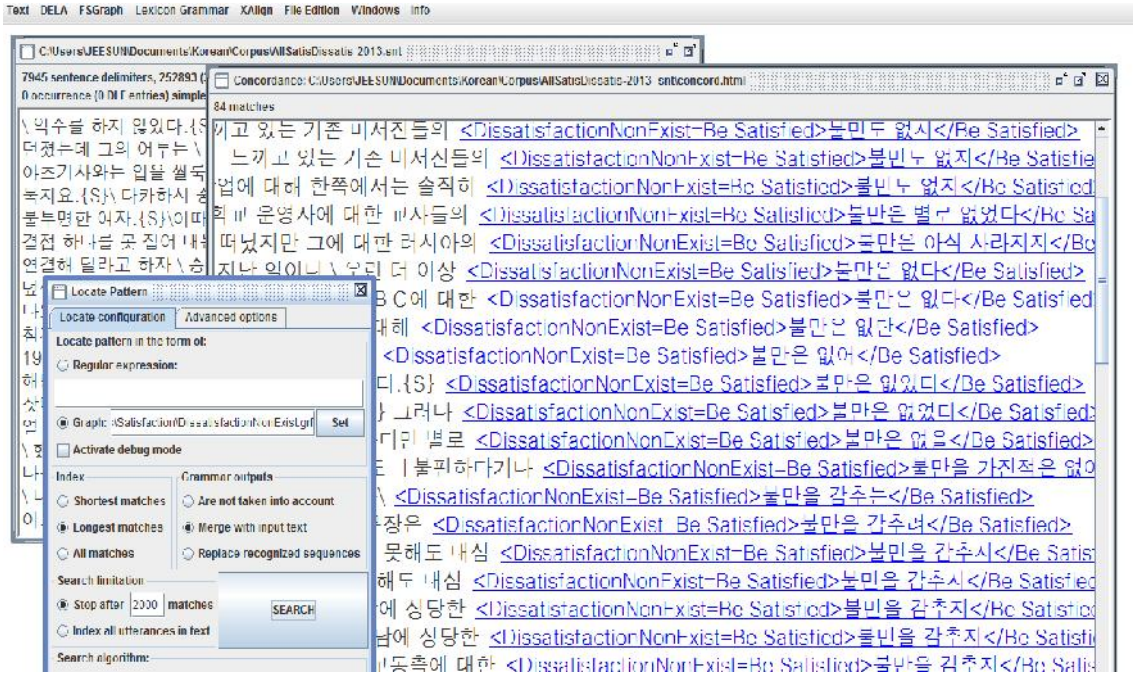


4.2. Applying the constructed LGG to a corpus

Now a corpus saved in Unicode text type can be read in UNITEX. The following text shows a pre-processed result of a given corpus, i.e. the sentence boundary is marked with the symbol {S}:



To apply the constructed LGG, one can use the 'Locate Pattern' menu in UNITEX. The following screenshot illustrates the result retrieved by the above LGG. In this result, the predicative sequences based on the noun *pwulman* (dissatisfaction) which semantically express a sentiment of 'Being satisfied' because of the verbs and adjectives of non-existence are properly extracted and tagged with the semantic information defined in the above LGG:



In this way, all sentence types described in Section 3 of this paper can be recognized, retrieved and semantically tagged, since these morpho-syntactic properties can properly be formalized by LGG formalism and transformed into FSTs by UNITEX system.

5. Conclusion

Through this study, one can see how to retrieve local wisdom expressed in human languages by using computational software, and on this grounding, how idiosyncratic the local wisdom is, no matter what language it is. How to formalize this linguistic knowledge can be one of the crucial issues as well, since it

cannot easily treated by typical syntactic rules, but it should be uncovered with empirical description as proposed in this study.

In this study, some corpus analysis tools are used to provide the first linguistic database required in describing morpho-syntactic properties of the sentiment nouns *mancok* 'satisfaction' and *pwulman* 'dissatisfaction'. On this grounding, a systematic description of sentence types including these nouns has been performed within the Lexicon-Grammar framework proposed by Gross (1975). The LGG finite-state graph model (Gross 1997) is introduced as well to formalize the syntactic description undergone in this study. UNITEX system (Paumier 2003), a finite grammar building tool as well as a text processing tool, is presented in this study with the result retrieved by using LGGs on *mancok/pwulman.*

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