

CONTRASTIVE MEANINGS OF THE ADJECTIVE "COLD" IN JAPANESE AND JAVANESE

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Abstract

This study offers a comparative semantic examination of the Japanese cold-related adjectives *samui* and *tsumetai* with their Javanese equivalents *adhem*, *atis*, and *anyep*. The study used a qualitative descriptive method within a contrastive analytic framework to investigate the parallels and differences in meaning, usage, and semantic expansion between the two languages. The data indicate that *samui* pertains to an unpleasant and frequently intolerable body sensation induced by low temperatures, but *tsumetai* signifies the physical coldness of inanimate objects like water or air and might figuratively extend to characterize an individual's demeanor or disposition. In Javanese, *adhem* represents a cool temperature in the air or food and beverages, *atis* represents a cold sensation linked to air and precipitation, and *anyep* pertains to a wider semantic domain that includes cold sensations experienced through things and figuratively conveys a bland or insipid flavor. Conversely, *samui* semantically coincides with *atis*, whereas *tsumetai* aligns with *adhem* and *anyep*. The research indicates that metaphorical expansions of cold to characterize personality exist in Japanese but not in Javanese, while the link between coldness and insipid flavor is exclusive to Javanese. These findings emphasize cross-linguistic variations in the semantic conception of temperature-related adjectives and enhance contrastive linguistics and semantic research.

Keywords: *adjective; cold meaning; Japanese; Javanese; temperature*

1. Introduction

The study of meaning is known as semantics, and it encompasses grammatical, lexical, and contextual aspects that are essential to all aspects of language, including literature, language instruction, and language learning. For the purpose of linguistic studies, comprehending the meaning of a word requires not only the definitions found in dictionaries but also the connections that exist between words and the situations in which they are employed. In particular, lexical semantics investigates the meanings that are inherently associated with words as well as the semantic connections that exist between them, such as synonymy and antonymy (Assunção & Araújo, 2017; Stringer, 2019). According to this point of view, the meaning of lexical information cannot be divorced from the manner in which languages organize and classify human experience.

Grammatical meaning concerns how languages encode diverse semantic concepts through their grammatical frameworks. This includes various linguistic components and processes, such as affixes, word order, auxiliary verbs, and syntactic structures, which together facilitate the expression of both grammatical and formal meanings, in addition to lexical meanings (Sharipova, Muhammadiyeva, & Mohigul, 2020). Contextual semantics enhance the extraction of relationships between entities in text. Models that integrate contextual information can enhance performance in tasks such as relation prediction and entity extraction (Jia, Yin, Wang, & Lin, 2022). The combination of lexical, grammatical, and contextual meanings offers a thorough framework for the analysis of word meanings across languages.

A prominent lexical domain in semantic study is temperature. Temperature notions are universally seen; nevertheless, they are not universally classified or verbalized. Terms related to temperature frequently display language-specific semantic variations and extensions, rendering them a valuable subject for cross-linguistic examination. In the Japanese language, the adjective "cold" is classified as an i-adjective, also known as *keiyōshi*. It is typically represented through the use of *samui* (寒い) and *tsumetai* (冷たい). According to *the Dictionary of Basic Japanese Usage for Foreigners* (Bunkacho, 1995), the meaning of the word *samui* (寒い) conveys a feeling of coldness on the body and a low temperature. *Tsumetai* has two meanings: it can refer to an object (water, body, air) at low temperature, or to something related to people's feelings. Learners of the Japanese language frequently have challenges when it comes to the use of these adjectives since their application is contingent on the circumstances and context in which they are used.

For Javanese speakers, comprehending Japanese chilly adjectives necessitates a comparison with corresponding terms in Javanese. In Javanese, the notion of cold is conveyed by various adjectives, including *adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis*. According to Suwadjid (1995), *Adhem* means cold, cool, and not hot. *Adhem* has several words, namely, *adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis*. There is a further refinement of the expression of coolness through the encoding of sensory and situational details by *anyep* and *atis*. This demonstrates that Javanese uses a more differentiated lexical system for conveying coldness, which does not immediately correlate with the Japanese system. This is demonstrated by the differences between the two languages.

Learners may experience difficulties due to the semantic nuances of *samui* and *tsumetai* if the conceptual differences between these adjectives are not understood in a clear and concise manner. Japanese language students at the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, the majority of whom are native Javanese speakers, are particularly affected by this issue because of its relevance to their language learning. Therefore, a contrastive understanding of chilly adjectives in Japanese and Javanese can help to enhance comprehension and reduce semantic interference in the process of learning a second language. This is because it provides clearer conceptual mappings between the two languages.

Prior research has analyzed temperature statements from diverse language viewpoints. Koptjevskaja-Tamm (2022) analyzes temperature adjectives ('hot', 'cold', etc) in Slavic languages within a broader typological framework. The comparison encompasses both the systems in their entirety and the forms integral to them. The primary inquiries pertain to the degree of (dis)similarity in the temperature systems of closely related languages, as well as the aspects that are stable versus those that are mutable in the temperature terminology of these languages. (Silva & Oliveira, 2024) discuss the adjective for temperature in

European and Portuguese. Temperature adjectives can convey not only literal meanings but also metaphorical interpretations in context. Some adjectives, such as *quente* (hot) and *frio* (cold), have metaphorical uses that vary depending on context, according to a study of European Portuguese.

Treis & Doyiso (2019) compare the grammar of temperature expressions in Kambaata to that of related Highland East Cushitic languages of Ethiopia and focus on the basic and extended meanings of temperature lexemes as well as the grammar of temperature expressions. Kambaata has a system that uses two temperature values, opposed to one another, namely cold and warm/hot. Escobar et al. (2021) investigate the associations between temperature concepts and emotional adjectives at both explicit and implicit levels. Furthermore, the term cold was linked to negative valence and low-arousal emotions. These findings substantiate the presence of temperature-emotion correlations at both explicit and implicit levels across various languages.

More especially, Wang Haihong et al (2024) investigated the semantic extensions of *tsumetai*. They found that they can be correlated with the domains of color, emotion, manner, relationship, and atmosphere within the temperature domain. Their research suggests a semantic network that illustrates the connections between the conventional meaning of *tsumetai* and its extended senses. This study makes a significant contribution to the field of Japanese language training as well as lexicography to provide vital insights. On the other hand, the majority of these research concentrate on temperature systems that are contained inside a single language or on typological comparisons that do not include Javanese speakers.

Comparative semantic analysis of cold adjectives in Japanese and Javanese is the emphasis of this work, which, in contrast to past research, seeks to discover parallels and contrasts in the meanings and usage of cold adjectives in both languages. With the purpose of filling a gap in contrastive temperature-term research and contributing to both lexical semantics and second language acquisition, this study aims to investigate the semantic domains and lexical boundaries of *samui*, *tsumetai*, *adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis*. This is especially important in the context of Japanese language learning for Javanese-speaking learners.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Lexical Semantics, Semantic Fields, and Linguistic Relativity

Semantic is the study of meaning. Studying the meaning of a word involves considering it from grammatical, lexical, and contextual perspectives. Contextual Meaning pertains to the variation in significance of a word or phrase contingent upon the surrounding context of its usage (Green, 2019). Lexical meaning refers to the intrinsic meaning of a word, encompassing its definitions and its associations with other words, such as synonyms and antonyms. Lexical semantics examines the interrelations among words and the complexity and multidimensionality of their meanings (Stringer, 2019). Grammatical meaning in semantics is a complicated interaction between the structural arrangement of language and the meanings it conveys (Shaposhnikova, 2022; McNally & Kennedy, 2023). As a result of the interaction between these three aspects, meaning is perceived differently in actual language use.

The study of the meaning of sentences and how words are combined to form meaningful sentences is referred to as sentence semantics (Hallman, 2017). Their context and application frequently shape the significance of linguistic units. This encompasses the

examination of how context influences meaning interpretation and the utilization of semantic features in practical applications, including product design and communication (Baduge, Ponnimbaduge Perera, & Jayakody, 2024).

The dispute between semantic universalism and linguistic relativism is intimately tied to semantic research from the point of view of languages that are not the same. Languages vary in the ways in which they classify and lexicalize experiences, despite the fact that certain sensations, such as temperature, color, and kinship, are common to all people everywhere. According to studies on semantic fields, meaning is conceptualized as being structured into domains consisting of related lexical objects. This interpretation is consistent with that definition. The temperature is an example of such a semantic field, which is characterized by the linguistic partitioning of universal physical sensations in ways that are distinctive to a given language. This conceptual conflict serves as a basis for investigating the ways in which various languages organize the meaning of adjectives that are associated with temperature, particularly those that are used to indicate coldness.

2.2 Temperature and Cold as a Semantic Domain

As a component of fundamental lexical domains that shed light on the manner in which languages record sensory experience, temperature expressions have been the subject of extensive research. Through research conducted in a variety of languages, it has been discovered that temperature adjectives frequently encompass not only literal physical sensations but also metaphorical connotations that are associated with feelings, evaluations, and social interactions. For instance, research conducted on Slavic languages demonstrates that temperature systems range from one related language to another in terms of lexical differentiation and semantic stability (Koptjevskaja-Tamm, 2022). Research on European Portuguese also reveals that temperature adjectives, such as hot and cold, can express metaphorical meanings contingent upon context (Silva & Oliveira, 2024).

The findings of additional typological and anthropological investigations provide further evidence that languages differ in the manner in which they partition the temperature arena. (Treis & Doyiso, 2019) demonstrate that Kambaata utilizes a binary temperature system contrasting “cold” with “warm/hot”, whereas (Escobar et al., 2021) uncover regular correlations between temperature concepts and emotional valence across many languages. These data indicate that temperature, while rooted in universal human experience, serves as a highly fruitful area for semantic expansion and cultural diversity. Thus, adjectives signifying “cold” serve as a suitable basis for examining semantic categorization and cross-linguistic comparison.

2.3 Adjectives Cold in Japanese

The word “cold” in Japanese is included in the adjective *i* (*ikeyoushi*). *Ikeyoushi* or the adjective *i* belongs to the Japanese word class (*hinshi*). According to (Soepardjo, 2012), the word class is divided into two forms: the free form (*jiritsugo*) and the bound form (*fuzokugo*). The free form consists of the word class verb (*doushi*), i-adjective (*keiyoushi*), na-adjective (*keiyodoushi*), noun (*meishi*), adverb (*fukushi*), participle (*reitaishi*), conjunction (*setsuzokushi*), interjection (*kandoshi*). The word class i-adjective (*keiyoushi*) is a word that expresses the nature or condition of a thing or thing that can serve as a predicate and undergo changes. The adjective is divided into the attributive i-adjective (*zokusei keiyoushi*) and the emotive i-adjective (*kanjo keiyoushi*). Examples of attributive adjectives (i-ajektiva)

include *tsumetai* (cold), *okii* (large), *akarui* (bright), *yasashii* (friendly), and others. At the same time, examples of emotive i-jectives are *hazukashii* (shame), *kurushii* (difficult), *natsukashii* (longing), and others. Based on this theory, cold words are included in the class of attributive i-adjectives (*zokusei keiyoushi*).

In the Japanese language, the sense of cold is predominantly conveyed through the use of the adjectives *samui* (寒い) and *tsumetai* (冷たい). According to The Dictionary of Basic Japanese Usage for Foreigners (Bunkacho, 1995), the term *samui* refers to a low ambient temperature and describes a cold sensation that is experienced by the body. *Samui* is often related with the weather or environmental conditions. *Tsumetai*, on the other hand, is a term that describes the coolness of things that are physically present, such as water, air, or the human body. It is important to note that *tsumetai* also demonstrates semantic extension into the realm of interpersonal connections and emotional attitudes. In this context, it is used to express emotional detachment or a lack of warmth in interpersonal relationships.

The semantic differentiation between *samui* and *tsumetai* is acknowledged in Japanese language education; however, recent studies indicate that the metaphorical extensions of *tsumetai* constitute a complex semantic network rather than a straightforward literal–metaphorical contradiction (Wang Haihong et al., 2024). These findings suggest that Japanese cold adjectives encompass various semantic areas, rendering them more difficult for second language learners.

2.4 Adjective Cold in Javanese

According to Suwadji et al. (1995), the word *adhem* does not only have a semantic association with temperature, but it also has a semantic association with flavor. *Adhem* is a condition that is cool or cold. Javanese, in contrast to Japanese, makes use of a number of distinct adjectives to convey the feeling of coolness. These adjectives include *adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis*, each of which encodes a different sensory and situational complication.

The term *adhem* is often used to describe a chilly temperature in the air or in food and drink, and it has a meaning that is not evaluative in nature. The term *anyep* refers to a chilly sensation that can be experienced when one comes into contact with items or the body. It can also be used metaphorically to describe a flavor that is insipid or bland. *Atis*, on the other hand, is connected to chilly air or coldness that is brought on by precipitation and the conditions of the weather. As a result of these distinctions, Javanese demonstrates a lexical system that is more finely differentiated for conveying coldness. This system integrates physical feeling with sensory judgment, notably in the area of taste.

Using the semantic structure of Javanese chilly adjectives as an example, we can see how cultural and environmental influences influence the classification of words in the language. The extension of temperature concepts into the realm of taste, for instance, reveals patterns of semantic mapping that are particular to the language and are distinct from those that are found in Japanese.

2.5 Contrastive Analysis and Research Gap

Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis is a theory that was developed by Lado in the 1950s. It proposes that the similarities between a learner's first language (L1) and the target language (L2) make learning easier, while the disparities between the two languages provide

difficulties. The foundation for conducting systematic comparisons of phonological, syntactic, and semantic features across languages was created by this idea (Uysal & Alhasnawi, 2012). The process of comparing and contrasting lexical items across multiple languages is known as Contrastive Analysis (CA) in the field of lexical semantics. The goal of this analysis is to determine the similarities and differences between the meanings, usage, and contextual applications of these word combinations. This approach is especially helpful in the fields of translation studies, language instruction, and the creation of lexicons that are available in several languages (Abdulmanova, Vyunova, & Lekomtseva, 2025). Contrastive Analysis in lexical semantics serves as an essential instrument for comprehending the subtleties of lexical items across languages, enhancing translation quality, and creating multilingual resources. It utilizes several methodologies including componential analysis, semantic feature mapping, and corpus-based research to accomplish these objectives (Kalyuga & Yunusova, 2025).

In the realm of temperature semantics, CA facilitates a comprehensive comparison of how several languages delineate the same semantic domain. Although prior research has analyzed temperature adjectives and cold expressions in Japanese and Javanese separately, a notable deficiency exists in contrastive studies that methodically delineate the semantic domains and lexical non-equivalence of cold adjectives between these two non-cognate languages. No previous research has performed a comprehensive contrastive examination of *samui* and *tsumetai* concerning *adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis*. This study fills the gap by employing a contrastive semantic methodology to accurately map chilly adjectives in Japanese and Javanese, thus enhancing the fields of lexical semantics, contrastive linguistics, and second language learning.

3. Research Method

This research utilizes a qualitative descriptive research design inside a Contrastive Analysis (CA) framework. To investigate complex phenomena in their natural environments, qualitative research methods are indispensable. These methods offer a wealth of in-depth insights that are often inaccessible through quantitative research methods alone (Chasokela, 2024; Vetrivel et al., 2025). The research purpose is not to assess frequency or statistical connections; rather, it is to describe and compare the semantic domains of cold-related adjectives in Japanese and Javanese. This design was chosen since the research objective is to characterize and compare these domains. A qualitative descriptive technique makes it possible to understand meaning in natural language use in a methodical and precise manner, whereas contrastive analysis offers a structured framework for determining semantic equivalence and non-equivalence between different languages.

The data include linguistic information, namely adjectives associated to cold in Japanese (*samui*, *tsumetai*) and Javanese (*adhem*, *atis*, and *anyep*), as well as the context in which these adjectives are used. The contexts consist of sentences and definitions from the dictionary that illustrate both the fundamental meanings and the metaphorical expansions of the words. The data for this study were collected from 20 Japanese sentences containing the word "cold" on the websites Weblio (<https://ejje.weblio.jp/>) and *yourei.jp*. In addition, Javanese data were collected from 20 sentences that contain *adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis* on *jayabya.wordpress.com*.

Data were gathered using documentation methods, which are conventional in semantic research. Sentences were chosen according to the subsequent criteria:

1. including one of the specified adjectives,

2. serving as a descriptive adjective pertaining to temperature, physical experience, emotional condition, or metaphorical significance,
3. exemplifying straightforward and natural language usage. Redundant or unclear information was omitted.

As a result of the low amount of public semantic evidence, the semantic interpretation of Javanese data was further validated by consulting with native Javanese speakers and various linguistic sources.

A framework known as Contrastive Analysis was utilized for the data analysis, which was carried out in four stages:

1. Each adjective was examined on its own to determine the semantic domain into which it belongs and the context in which it is used.
2. The meanings of both languages were aligned and classified into thematic categories (for example, atmospheric cold, object temperature, body feeling, and metaphorical usage).
3. Comparative analysis was performed on the aligned data in order to determine whether or not there was full equivalence, partial equivalence, or non-equivalence.
4. The findings of the comparison were synthesised into a semantic mapping that depicts the contrastive links that exist between the lexical components.

Source triangulation, which included lexicographic and contextual usage data, as well as expert validation, were utilized to assure the reliability of the information.

4. Results and Discussion

In the following section, a comparative semantic analysis of Japanese and Javanese adjectives that represent the idea of cold is presented. The investigation progresses beyond the description of individual languages to the comparison of languages from different cultures, bringing to light patterns of semantic partitioning, metaphorical expansion, and lexical non-equivalence.

4.1 Meaning of the Adjective Cold in Japanese

Through the utilization of two adjectives, namely *samui* (寒い) and *tsumetai* (冷たい), the Japanese language predominantly expresses the meaning domain of coldness. There are significant differences between the two in terms of the domain scope, experiential focus, and metaphorical extension, despite the fact that both signify low temperature.

4.1.1 *Samui* (寒い): Atmospheric and Bodily Sensation Domain

The adjective *samui* primarily encodes cold as an ambient or atmospheric condition that affects the human body indirectly. It is used when cold is perceived holistically, involving environmental temperature and bodily sensation rather than direct tactile contact.

Data 1

妻にどうかしたのかと聞くと、どうもしたのじゃない、寒い体と伝う。

Tsuma ni doukashita no ka to kiku to, doumoshita no ja nai, samui karada to tsutau.

When I asked my wife what was wrong, she said her body felt **cold**.

Data 2

もう暗く、風が強くて寒い日だった。

*Mou kuarku, kaze ga tsuyokute **samui** hi datta..*

It was already dark, and the wind was blowing hard, making it a cold day.

Data 3

今日は朝から雨が降っていて、少し寒いです。

*Kyou wa asa kara ame ga futte ite, Sukoshi **Samui** Desu.*

It has been raining since morning, so it is **cold**.

Examples Data 1–3 illustrate that *samui* denotes cold air, meteorological circumstances, or physical discomfort arising from environmental exposure. In many instances, the emphasis is not on a particular object but on the ambient area that elicits a frigid sensation. For example, persistent rain or high winds generate ambient conditions that induce body chill.

The concept of *samui* extends beyond the realm of neutral description and into the realm of the experiential realm of intolerance and discomfort.

Data 4

十年前の一月半ばのある寒い日の夕方、私は行ったことがある。

*Juu nen mae no ichi gatsu nakaba no aru **samui** hi no yuugata, watashi wa itta koto ga aru.*

On the night that **cold** in the middle of the month ten years ago, I once went here.

Data 5

木は、こうして毎日、長い寒い冬の間、寂しいのを我慢していました。

*Moku wa, koushite mainichi, nagai **samui** fuyu no aida, sabishii no o gaman shite imashita.*

Thursdays and every day like this, during the **cold**, long ones, I endure loneliness.

Data 6

ここも家も寒いのにには変わらないのです、あそこは屋根があるだけ。

Koko moi e mo samui no ni wa kawarinainodesu, asoko wa yane ga aru dake.

Even though it is still cold here and at home, there is only a roof.

Data 7

この寒いのにぼんやりしていねえで、早く家でかえって温まる方がいいぜ。

*Kono **samui** noni bonyarishite ineede, hayaku ie de kaette atatamaru hou ga ii ze.*

This cold weather makes daydreaming preferable, and it is better to go home quickly to warm up.

Data 8

寒い風に当たるとひびが切れる

***Samui** kaze ni ataru to hibi ga kireru.*

Cold wind makes the skin crack (peel).

Data 9

彼女は外が寒い時手袋をする

*Kanojo wa soto **no samui** toki tebukuro or suru.*

He wears gloves when outside **cold**

Data 10

この現象はもっと広い意味で、寒いくには非常に重要な問題である。

Kono genzou wa motto hiroi imi de, samui kuni de wa hijou ni juyou na mondai de aru.

In this context, the country's **cold** is a significant issue.

Data 4–10 indicate that *samui* often appears in contexts associated with endurance, hardship, or physical constraints, such as severe winters, chapped skin, or the necessity for protective attire. This phrase highlights subjective susceptibility to cold rather than solely objective temperature.

As a result, *samui* is a semantic space that combines namely, the coldness of the wind, sensations of the body that are brought on by the surrounding environment, and a feeling of discomfort or intolerance that is experienced.

4.1.2 *Tsumetai* (冷たい): Object, Tactile, and Metaphorical Domain

In contrast, *tsumetai* encodes cold as a directly perceivable property of objects.

Data 11

山から来る冷たい青水に顔をあらった。

Yama kara kuru tsumetai aomizu ni kao o aratta.

I wash my face with cold, blue water from the mountains.

Data 12

冷たいビールが飲みたいなあ！

Tsumetai bi-ru ga nomitaina !

I want to drink a beer that **cold**!

Data 13

兄妹はそうして冷たい体になってもお互いにしっかりと抱きあっていました。

Keimai wa soushite tsumetai karada ni natte mo oalele ni shikka to daki atte imashita.

Brothers and sisters hugging each other when their bodies are **cold**

Data 14

死んだように青白い[冷たい].

Sinda youni aojiroi tsumetai

Cold, pale as **death**.

Data 15

店の女性は冷たいおしぼりを持ってきてくれた。

Mise no josei wa tsumetai oshibori o motte kite kureta.

The woman in the store brought me a towel **cold**.

Data 16

カレーの食後に出す冷たいデザート（385 円）を開発した。

Kare- no shokugo ni dasu tsumetai deza-to (385 en) o kaihatu shita.

Developing desserts **cold**. It costs 385 yen to serve after eating curry.

Data 11–16 demonstrate that *tsumetai* is utilized in situations in which cold is perceived through direct physical contact with tangible substances such as water, food, towels, or the human body as an object. Here, cold is localized, tactile, and object-centered. The body itself may function as an object (*tsumetai karada*), particularly in contexts involving physical states such as illness or death.

Data 17

人を冷たい目でじっと見る。

Hito o tsumetai me de jitto miru

Giving someone a **cold look**

Data 18

彼は冷たい態度のため多くの敵をつくった。

Kare wa tsumetai taido no tame ooku no teki o tsukutta.

He made many enemies because of his attitude. **Chill.**

Data 19

彼は冷たい心の持ち主にちがいない。

Kare wa tsumetai kokoro no mochinushi ni chigainai.

He must have a **cold heart**.

Tsumetai also demonstrates a metaphorical expansion into the socio-emotional sphere, which is an important aspect to consider. *Tsumetai* is a term that can be used to denote emotional detachment, unpleasant attitudes, or a lack of empathy, as demonstrated in Data 17–19. Using this metaphorical usage, emotional distance is conceptualized as thermal coldness, which is a mapping that is not present in *samui*.

In summary, *tsumetai* comprises four The temperature of the object, cool to the touch, the body's coldness leading to objectification, and a facet of one's personality or demeanor marked by emotional detachment.

4.2 Semantic Description of Javanese Cold Adjectives

Through the use of three adjectives—*adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis*—Javanese indicates a more nuanced lexical segmentation of the chilly domain. The sensory experience and cultural interpretation of each phrase each contribute to the formation of a unique semantic niche for that term.

4.2.1 *Adhem*: Broad and Neutral Cold

Data 20

Yen wayah sore kutha magelang hawane **adhem**

In the afternoon, Magelang is cold.

Data 21

Yen wis **adhem** banyune, diwadhahi ing botol sing wis dikumbah resik (steril)

*If it is **cold** water, put it in a bottle that has been washed (sterile)*

Data 22

Jangane lodeh wis **adhem**

*The lodeh soup is already **cold**.*

The adjective *adhem* expresses cold as a general and often neutral or pleasant condition. As shown in Data 20–22, it applies to atmospheric conditions as well as food and drink. Unlike *samui*, *adhem* does not inherently imply discomfort or intolerance. This term frequently conveys comfort or normalcy, particularly in relation to mild weather or cooled food. Its semantic scope is broad but evaluatively neutral.

4.2.2 *Anyep*: Object, Bodily, and Taste Domain

Data 23

Sing disiriki ngombe lan mangan panganan panas utawa **anyep** (es)

*Avoid drinking and eating hot food or **cold** (ice)*

Data 24

Pomo ngombe banyu **anyep**

Pomo drinks cold water

Data 25

Wong kang semaput iku umume awake **anyep**

*The person who fainted generally felt his body **cold**.*

Anyep mainly denotes coldness that is directly perceivable by tactile sensation, akin to *tsumetai*. Data 23–25 indicate that it pertains to water, ice, and body chill, particularly under compromised physical conditions.

Data 26

Opo olehmu masak ora tok wenahi bumbu, rasane kok **anyep** kaya ngene.

*Do you not spice up your cuisine? How does it taste **bland** like this?*

Data 27

Sayure **anyep** kurang uyah.

*The soup is **cold**. Less salt*

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that *anyep* is the only word that can be used to describe blandness or a lack of flavor in the gustatory domain Data 26–27. In this extension, the absence of taste is conceptualized as a sort of sensory coldness, which is a semantic mapping that is not found in Japanese cold adjectives.

4.2.3 *Atis*: Meteorological and Uncomfortable Cold

Data 28

Aku bisa mati **katisen** yen ora nemu papan kanggo ngeyub sasuwene mangsa rendheng
*I Could Die **Cold** If you do not find a board to take shelter for a long time during the rainy season.*

Data 29

Hawane **atis** marga udane ora terang-terang

*The air is **cold** because the rain did not stop.*

Data 30

Ing daerah kaliurang hawane **atis**.

In the Kaliurang area, it is cold.

The adjective *atis* conveys a sense of cold that is typically linked with highland regions, wind, and rain, and it is frequently associated with a negative sensory value. *Atis* is commonly associated with endurance and physical threat, particularly intense or excruciating cold, according to the data 28–30.

In contrast to *adhem*, *atis* places a very high emphasis on discomfort and the severity of the environment.

4.3 Contrastive Analysis and Lexical Non-Equivalence

According to the findings of the contrastive analysis, the semantic domain of cold is partitioned differently between the Japanese and Javanese languages. In order to span a semantic range that is comparable to that of Javanese, we need three primary adjectives (*adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis*), although Japanese only uses two primary adjectives (*samui* and *tsumetai*).

Tabel 1

Comparative Semantic Mapping of Japanese and Javanese Cold Adjectives

Semantic Domain	Samui	Tsumetai	Adhem	Anyep	Atis
Atmospheric cold	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Object/tactile cold	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Bodily sensation	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Uncomfortable/extreme cold	✓	X	X	X	✓
Taste (blandness)	X	X	X	✓	X
Personality/attitude	X	✓	X	X	X

This mapping finds several significant facts, namely the partial equivalence between *tsumetai* and *anyep* in the object/tactile domain. Inequality arises in metaphorical extensions: Japanese conveys emotional coldness (*tsumetai*), but Javanese expresses a sense of weariness (*anyep*). The Japanese language condenses the experience variations expressed in Javanese into a limited number of lexemes, suggesting a more nuanced lexical differentiation in Javanese shaped by environmental and cultural influences.

A modest interpretation of linguistic relativity is supported by these data, which imply that language-specific lexical partitioning influences the way in which speakers understand sensory experience. From a pedagogical point of view, areas of non-equivalence are possible sources of negative transfer in the process of acquiring a second language. This is especially true for Javanese students of Japanese who are choosing between *samui* and *tsumetai*.

5. Conclusion

According to the findings of this study, the semantic field of cold in Japanese and Javanese is distinguished by lexical non-equivalence and systematic partial equivalence. In Japanese, the domain is primarily divided into two categories: atmospheric/bodily cold (*samui*) and object/tactile cold with metaphorical extension (*tsumetai*). On the other hand,

Javanese distributes the same semantic space across three lexemes: *adhem*, *anyep*, and *atis*. This includes distinctions for rain-induced or unbearable cold (*atis*) and gustatory blandness (*anyep*). On the other hand, the concept of cold is only extended into the realm of personality (*tsumetai*) in those who speak Japanese. Based on these findings, it is clear that the two languages divide a fundamental sensory experience by means of distinct semantic boundaries, rather than by means of a one-to-one correspondence.

This study theoretically contributes to Typological Linguistics by demonstrating how non-cognate languages encode temperature via unique lexical categorization, hence supporting a moderate interpretation of linguistic relativity. The highlighted areas of partial equivalence may serve as possible sources of cross-linguistic interference for Javanese learners of Japanese, especially in the distinction between *samui* and *tsumetai* and in the interpretation of metaphorical usage. These findings underscore the necessity for educational resources that properly delineate the boundaries of temperature descriptors.

The scope of this study is restricted to descriptive semantic analysis based on cases that have been documented. In the future, research should include corpus-based analysis and learner performance studies in order to statistically validate usage patterns and investigate genuine negative transfer in scenarios including the learning of a second language.

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