
**THE CORRELATION OF JAPANESE VERB COMPOUNDS AND
CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS**

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Abstract: This article focuses on the correlation of verb compounds and conceptual metaphors with data sources in Japanese sentences containing verb compounds and representing conceptual metaphors on Sketch Engine. The data was collected using the corpus method and analyzed using a qualitative approach presented descriptively. The main claim made in this article is that the compounding process, the use of verb compounds, and the meaning of verb compounds are metaphorical at the cognitive level of native Japanese speakers and the cognition in questions based on concrete experience, and the world around speakers. The compounding process, derivation, and inflection function are analyzed using morphological theory by Katamba, Booij, Lieber, Tsujimura, and Kageyama. Furthermore, the mapping of the Conceptual Metaphor domain is based on the Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) proposed by Lakoff and Johnson and Kövecses. The results are that Japanese compound verbs undergo a compounding process followed by a derivational function that influences the lexical and semantic levels of the compounded verbs to become metaphorical based on the conceptual metaphors (1) CHANGE IS AN ENTITY, (2) INFORMATION IS LIQUID ENTITY, (3) EMOTION IS LIQUID ENTITY.

Keywords: Verb Compounds, Derivation, Inflection, Conceptual Metaphor, Cognitive Linguistics

Introduction: Japanese is rich in compound words. Compounds are words formed from at least two basic words and can stand alone. One of the constituent functions is a head that determines the category of the entire compound, the part of speech, and the type of semantics symbolized by the compound as a whole word (Katamba, 1993; Booij, 2007; Lieber, 2009:46). Japanese has right-headed compounds, and the types of compounds often found in Japanese

are verb compounds (V-V Compound). Kageyama (2008) proposed that Japanese verb compounds are divided into two types, namely (1) lexical verb compounds (*goiteki fukugoudoushi*) and (2) integrative verb compounds (*tougouteki fukugoudoushi*). Lexical verb compounds are a type of verb compound formed by combining two verbs, and the relation between the two constituents that form them cannot be paraphrased using syntactic patterns. On the other hand, the formation of integrative verb compounds can be explained using paraphrases based on syntactic patterns (Kageyama, 2008).

Kageyama (2008) argues that semantically, lexical verb compounds (*goiteki fukugoudoushi*) have various meaning correlations when the first constituent (V1) is paired with the second constituent (V2). Meanwhile, the semantic meaning of integrative verb compounds (*tougouteki fukugoudoushi*) tends to emerge through paraphrasing syntactic patterns. Furthermore, Kageyama (2008:192) states that the uniqueness of integrative verb compounds (*tougouteki fukugoudoushi*) is that although initially formed from two words that go through a syntactic process, the final result of the process is one word so that in Japanese, verb compounds can have syntactic properties between the constituents that form them.

The compounding process is one way to form new words with a high level of productivity and is often followed by the morphological functions of derivation and inflection (Katamba, 1993; Booij, 2007; Kageyama, 2008; Lieber, 2009). The derivational function causes (1) changes in the meaning of the new word resulting from the compounding and (2) changes in the category of the new word resulting from the compounding (Katamba, 1993). Meanwhile, the morphological function of inflection affects the new word resulting from the compounding at the grammatical level (Katamba, 1993). For example, the verb *kuzureochiru* 'fall apart' can be mapped into the compounding process and the morphological function that follows it as follows.

[[<i>kuzure</i>]]V	[<i>ochiru</i>]V] V	→	[<i>kuzureochiru</i>]V
[[<i>destroy</i>]]V	[<i>fall</i>]V] V		[<i>fall apart</i>] V

Kuzureochiru 'collapse' is formed from two constituents, namely the verb *kuzureru* 'destroy' and the verb *ochiru* 'fall'. The compounding process is accompanied by a derivational function, which is indicated by a change in the meaning of the compounded verb, namely *kuzureochiru* 'collapse.'

The meaning of words (including verb compounds) cannot enough to be seen only from the internal elements of the word. However, it is very important to see external factors related to the acceptability of the meaning of the word because the meaning of words is integrated with human perception of the outside world and various daily activities in the real world and attempts to include various connotations related to words as part of the meaning of the word itself (Kageyama, 2008: 22).

Native speakers of a language choose and use a form of language to express concrete objects in the external world. However, it is not at all a one-way signal from humans to objects in the external world. Rather, a “word” refers to an object in the external world, and by seeing, hearing, and feeling the object, various information about the object is stored in the brain of humans as speakers of a language. In this article, the process of compounding and meaning of words (in this case Japanese verb compounds) is not only viewed as a linguistic phenomenon, but is viewed as a representation of the cognitions of native Japanese speakers that are mutually integrated, causing the uses and meaning of words (compound verbs) become metaphorical at the cognitive level of native Japanese speakers.

To understand in detail the metaphor at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers, which is represented through the compounding process and the resulting compounded verbs, this article applies the Cognitive Linguistics approach, especially Conceptual Metaphor. Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) is one of the strongest pieces of evidence that the world around the speaker plays an important role in understanding the meaning of a word (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980; Kövecses, 2005). Conceptual Metaphor is defined as a way to understand a conceptual domain through another conceptual domain (Kövecses, 2010). Conceptual Metaphor consists of two conceptual domains, where one domain is understood based on the other. The conceptual domain is any coherent organization of experience (Kövecses, 2010). There are three important point to understanding metaphors at the cognitive level, namely **(1) Source Domain**, which is a concrete domain used to explain and understand the target domain, and **(2) Target Domain**, which is an abstract domain explained by the properties possessed by the source domain, and **(3) Metaphorical Linguistics Expression**, namely linguistic forms used to realize the properties of the source domain (Kövecses, 2010). For example, it can be seen in the following sentence.

(1) 中小企業	は	倒産し、	韓国経済
<i>Chuushou kigyou</i>	<i>Wa</i>	<i>Tousan shi,</i>	<i>Kankoku Keizai</i>
small and medium enterprises (N)	PAR (Sub)	bankrupt (V)	korean economy (KB)

は	崩れ落ちる
<i>Wa</i>	<i>Kuzureochiru</i>
PAR (Sub)	fall apart (V)

‘Small and medium enterprises went bankrupt, causing the Korean economy **to fall apart**’
wd-all.com

As explained previously, the compounding process represents the integration of the speaker's cognition which causes the use of the word to be metaphorical, example (1) above can be explained that the verb *kuzureochiru* represents two cognitions (experiences) of the speaker, namely (1) cognition about buildings that can be seen concretely, built, and can collapse when a disaster occurs, such as an earthquake and so on. (2) cognition about concrete entities that in certain situations, can fall (from top to bottom), can change shape, and can even be destroyed when hitting a surface. Both cognitions about concrete things are integrated at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers, causing metaphorical use and meaning (in this case, explaining the economy). In other words, the example (1) shows that the verb *kuzureochiru* 'collapse' has a metaphorical meaning at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers. This is because the verb *kuzureochiru* 'collapse', which is usually used to explain the concrete thing of a building in the sentence above, is used to explain the abstract domain of the economy. This indicates that the properties of a building, namely having a foundation and being able to fall apart, are understood and used to explain the abstract domain of the economy, which cannot be seen or felt. Thus, it can be seen that the conceptual metaphor underlying example (1) is **ECONOMY IS A BUILDING**. The metaphorical domains can be mapped as follows.

Source Domain	Metaphorical expression	Linguistic	Target Domain
建物 <i>Tatemono</i> 'building'	崩れ落ちる <i>Kuzureochiru</i> 'fall apart'		韓国経済 <i>Kankoku Keizai</i> 'korean economy'

Based on the previous explanation, Japanese verb compounds have a metaphorical meaning because (1) the compounding process is based on the speaker's cognition and experience of the world and their surroundings. The acceptability of compound verbs is integrated with the speaker's perception of the outside world, including daily activities. (2) verb compounds are associated with other words (in this case abstract nouns) in the sentences. In addition, (3) Japanese speakers try to include various cognitions (for example, social and cultural cognition) as part of the word's meaning (Kageyama, 2008: 22).

Previous research on Japanese verb compound was conducted by Chen (2013), which focused on (1) the possible combination to form a compound verb with the second verb *~toru*, (2) the semantic relation between the first verb and the second verb *~toru*, (3) the meaning of the second verb *~toru* when it is polysemous. The results of Chen's (2013) research show that the construction of Japanese verb compounds must be explained based on the semantic structure, especially the semantic frame because the meaning of the compound verb *~toru* cannot be done separately. After all, its two components are coherent. The meaning of the compound verb *~toru* put forward by Chen (2013) is (1) to get and (2) to remove. Research on Japanese verb compounds has also been conducted in Indonesia by Taulia and Gapur (2022), focusing on the structure and meaning of the verb compound *~kakeru* 'start'. In their research, Taulia and Gapur explained that the verb compound *~kakeru* significantly shows the

aspectuality of activity starting. Based on its construction, the verb compound *-kakeru* can be combined with punctual verbs, stative verbs, and state verbs (Taulia and Gapur, 2022).

Research by Chen (2013), and Taulia and Gapur (2022) has explained that Japanese verb compounds have unique characteristics in morphological construction and semantic structures that arise from the correlation of the verbs that form them. In addition, Japanese verb compounds have syntactic properties that indicate aspectuality. However, from a different perspective, this article focuses on the correlation of Japanese verb compounds with conceptual metaphors. In this article, the compounding process is seen as the realization of Japanese speakers' cognition and experience of the world and their surroundings. The cognition referred to in this article does not only refer to individual cognition but also to social and cultural cognition. A claim made in this article is that the compounding process, derivational and inflectional functions, and the acceptability of the use of Japanese verb compounds with metaphorical meaning cannot be separated from the cognition and concrete experience of Japanese speakers.

Based on the background above, the core of this article is (1) to explain the morphological process (compounding process accompanied by inflection and derivation functions) along with the cognition that triggers the use of metaphorical meaning, (2) to explain the associated nouns and the occurrence of the nouns that associated with the verb compounds *yomitoru* and *nagarekomu*, (3) explain the mapping of the conceptual metaphor domain manifested by the verbs *yomitoru* and *nagarekomu*.

This article has concrete implications for teaching Japanese vocabulary, especially compound verbs, for foreign Japanese language learners to recognize, understand, and use Japanese compound verbs naturally based on Japanese native speaker cognitions and language used. In addition, this research is one part of the development of cognitive linguistic theory related to human cognition and language in human life.

Research Method: The data of this article are Japanese sentences containing the verb *yomitoru* 'read and take' and *nagarekomu* 'flowing and filling' that represent Conceptual Metaphors. The data was collected by Japanese corpus in Sketch Engine. The writing of the research data sources refers to the sources written in Sketch Engine when the data was pulled into Sketch Engine. The classification of verb compounds follows the division of types of lexical verb compounds and integrative verb compounds. In addition, the mapping of metaphorical domains refers to the Conceptual Metaphor Theory.

The data are presented qualitative-quantitatively in the form of descriptions as a method to explain data in detail about the compounding process, derivation, and inflection functions, and conceptual metaphors that underlie it. Data collection uses the corpus method and is analyzed using a qualitative-quantitative and descriptive approach to explain the data found, starting from the compounding process, derivation function, and conceptual metaphors that underlie it. In addition, the corpus method is applied to see the frequency of occurrence

of abstract nouns associated with the compound verbs *yomitoru* and *nagarekomu* through the word list and word sketch features. The frequency of occurrence of the abstract nouns is then described by a percentage to describe the strength of the association of abstract nouns with both compound verbs *yomitoru* and *nagarekomu*. The strength of the association is described by the following numbers.

0-100	Weak
100-200	Medium
200-300	Strong
>300	Very strong

The morphological and semantic analysis is based on the division of Japanese verb compound types by Kageyama (2008) and the theory of conceptual metaphor by Kövecses (2005), which are used to describe the compounding process and its correlation with the metaphorical meaning of each verb compound. There are two types of verb compounds in Japanese, namely (1) lexical verb compounds (*goiteki fukugoudoushi*) and (2) integrative verb compounds (*tougouteki fukugoudoushi*) (Kageyama, 2008). Kageyama (2008) states that lexical verb compounds are formed from a combination of two verbs whose relationship between the two constituents cannot be paraphrased using syntactic patterns. In contrast, integrative verb compounds can be explained using syntactic patterns (Kageyama, 2008). Furthermore, Kageyama (2008) also explains that semantically, lexical verb compounds (*goiteki fukugoudoushi*) have various meaning correlations when the first constituent (V1) is paired with the second constituent (V2), namely:

- (1) Method (*shuudan*): compound verbs with the first constituent (V1) indicating the method for achieving the goal indicated by the second constituent (V2). For example, the verb *kiritaosu* is 'to knock down'.
- (2) Condition (*youtai*): the meaning of the following lexical compound verb can be explained through the interaction of the V1 and V2 constituents which shows that the main activity indicated by the V2 constituent is carried out while carrying out another activity stated by the V1 constituent. For example, the verb *tazunearuku* 'to visit'.
- (3) Cause (*genin*): the meaning of this type of compound verb can be explained using a cause-effect pattern, namely that as a result of the constituent V1, something else happens, which is indicated by the constituent V2. For example, the verb *arukitsukareru*, 'tired of walking'
- (4) Parallel (*heiretsu*): is a compound verb where when the V1 and V2 constituents occur almost simultaneously and have an equal relationship, then at that time, the V1 and V2 constituents are constituents that have synonymous meanings. For example, *nakiwameku* 'crying hysterically'. However, as a note, if this type of compound verb is formed from two opposing constituents, then the result of the compounding cannot be used in the form of a verb but becomes a noun. For example, *nakiwarai* is 'laughing and crying'.
- (5) Complementary relationship (*hobun kankei*): the following type of verb compound at first glance has similarities with integrative verb compounds which prioritize

complementation forms. However, it should be remembered that lexical verb compounds whose meaning is seen from their complementation relationship focus on meaning relationships, not grammatical patterns.

In contrast to the semantic meaning of lexical verb compounds that have been explained previously, the semantic meaning of integrative verb compounds (*tougouteki fukugoudoushi*) can be seen through the paraphrasing process (Kageyama, 2008). The uniqueness of integrative verb compounds (*tougouteki fukugoudoushi*) is that although integrative verb compounds are initially formed from two words that indicate a syntactic process, the final result of the process is a verb compound that has syntactic properties among its constituents.

Testing the types of lexical verb compounds and integrative verb compounds in Japanese can be done by (1) replacing the V1 constituent with the honorific form (*sonkeigo*), (2) replacing the V1 constituent with the nominal verb (*doumeishi+suru*). When the V1 constituent cannot be replaced with the honorific form and the nominal verb, then the verb is a lexical verb compound, conversely, because the honorific form (*sonkeigo*) and the nominal verb (*doumeishi+suru*) have syntactic properties, then the acceptability of the V1 replacement in the compound verb shows that the compound verb being tested is an integrative verb compound (*tougouteki fukugoudoushi*) (Kageyama, 2008). The compounding process is usually followed by a derivational function that influences the compounded word at the lexical level by changing the word category and adding new word meanings, while the inflectional function influences the compounded word when it is in a sentence that requires grammatical rules, for example, related to aspectual and so on (Booij, 2007; Lieber, 2009).

Conceptual Metaphor is understood as a way to understand one conceptual domain through another conceptual domain (Kövecses, 2010). To understand the meaning of metaphor at the cognitive level, it is necessary to map the metaphorical domain, namely (1) **Source Domain** is a concrete domain whose properties are borrowed to explain an abstract domain called (2) **Target Domain** (Kövecses, 2010). Furthermore, Kövecses (2010) explains that the Source Domain is usually realized linguistically through certain words called (3) **Metaphorical Linguistic Expressions**.

Result and Discussion:

Result: Eight compound verb data represent Conceptual Metaphor. The eight data consist of (1) The verb *yomitoru* 'read (and take)', which represents the Conceptual Metaphor domain of feelings and pain. (2) The verb *nagarekomu* 'flow to fulfill' represents the conceptual metaphor of information, words, feelings, and memories. The detailed analysis is presented in the next section.

Discussion: Morphological processes and conceptual metaphors of the verb compound *yomitoru* “read (and take)”

(1-1)

注ぎ込む <i>sosogikomu</i> pour into (V-Comp)	お湯 <i>oyu</i> hot water (Pref-N)	の <i>no</i> PAR (Nom)	量 <i>ryou</i> Volume (N)
で <i>de</i> at (PAR)	季節 <i>kisetsu</i> season (N)	の <i>no</i> PAR (Nom)	変化 <i>henka</i> change (N)
を <i>wo</i> PAR (Obj)	読み取って <i>yomitotte</i> Read and take (V)	いた <i>ita</i> aux-V (Past)	

‘the change in seasons **was read and taken by** the amount of hot water poured in’
katei.biz

Data (1-1) is an example of the use of the verb compound *yomitoru* ‘read (and take)’, which is the result of combining the verb *yomu* ‘to read’ and the verb *toru* ‘to take’. The morphological process of forming the verb *yomitoru* can be explained as follows.

[[*yomi*] V [*toru*] V] V → [yomitoru] V
[[to read] V [to take] V] V → [read and take] V

The mapping above shows the compounding process followed by the derivational function seen from the change in semantic meaning of the compounded verb, namely ‘read (and take)’ as explained by Booij (2007) and Lieber (2009) that the derivational function can change the category and meaning of a word that undergoes a morphological process. Based on the semantic relationship of the two forming verbs, the verb compound *yomitoru* is a type of lexical verb compound that represents a condition (*youtai*) because the first verb *yomi* ‘to read’ represents the main activity carried out when another activity represented by the second verb *toru* ‘to take’ is taking place as explained by Kageyama (2008) that the lexical verb compound of condition (*youtai*), the second verb indicates the main activity carried out when carrying out another activity indicated by the first verb. Apart from the derivational function, data (1-1) also shows that the compounding process is followed by an inflectional function shown by the auxiliary verb *~ita*, which functions to explain the past progressive tense, the morphological construction of which can be explained as follows.

[[*yomitotte*] V-Aux [*ita*] V-Past] V-PastProg → [yomitotteita] V-PastProg
[[read and take] V-Aux [to exist] V-Past] V-PastProg → [read and take] V-PastProg

The use of the verb *yomitotte ita* ‘read (and take)’ to explain the abstract domain of *henka* ‘change’ is based on the cognition and concrete experience of native Japanese speakers about (1) the activity of reading, and (2) the activity of taking (an object). The concrete experience of the activity of “reading” in a cultural context is very close to Japanese society,

which is known to have a very high reading intensity in its daily life. Through reading, someone can understand the form of letters concretely, and then the letters that are arranged into words, sentences, and paragraphs lead someone to understand a message that is to be conveyed. In addition, as an individual who lives in the world, he has concrete experience of physical objects that can be touched, held, and taken in real terms, such as books. This is in line with the conceptual metaphor theory developed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), and Kövecses (2005) that the speaker's cognition of the world around them is integrated and underlies the linguistic abilities of the speaker of that language. The cognition in question is not only individual cognition, but also includes social and cultural cognition of the language speaker community (Kageyama, 2008).

Cognition about letters and reading that emerges from the reading culture of Japanese society, cognition about entities that have physical forms simultaneously emerge at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers and underlie the compounding process in the verb *yomitoru* 'read (and take)' so that its use becomes metaphorical and is chosen to explain the abstract domain of *henka* 'change' which is conceptually viewed as a text that contains meaning, can be understood, and has a physical form that can be touched, held, and taken by someone. It can be said that the emergence of the verb *yomitotteita* 'read and take' is motivated by the conceptual metaphor **CHANGE IS AN ENTITY**, with the following mappings of the metaphorical domain.

Target Domain	Metaphorical Expressions	Linguistics	Source Domain
変化 <i>henka</i> change (N)	読み取っていた <i>Yomitotteita</i> Read and take (V-Past)		エンティティ <i>Entiti (tekisuto)</i> Entity (N)
(1-2)			
5歳 <i>5 sai</i> 5 years old	は <i>wa</i> PAR (Sub)	視覚 <i>shikaku</i> sense of sight (N)	から <i>kara</i> from
なら <i>nara</i> <i>but</i>	高レベル <i>kou reberu</i> high level	な <i>na</i> PAR (Adj)	情報 <i>jouhou</i> information (N)

を	読み取れる	んだ
<i>wo</i>	<i>yomitoreru</i>	<i>nda</i>
PAR (Obj)	can read and take (V-Aux)	KOP

‘Five-year-olds **can read and take** high-level information visually’

doorblog.jp

Data (1-2) show the use of the verb compound *yomitoru* ‘read (and take)’, which is the result of combining the verb *yomu* ‘to read’ and the verb *toru* ‘to take’. The morphological construction of the verb *yomitoru* ‘read (and take)’ can be explained as follows.

[[<i>yomi</i>] V [<i>toru</i>] V] V	→[<i>yomitoru</i>] V
[[to read] V [to take] V] V	→[read and take] V

The mapping of the compounding process above shows that a derivation function follows the compounding process. Booij (2007) and Lieber (2009) proposed that the derivation function triggers the emergence of new meanings. This can be seen from the meaning of the compounded verb ‘read (and take)’. In addition to the compounding process, data (1-2) also show that the derivation function is triggered by the use of grammatical patterns that indicate an ability (in Japanese called *kanoukei*) even though the grammatical pattern does not change the category of the verb itself and the morphological process can be explained as follows.

[[<i>yomito</i>] V [<i>reru</i>]Aux-VPot] V-Pot	→[<i>yomitoreru</i>] V-Pot
[[read and take] V [can] V] V-Pot	→[can read and take] V-Pot

Based on the semantic relation of the two verbs that form the verb compound above, it can be said that the verb compound *yomitoru* is a type of lexical verb compound that represents a condition (*youtai*) because the second verb represents the main activity ‘to take’ which is carried out when another activity ‘to read’ is taking place which is defined by the first verb as explained by Kageyama (2008) that the lexical verb compound of condition (*youtai*), the second verb indicates the main activity carried out when carrying out another activity indicated by the first verb.

The verb compounds *yomitoru* ‘read (and take)’ which undergoes a grammatical process into the potential verb *yomitoreru* ‘can read (and take)’ is used to explain the abstract domain of *jouhou* ‘information’ based on the cognition and concrete experience of Japanese speakers about (1) the activity of reading, and (2) the activity of taking (an object). The activity of “reading” in the context of Japanese culture is an activity that is inherent in the social and individual life of Japanese people. By reading, someone can understand the form of letters concretely, which leads someone to understand a message that is to be conveyed. In addition,

as individuals in everyday life, we have concrete experiences with physical objects that can be touched, held, and taken in real terms, such as books. As proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kovecses (2005) that the linguistic ability of a language speaker is connected to cognitions about the world around them. The cognition in question is not only individual cognition, but also social and cultural cognition of the community of speakers of a language (in this case, native Japanese speakers).

The cognition about letters and reading that emerges from the reading culture of Japanese society, cognition about entities that have physical forms simultaneously works at the cognitive level of native Japanese speakers, underlies the process of forming the verb *yomitoru* 'read (and take)' so that its use becomes metaphorical when used to explain the abstract domain of *jouhou* 'information' which is conceptually viewed as a meaningful text, and has a physical form that can be touched, held, and taken by someone. It can be said that the emergence of the verb *yomitoreru* 'can read and take' was motivated by the conceptual metaphor **INFORMATION IS AN ENTITY**, with the following metaphorical domain mapping.

Target Domain	Metaphorical Linguistics Expressions	Source Domain
情報 <i>Jouhou</i> Information (N)	読み取れる <i>Yomitoreru</i> Can read and take (V-Pot)	エンティティ <i>Entiti (tekisuto)</i> Entity (N)
(1-3) 俺 <i>ore</i> I (N-Per)	の <i>no</i> PAR (Nom)	複雑 <i>fukuzatsu</i> complicated (N)
表情 <i>hyoujou</i> facial expression (N)	を <i>wo</i> PAR (Obj)	な <i>na</i> PAR (Adj)
か <i>ka</i> KOP (Quest) 'did (you) read and take my complicated expression?'	読み取った <i>yomitotta</i> read and take (V-Past)	の <i>no</i> PAR (Nom)

data (1-3) represent the use of the verb compound *yomitoru* ‘read (and take)’ which is the result of combining the verb *yomu* ‘to read’ and the verb *toru* ‘to take’. The initial morphological construction of the verb *yomitoru* ‘read and take’ can be explained as follows.

[[<i>yomi</i>] V [<i>toru</i>] V] V	→[<i>yomitoru</i>] V
[[to read] V [to take] V] V	→[read and take] V

Based on the mapping of the morphological construction of data (1-3) above, it is known that a derivation function and an inflection function follow the compounding process. Booij (2007) and Lieber (2009) proposed that the derivation function triggers the emergence of new meanings, which in the case of data (1-3) can be seen in the meaning of the compounded verb ‘read (and take)’. In addition to the compounding process, data (1-3) also shows that the compounding process is followed by an inflection function which is indicated by the grammatical pattern showing the past tense *~ta* which can be mapped as follows.

[[<i>yomito</i>] V [<i>tta</i>]Aux-VPast] VPast	→[<i>yomitoreru</i>] V-Past
[[read and take] V [<i>past</i>]Aux-VPast] VPast	→[read and take] V-Past

Based on the semantic relation of the two forming verbs, it can be said that the verb compound *yomitoru* is a type of lexical verb compound representing a condition (*youtai*). This is shown by the second verb, which represents the main activity ‘to take’ which is carried out when another activity ‘to read’ is taking place, which is represented by the first verb. Kageyama (2008) proposed that the lexical verb compound of condition (*youtai*), the second verb represents the main activity carried out when carrying out another activity which is indicated by the first verb.

The verb compound *yomitoru* ‘read (and take)’ which undergoes a grammatical process indicates the past tense *yomitotta* ‘read (and take)’ is used to explain the abstract domain of *hyoujou* ‘facial expressions’ which is based on the cognition and concrete experience of native Japanese speakers about (1) the activity of reading, and (2) the activity of taking an object. The activity of “reading” in the context of Japanese culture is an activity that cannot be separated from the social and individual life of Japanese people. By reading, someone can understand the form of letters concretely which leads someone to understand a message that is to be conveyed. In addition, as individuals in everyday life, we have concrete experiences with physical objects that can be touched, held, and taken in real terms, such as books. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kovecses (2005) proposed that the linguistic ability of a language speaker is connected to cognitions about the world around them. The cognition in question is not only individual cognition, but also social and cultural cognition of the community of speakers of a language (in this case, native Japanese speakers).

The cognition about letters and reading that emerges from the reading culture of Japanese society, cognition about entities that have physical forms simultaneously works at the cognitive level of Native Japanese speakers, underlies the process of forming the verb

yomitoru 'read (and take)' so that its use becomes metaphorical when used to explain the abstract domain of *hyoujou* 'facial expression' which is conceptually viewed as a meaningful text, and has a physical form that can be touched, held, and taken by someone. It can be said that the emergence of the verb *yomitotta* 'read (and take)' is motivated by the conceptual metaphor **FACIAL EXPRESSION IS AN ENTITY** with the following metaphorical domain mapping.

Target Domain	Metaphorical Linguistics Expressions	Source Domain
表情 <i>hyoujou</i> face expression (N)	読み取った <i>Yomitotta</i> read and take (V-Pot)	エンティティ <i>Entiti (tekisuto)</i> Entity (N)

(1-4)

元基くん <i>Motoki kun</i> Mr. Motoki	の <i>no</i> PAR (Gen)	気持ち <i>kimochi</i> feeling (N)	を <i>wo</i> PAR (Obj)
読み取れ <i>yomitore</i> can read and take (V-Aux)	なくて <i>nakute</i> because can't (V-Aux-Neg)	苦笑 <i>kushou</i> bitter smile (N)	

'I can't read and take Motoki-Kun's feelings, so I smile bitterly'
jugem.jp

Data (1-4) represent the use of the compound verb *yomitoru* 'read (and take)' as a result of combining the verb *yomu* 'to read' and the verb *toru* 'to take'. The initial morphological construction of the verb compound *yomitoru* 'read and take' can be explained as follows.

[[<i>yomi</i>] V [<i>toru</i>] V] V	→[<i>yomitoru</i>] V
[[to read] V [to take] V] V	→[read and take] V

Based on the mapping of morphological construction above, it is known that the compounding process is followed by the derivation and inflection function. Booij (2007) and Lieber (2009) proposed that the derivation function triggers category changes and gives rise to new meanings. Meanwhile, the inflection function is related to grammatical patterns (Lieber, 2009). Data (1-4) show that the derivation function emerges from the compounding process which can be proven by the emergence of the new meaning 'read (and take)'. Then, the inflection function in data (1-4) sequentially occurs because the use of grammatical

patterns (1) shows the ability $\sim(e)ru$, (2) shows the negative form $\sim nai$, (3) shows the cause $\sim kute$. In detail, the morphological process can be mapped as follows.

(1) The inflectional function that arises from grammatical patterns shows ability.

[[<i>yomito</i>] V [reru]Aux-VPot] VPot	→[<i>yomitoreru</i>] V-Pot
[[read and take] V [can]Aux-VPot] VPot	→[can (read and take)] V-Pot

(2) The inflection function that arises from negative grammatical patterns.

[[<i>yomitore</i>] V-Pot [nai]Aux-VNeg] VPot-Neg	→[<i>yomitorenai</i>] V-Pot-Neg
[[read and take] V [not]Aux-VNeg] VPot-Neg	→[can't read (and take)] V-Pot-Neg

(3) The inflectional function that arises from grammatical patterns shows changes.

[[<i>yomitorena</i>] V [<i>kute</i>]Aux-V] V-Pot-Neg	→[<i>yomitorenakute</i>] V-Pot-Neg-
[[read and take] V [because]Aux-V] V-Pot-Neg	→[because can't read (and take)] V-Past

Based on the semantic relation of the forming verbs, the compound verb *yomitoru* is a type of lexical verb compound representing a condition (*youtai*). This is shown by the second verb which represents the main activity 'to take' which is carried out when another activity 'to read' is taking place which is represented by the first verb. Kageyama (2008) proposed that the lexical verb compound of condition (*youtai*) has a semantic meaning relation, namely the second verb represents the main activity carried out when carrying out another activity which is indicated by the first verb.

The verb compound *yomitoru* 'read (and take)' which undergoes a grammatical process shows the past tense from a change to being unable to be shown by the verb *yomitorenakute* 'because can't read (and take)' is used to explain the abstract domain of *kimochi* 'feeling' which is based on the cognition and concrete experience of Japanese speakers about (1) the activity of reading, and (2) the activity of taking an object.

The activity of "reading" in the context of Japanese culture is an activity that cannot be separated from the social and individual life of Japanese people. By reading, someone can understand the form of letters concretely which leads someone to understand a message that is to be conveyed. In addition, as individuals in everyday life, we have concrete experiences with physical objects that can be touched, held, and taken in real terms, such as books. It's in line with Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kovecses (2005) proposed that the linguistic ability of a language speaker is connected to cognitions about the world around them. The cognition in question is not only individual cognition, but also social and cultural cognition of the community of speakers of a language (in this case, native Japanese speakers).

The cognition about letters and reading that emerges from the reading culture of Japanese society, cognition about entities that have physical forms simultaneously works at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers, underlies the process of forming the verb *yomitoru* 'read (and take)' so that its use becomes metaphorical when used to explain the abstract domain

of *kimochi* 'feeling' which is conceptually viewed as a meaningful text, and has a physical form that can be touched, held, and taken by someone. It can be said that the emergence of the verb *yomitorenakute* 'because can't read (and take)' is motivated by the conceptual metaphor **FEELING IS AN ENTITY** with the following metaphorical domain mapping.

Target Domain	Metaphorical Linguistics Expressions	Source Domain
気持ち <i>kimochi</i> feeling (N)	読み取れなくて <i>Yomitorenakute</i> because can't read and take (V-Pot)	エンティティ <i>Entiti (tekisuto)</i> Entity (N)

Abstract nouns associated with the verb compound *yomitoru*: This section focuses on the frequency of occurrence of abstract nouns associated with the verb compound *yomitoru* 'read (and take)'. The metaphorical used and the metaphorical meaning of the verb *yomitoru* 'read (and take)', which emerged from the beginning of its compounding was due to the cognition of native Japanese speakers about the activity of reading, and concrete objects around them working together and integrated causing the verb to be associated with nouns that indicate abstract entities. This can be proven through the frequency of nouns that appear in the sketch engine, which shows that out of a total of 10,192 data points containing the verb *yomitoru* 'read (and take)' in order, based on their frequency, are associated with abstract nouns as in the following table.

Table (1-1): Abstract nouns associated with the compound verb *yomitoru* 'read and take' from 10,192 data.

Number	Abstract noun associated with verb compound <i>yomitoru</i>	Occurrence frequency in the corpus
1.	コード <i>Koodo</i> 'Code'	2.312 Occurrence
2.	情報 <i>Jouhou</i> 'Information'	1.860 Occurrence
3.	データ <i>Deetaa</i> 'Data'	1.019 Occurrence
4.	事 <i>Koto</i> 'Thing'	911 Occurrence
5.	感情	760 Occurrence

	<i>Kanjou</i> 'Emotion' 意味	
6.	<i>Imi</i> 'Meaning' 表情	664 Occurrence
7.	<i>Hyoujou</i> 'Face expression' 気持ち	592 Occurrence
8.	<i>Kimochi</i> 'Feeling' 変化	541 Occurrence
9.	<i>Henka</i> 'Change' メッセージ	516 Occurrence
10.	<i>Messeeji</i> 'Message' 文字	460 Occurrence
11.	<i>Moji</i> 'Letter' 文章	346 Occurrence
12.	<i>Bunshou</i> 'Paragraph'	211 Occurrence

Based on the table above, it can be understood that from a total of 10,192 noun associated with the compound verb *yomitoru* 'read (and take)' tend to be abstract nouns that make the use of the verb compound *yomitoru* become metaphorical. However, the literal meaning of the verb compound *yomitoru* still appears to work in certain sentences, for example, when the verb compound *yomitoru* is used to explain the nouns *moji* 'letter' and *bunshou* 'paragraph'.

Table 1. also shows the strength of the association of abstract nouns with the verb compound *yomitoru*. The abstract noun that has the strongest association with the verb *yomitoru* is *koodo* 'code', with a frequency of occurrence of 2,312. While the lowest association strength is shown by the noun *moji* 'letter' with a frequency of occurrence of 346, and below it is followed by the noun *bunshou* 'paragraph' with a frequency of occurrence of 211. This shows that the use of the verb compound *yomitoru* 'read (and take)' tends to have a metaphorical meaning.

Morphological processes and conceptual metaphors of the verb compound *Nagarekomu* "flowing (and filling)"

(1-5)

少し <i>sukoshi</i> a little (N)	冷たい <i>tsumetai</i> cold (Adj)	空気 <i>kuuki</i> air/situation (N)	が <i>ga</i> PAR (GEN)
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流れ込んで <i>nagarekonde</i> flowing (and filling) (V-Aux)	くる <i>kuru</i> come (V)
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‘A bit of cold air is **flowing and filling** in’
fc2.com

Data (1-5) are examples of the use of the verb compound *nagarekomu* ‘flowing (and filling)’, which is the result of combining the verb *nagareru* ‘to flow’ and the verb *komu* ‘to fill’. The formation of the verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing (and filling)’ can be explained as follows.

[[nagare] V [komu] V] V	→[[nagarekomu] V
[[flowing] V [filling] V] V	→[[flowing (and filling)] V

Based on the compounding process above, it is known that it is followed by a derivation function and an inflection function. Booij (2007) proposed that the derivation function triggers category changes and triggers the emergence of new meanings. Meanwhile, the inflection function works because of the influence of grammatical patterns that determine its semantic function (Lieber, 2009). In cases of data (1-5) above, the derivation function does not change the category of the compounded verb, however, it semantically changes the meaning of the compounded verb to ‘flowing (and filling)’. In addition, data (1-5) also show that the compounding process is followed by an inflection function that occurs due to the use of grammatical patterns showing changes in *~te kuru* with the following mapping.

[[nagarekonde] V-Aux [kuru] V] V	→[[nagarekonde kuru] V
[[flowing and filling] V-Aux [come] V] V	→[[more flowing and filling] V

Based on the semantic relation of the forming verbs, the verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing and filling’ is a lexical verb compound representing cause and effect (*gen'in*). Kageyama (2008) explains that the lexical verb compound of cause and effect (*gen'in*) has a semantic meaning that the first verb shows the cause and the second verb shows the effect. Data (1-5) shows that the first verb *nagareru* ‘flowing’ shows the cause, and the second verb *komu* ‘filling’ shows the effect.

Data (1-5) represent the use of the verb *nagarekomu* in a metaphorical sense when used to explain the abstract domain of *kuuki* ‘air/situation’. This is because, since its inception, the verb *nagarekomu* has been influenced by cognitive factors and the concrete experiences of native Japanese speakers about (1) flowing water, and (2) the state when a container is filled with an entity. It’s in line with Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kovecses (2005) propose that

the linguistic ability of a language speaker is connected to cognitions about the world around them. The cognition in question is not only individual cognition, but also social and cultural cognition of the community of speakers of a language (in this case native Japanese speakers).

Japanese society is known to be very protective of nature, especially water. In addition, in their social life, Japanese society relies heavily on trains as the main means of transportation, causing the trains to be full. The concrete experience of trains filled with people has been seen and felt even since childhood by Japanese people. This triggers Japanese speakers' cognition of transportation as a container filled with entities, including humans. Both concepts work at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers and trigger metaphors at the cognitive level. In other words, Japanese speakers conceptualize the abstract domain of *kuuki* 'air/situation' as a flowing liquid entity and at a certain time when the liquid entity continues to flow into a container until it fills the container. In other words, the conceptual metaphor underlying the compound verb *nagarekomu* 'flowing (and filling)' is that **AIR/SITUATION IS LIQUID ENTITY**, whose domains can be mapped as follows.

Target Domain	Metaphorical Linguistics Expressions		Source Domain
空気 <i>kuuki</i> air/situation (N)	流れ込んでくる <i>nagarekonde kuru</i> more flowing and filling		液体 <i>ekitai</i> liquid (N)
(1-6)			
中東 <i>Chuutou</i> Middle east	と <i>To</i> <i>and</i>	ロシア <i>Roshia</i> rusian	に <i>Ni</i> To
莫大 <i>bakudai</i> enermous	な <i>na</i> PAR (Adj)	お金 <i>okane</i> money (N)	が <i>ga</i> PAR (Gen)
流れ込んで <i>nagarekonde</i> flowing and filling (Verb-Aux)	ゆく <i>yuku</i> to go (V)		
'Huge amounts of money flowing and filling the Middle East and Russia' fc2.com			

Data (1-6) are examples of the use of the compound verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing (and filling)’ which is the result of combining the verbs *nagareru* ‘flowing’ and *komu* ‘filling’. The morphological construction of the verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing (and filling)’ is as follows.

[[nagare] V [komu] V] V	→[<i>nagarekomu</i>] V
[[flowing] V [filling] V] V	→[flowing and filling] V

Based on the mapping of the compounding process above, it can be understood that the derivation function and the inflection function follow the compounding process. Booij (2007) explains that the derivation function works to trigger changes in categories and give rise to new meanings. Meanwhile, the inflection function works because of the influence of grammatical patterns applied to compound verbs in sentences (Lieber, 2009). In case of data (1-6) above, the derivation function does not change the category of the compounded verb, but triggers the formation of a new meaning, namely ‘flowing (and filling)’. In addition, data (1-6) also explain that the compounding process is followed by an inflection function resulting from the use of grammatical patterns showing changes towards the future *~te yuku* with the following mapping.

[[<i>nagarekonde</i>] V-Aux [yuku] V] V	→[<i>nagarekonde yuku</i>] V
[[flowing and filling] V-Aux [to go] V] V	→[more flowing and filling] V

Based on the semantic relation of the forming verbs, the verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing (and filling)’ is a type of lexical compound verb that represents cause and effect (*gen'in*). Kageyama (2008) proposed that lexical verb compounds of cause and effect (*gen'in*) have a semantic relationship where the first verb shows the cause and the second verb shows the effect. Data (1-6) shows that the first verb *nagareru* ‘flowing’ represents the cause, and the second verb *komu* ‘filling’ shows the effect.

Data (1-6) show the use of the verb *nagarekomu* in a metaphorical sense when associated with the abstract noun *okane* ‘money’. This is because, since the beginning of its formation, the compounding process of the verb *nagarekomu* has been influenced by cognitive factors and the concrete experiences of native Japanese speakers about (1) flowing water, and (2) the state when a container is filled by an entity. As explained previously, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kövecses (2005) proposed that the linguistic ability of a language speaker is connected to cognitions about the world around them. The cognition in question is not only individual cognition, but also social and cultural cognition of the community of speakers of a language (in this case, native Japanese speakers).

Japanese society, in the context of its social life, is known to be very concerned with preserving nature, especially water. Japanese society also understands that water that flows continuously can fill a container. In addition, in their daily lives, Japanese society relies heavily on trains as its main means of transportation. During rush hour, trains are usually filled with people. The concrete experience of trains filled with people has been seen and felt by Japanese

society since childhood. This triggers the emergence of Japanese speakers' cognition about a container (train) filled with entities (humans). Both concepts work at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers and trigger metaphors at the cognitive level. In other words, Japanese speakers conceptualize the abstract domain of *okane* 'money' as a flowing liquid entity, and at a certain point, when the liquid entity continues to flow into a container until it fills the container. In other words, the conceptual metaphor behind the verb compound *nagarekomu* 'flowing (and filling)' is **MONEY IS LIQUID ENTITY**, whose domain can be mapped as follows.

Target Domain	Metaphorical Linguistics Expressions	Source Domain
お金 <i>okane</i> money (N)	流れ込んでゆく <i>nagarekonde yuku</i> more flowing and filling	液体 <i>ekitai</i> liquid (N)
(1-7)		
情報 <i>jouhou</i> information (N)	が <i>ga</i> PAR (Gen)	無限 <i>mugen</i> infinite
		に <i>ni</i> PAR
流れ込んで <i>nagarekonde</i> flowing (and filling) (V-Aux) 'Information flowing and filling infinitely' Sakura-ne.jp	くる <i>kuru</i> come (V)	

Data (1-7) show the compound verb *nagarekomu*, which is the result of combining the verbs *nagareru*, 'flowing,' and *komu*, 'filling,' in a Japanese sentence. The morphological construction of the verb *nagarekomu*, 'flowing and filling,' can be explained as follows.

[[nagare] V [komu] V] V	→[<i>nagarekomu</i>] V
[[flowing] V [filling] V] V	→[flowing and filling] V

Based on the mapping of the compounding process above, it can be seen that the derivation function and the inflection function follow the compounding process. Booij (2007) explains that the derivation function works to trigger changes in categories and give rise to new meanings. Meanwhile, the inflection function works because of the influence of grammatical patterns applied to compound verbs when used in sentences (Lieber, 2009). In cases (1-7) above, the derivation function does not change the category of the compounded verb,

but triggers the formation of a new meaning, namely 'flowing and filling'. In addition, the data (1-7) above explain that the compounding process is followed by an inflection function triggered by the use of grammatical patterns showing changes from the past to the present *-te kuru* with the following mapping.

[[<i>nagarekonde</i>] V-Aux [<i>kuru</i>] V] V	→[<i>nagarekonde yuku</i>] V
[[flowing and filling] V-Aux [come] V] V	→[more flowing and filling] V

Based on the semantic relation of the forming verbs, the verb *nagarekomu* 'flowing (and filling)' is a type of lexical verb compound representing cause and effect (*gen'in*). Kageyama (2008) proposed that lexical verb compounds of cause and effect (*gen'in*) have a semantic relation where the first verb shows the cause and the second verb shows the effect. Data (1-7) represent that the first verb *nagareru* 'flowing' shows the cause, and the second verb *komu* 'filling' shows the effect.

Data (1-7) show the use of the verb *nagarekomu* in a metaphorical sense when associated with the abstract noun *jouhou* 'information'. This is because, since the beginning of its formation, the compounding process of the verb *nagarekomu* has been influenced by cognitive factors and the concrete experiences of native Japanese speakers about (1) flowing water, and (2) the state when a container is filled with an entity. As explained previously, the linguistic ability of a language speaker is connected to cognitions about the world around them. The cognition in question is not only individual cognition, but also social and cultural cognition of the community of speakers of a language (in this case, native Japanese speakers) (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980; Kövecses, 2005; Kageyama, 2008).

In the context of its social life, Japanese society is very concerned with preserving nature, especially water. Japanese society also understands that water that flows continuously can fill a container. In addition, in their daily lives, Japanese society relies heavily on trains as its main means of transportation. During rush hour, trains are usually filled with people. The concrete experience of trains filled with people has been seen and felt by Japanese society since childhood. This triggers the emergence of Japanese speakers' cognition about a container (train) filled with entities (humans). Both concepts work at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers and trigger metaphors at the cognitive level. In other words, Japanese speakers conceptualize the abstract domain of *jouhou* 'information' as a fluid entity that flows and, at a certain point, continues to flow into a container until it fills the container. In other words, the conceptual metaphor behind the emergence of the compound verb *nagarekomu* 'flowing and filling' is **INFORMATION IS LIQUID ENTITY**, whose domain can be mapped as follows.

Target Domain	Metaphorical Linguistics Expressions	Source Domain
情報 <i>jouhou</i> information (N)	流れ込んでゆく <i>nagarekonde yuku</i> more flowing and filling	液体 <i>ekitai</i> liquid (N)

(1-8)

相手	の	感情	が
<i>aite</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>kanjou</i>	<i>ga</i>
partner (N)	PAR (Gen)	feeling (N)	PAR (Nom)

流れ込んで	くる
<i>nagarekonde</i>	<i>kuru</i>
flowing	come (V)

(and filling)

(V-Aux)

‘The other person's emotions **flowing and filling**’

fc2.com

Data (1-8) represent the use of the compound verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing (and filling)’, which is the result of combining the verbs *nagareru* ‘flowing’ and *komu* ‘filling’. The morphological construction of the verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing (and filling)’ can be mapped as follows.

[[nagare] V [komu] V] V	→[nagarekomu] V
[[flowing] V [filling] V] V	→[flowing and filling] V

The mapping of the compounding process above explains that morphologically, the compounding process is followed by the derivation function and the inflection function. Booij (2007) proposed that the derivation function works to trigger changes in categories and give rise to new meanings. Meanwhile, the inflection function works because of the influence of grammatical patterns applied to compound verbs when used in sentences (Lieber, 2009). In cases of data (1-8) above, the derivation function does not change the category of the compounded verb, but triggers the formation of a new meaning, namely ‘flowing (and filling)’. In addition, the data (1-8) above explain that the compounding process is followed by an inflection function triggered by the use of grammatical patterns showing changes from the past to the present *-te kuru* with the following mapping.

[[nagarekonde] V-Aux [kuru] V] V	→[nagarekonde kuru] V
[[flowing and filling] V-Aux [come] V] V	→[more flowing and filling] V

Based on the semantic relation of the forming verbs, the verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing (and filling)’ is a type of lexical verb compound representing cause and effect (*gen'in*). Kageyama (2008) explains that lexical verb compound verbs of cause and effect (*gen'in*) have a semantic relation where the first verb represent the cause and the second verb shows the effect. In data (1-8), the first verb *nagareru* ‘flowing’ shows the cause, and the second verb *komu* ‘filling’ shows the effect.

Data (1-8) show the use of the verb *nagarekomu* in a metaphorical sense when associated with the abstract noun *kanjou* 'emotion'. In addition, the verb *nagarekomu* since its inception has been influenced by cognitive factors and the concrete experiences of native Japanese speakers about (1) flowing water, and (2) the state when a container is filled by an entity. As explained previously, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kövecses (2005) proposed that the linguistic ability of a language speaker is connected to cognitions about the world around them. The cognition in question is not only individual cognition, but also social and cultural cognition of the community of speakers of a language (in this case, native Japanese speakers).

Japanese society in the context of its social life is known to be very concerned with preserving nature, especially water. Japanese society also understands that water that flows continuously can fill a container. In addition, in their daily lives, Japanese society relies heavily on trains as their main means of transportation. During rush hour, trains are usually filled with people. The concrete experience of trains filled with people has been seen and felt by Japanese society since childhood. This triggers the emergence of Japanese speakers' cognition about a container (train) filled with entities (humans). Both concepts work at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers and trigger metaphors at the cognitive level. In other words, Japanese speakers conceptualize the abstract realm of *kanjou* 'emotion' as a fluid entity that flows and at a certain time when the fluid entity continues to flow into a container until it fills the container. In other words, the conceptual metaphor that underlies the emergence of the verb compound *nagarekomu* 'flowing (and filling)' is **EMOTION IS LIQUID ENTITY** whose domain can be mapped as follows.

Target Domain	Metaphorical Linguistics Expressions	Source Domain
感情 <i>kanjou</i> emotion (N)	流れ込んでくる <i>Nagarekonde kuru</i> more flowing and filling	液体 <i>ekitai</i> liquid (N)

Abstract nouns associated with the verb compound *yomitoru*: This section focuses on the frequency of occurrence of abstract nouns that associated with the verb compound *nagarekomu* 'flowing (and filling)'. The metaphorical meaning of the verb *nagarekomu* 'flowing (and filling)' which emerged from the beginning of its compounding process was 250uet o the cognition of Japanese speakers about flowing water, and concrete objects around them working together and integrated causing the verb to be associated with nouns that indicate abstract entities and making the use of the verb metaphorical. This can be proven through the frequency of nouns that appear in the sketch engine, which shows that out of a total of 4,282 data points containing the verb *nagarekomu* 'flowing (and filling)' tend to be metaphorical. The occurrence of abstract nouns associated with the verb compound *nagarekomu* is as follows.

Table 2: Abstract nouns associated with the compound verb *nagarekomu* ‘flowing and filling’ from a total of 4.282 data.

Number	Abstract noun associated with verb compound <i>nagarekomu</i>	Occurrence frequency in the corpus
	水	
1.	<i>Mizu</i> ‘Water’	1.449 Occurrence
	空気	
2.	<i>Kuuki</i> ‘air/situation’	904 Occurrence
	資金	
3.	<i>Shikin</i> ‘Fund’	436 Occurrence
	川	
4.	<i>Kawa</i> ‘River’	428 Occurrence
	液体	
5.	<i>Ekitai</i> ‘Fluid’	365 Occurrence
	寒気	
6.	‘ <i>Samuke</i> ’ ‘ <i>Chill</i> ’	296 Occurrence
	お金	
7.	<i>Okane</i> ‘Money’	266 Occurrence
	情報	
8.	<i>Jouhou</i> ‘Information’	177 Occurrence
	エネルギー	
9.	<i>Enerugii</i> ‘Energy’	168 Occurrence
	記憶	
10.	<i>Kioku</i> ‘Memory’	102 Occurrence
	感情	
11.	<i>Kanjou</i> ‘Emotion’	92 Occurrence
	感覚	
12.	<i>Kankaku</i> ‘Feeling’	24 Occurrence

Based on the table above, it can be understood that from a total of 4, 282 data on the use of the verb *nagarekomu* are associated with abstract nouns. However, even so, the literal meaning of the compound verb *nagarekomu* still appears to work in certain sentences, for example when the compound verb *nagarekomu* is used to explain the nouns *mizu* 'water' and with 1,449 occurrence dan followed by the noun *kawa* 'river' with 428 occurrence. In addition, Table 2. Above also shows the strength of the association of abstract nouns with the compound verb *nagarekomu*. The abstract noun that has the strongest association with the verb *nagarekomu* is *kuuki* 'air/situatuin' with occurrence of 904 from the total data collected.

Conclusion: The results of the analysis of the compound verb data *yomitoru* and *nagarekomu* show that the compounding process is not only a linguistic phenomenon, but a representation of the integration of the cognition of native Japanese speakers which has been understood from the beginning through experiences of the surrounding world which influences the compounding process so as to produce metaphorical use and meaning at the cognitive level of Japanese speakers. In addition, it can also be seen that a source domain can be used to explain more than one target domain. For example, the source domain of the entity can be used to explain four target domains, namely (1) change, (2) information, (3) facial expression, (4) feelings. Likewise, the source domain of the liquid entity can be used to explain four different target domains, namely (1) air/situation, (2) money, (3) information, (3) emotion. Furthermore, a target domain can also be explained by borrowing properties from different source domains, for example the target domain of information can be understood through two different properties of the source domain, namely (1) entity, and (2) liquid entity. all of these cognitions are not only connected to individual cognition, but also to the social and cultural cognition of native Japanese speakers.

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