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IDIOMS CONTAINING THE WORD *HATI* AND TRANSITIVE VERBS IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article presents a research result on idioms containing the word *hati* and transitive verbs in Bahasa Indonesia. This article is a part of a research on idioms containing *hati* in Bahasa Indonesia. Through this research, it is found that transitive verbs which can be combined with *hati* are transitive verbs that are formed in *me(N)-+word base+(i/kan)* so the idioms containing *hati* and transitive verb having the *me(N)-+word base+(i/kan)* structure. Other than that, this research also found 77 idioms containing *hati* and transitive verbs. From its meaning, those 77 idioms consist of (i) 16 idioms whose meaning is ‘to persuade or to look for attention’ (ii) 11 idioms whose meaning is ‘to make happy’ (iii) 8 idioms whose meaning is ‘lifting up the mood’ (iv) 5 idioms whose meaning is ‘to tolerate’ (v) 8 idioms whose meaning is ‘to make feeling better’, (vi) 8 idioms whose meaning is ‘to make angry’, (vii) 5 idioms whose meaning is ‘to terrify’, and (viii) 16 idioms whose meaning is ‘to make feeling sad or to feel bad’.

Keywords: idiom, the word *hati*, transitive verb, Bahasa Indonesia.

Introduction

The word *hati* is one of the most productive idiom-forming elements in Bahasa Indonesia. In *Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia* by Badudu (1981), there are at least 78 idioms that have ‘*hati*’ as an element. In *Kamus Idiom Bahasa Indonesia* (Indonesian Idiom dictionary) by Chaer (1984), there are at least 296 idioms that have *hati* as its element. Nowadays, idiom’s formation involving *hati* is more productive. We often hear idiomatic expressions, for example, “*berbicara dari hati ke hati*” (talking heart to heart), “*memimpin dengan hati*” (leading with the heart), *bekerja dengan hati* (working with the heart – working sincerely), *melayani dengan hati* (serving with the heart – working wholeheartedly) etc.

Based on its form, an idioms containing *hati* could be in a form of word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Idioms which come in the form of a word are prefixes (for example, *memperthatikan* (pay attention), *diperhatikan* (being concerned), *perhatian* (attention)), repetition (for example, *hati-hati* (caution), *berhati-hati* (be careful)), and compound (for example, *setengah hati* or doing something half-heartedly (Chaer 1984:174)). Idiom which comes in a form of a

phrase is *dari hati ke hati* or ‘talking heart to heart’ (Chaer 1984: 53). Idiom which comes in a form of a clause, for example, is *mengambil hati* (taking the heart – winning the heart) (Chaer 1984: 17).

By its classification, *hati* can join any other word category to form an idiom. *Hati* can be combined with verb (for example, *mengambil hati* ‘make someone so happy that they will love us in return’ (Chaer 1984:17)), adverb (for example, *rendah hati* or ‘humble’ (Chaer 1984:148)), and noun (for example, *jantung hati* or ‘sweetheart/the loved one’ (Chaer 1984:78)).

Idioms containing *hati* and transitive verb in Bahasa Indonesia will be discussed in this article. There are two things that become the concerns of this article. The first was the form of transitive verb that can be joined with the word *hati* to form an idiom. For example, a verb that is formed in *me(N)-+word base* just like *membakar* (burn) can join *hati* so that it formed idiom *membakar hati* (to make somebody jealous, envy) (Chaer 1984:25). Therefore, the first problem that will be discussed is “what kind of transitive verb can the word *hati* combine to form an idiom?”

The second thing that will be discussed is the meaning of idioms containing *hati* and transitive verb in Bahasa Indonesia. There is a group of idiom that belongs to the same semantic field. For example, *membesarkan hati* (to enlarge the heart) or ‘to encourage’ (Chaer 1984:34), *membuka hati* (to open the heart) or ‘to make somebody realize’ (Chaer 1984:38), *membulatkan hati* (to round the heart) or ‘having a strong willingness to do something’ (Chaer 1984:40). So, the second problem that is discussed in this article is “what is the semantic field of idiom which involves *hati* and a transitive verb in Bahasa Indonesia?” These two problems are described in an integrated manner.

Theory

Some literatures have discussed idioms in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on its discussion scope, literature which had discussed idioms in Bahasa Indonesia can be differentiated into three groups, those are (i) literature that had discussed idioms generally, (ii) literature that had discussed idiom specifically, and (iii) literature that reviewing idioms containing *hati* as its part.

Literatures that discussed idiom in Bahasa Indonesia in general are by Hartati and Wijana (2003), Sari (2010), Abdul Khak (2011), and Suyatno (2012). Hartati and Wijana (2003) examine idioms in Indonesian from the aspects of form, category, and type of idiom. Sari (2010) was reviewing idioms in the novel *Sang Pemimpi* from the point of grammatical units, categories, and types of idioms. Abdul Khak (2011: 141-153) talked about idiom in Bahasa Indonesia in terms of structure and meaning. Suyatno (2012) was researching idioms in the Indonesian language extensively, namely the constituent elements, reference sources, scope of use, patterns of meaning, culture, use motives, and the phenomenon of its development.

Literatures which discussed idioms in Bahasa Indonesia from specific aspects are Kridalaksana (1998), Kurniawati (2005), Anjarwati (2005), Kristina (2006), Baryadi (2013), and Haiyan (2016). Kridalaksana (1998: 131-132) discussed idiomatic phrases that have a verb as its element, like *angkat tangan* “to raise hands” (give up), *membawa diri* (present ourselves), and *membanting tulang*

“to crush the bones” (drudge). Kurniawati (2005) had discussed idiomatic plurals which are found in *Fantasy* magazine of 2003 in terms of category and types of idiom. Anjarwati (2005) researched about idioms that have human body part as its element from the constituent elements. Kristina (2006) studied about animal-based idioms in the Indonesian name of the type of animal name that can form an idiom, a category of words that can join the animal name, and its pattern. Baryadi (2013: 46-62) researched the idioms containing verbs in bahasa Indonesia from the aspect of verb form and any other word category that fit with verbs to form an idiom. Haiyan (2016) compared animal idioms in Mandarin and Bahasa Indonesia from its definition, origin, linguistic aspect, and cultural anthropology.

Literature which discussed idioms containing *hati* in Bahasa Indonesia is Baryadi (2016: 18-26). Baryadi (2016:18-26) discussed about idioms containing *hati* and adjective in Bahasa Indonesia from aspect of referents. From that research, 83 idioms containing *hati* and adverbs in Bahasa Indonesia were found. Based on the referent, the idioms of the word *hati* and the adjective consisting of 25 idioms that express good characters, 16 idioms that express bad characters, 14 idioms which state good conscience, and 28 idioms that state bad conscience.

From those literatures reviewed, it is revealed that there has been no research on idioms containing *hati* and a transitive verb in bahasa Indonesia yet. This is the reason why idiom containing *hati* and transitive verb becomes the main discussion of this article. In addition to the reasons, idioms containing *hati* and transitive verb becomes the object of research because there is an aim to be achieved, (i) to reveal the transitive form which could join with the word *hati* to make idiom and (ii) idiom’s semantic field involving *hati* and transitive verb in Bahasa Indonesia.

This part will explain the basic terms used as the conceptual basis for analyzing idiom data in terms of conscience and transitive verbs in the Indonesian language. The terms in question are idioms, the word *hati*, transitive verbs, and semantic fields.

Idiom is a ‘language unit (can be words, phrases, and sentences) whose meaning cannot be predicted from the elements’ lexical meaning or grammatical meaning (Chaer 1990: 76). Based on the definition, idiom has two characteristics, (i) a language unit that can be in the form of a word, a phrase, and a sentence and (ii) idiomatic meaning cannot be predicted only from its lexical or grammatical meaning of its element. The word *burung* (bird) in *kabar burung* (rumors) (Chaer 1984:82), plural *patah hati* (broken-hearted) (Chaer1984:134), phrase *dari hati ke hati* or ‘talking directly heart to heart’ (Chaer 1984:53), clause *membakar hati* (to burn the heart) ‘to cause somebody jealous’ (Chaer 1984:25), and sentence *terbuka hatinya* (to open the heart) or ‘realizing something’ were included as idioms because the meaning cannot be predicted from its lexical or grammatical units.

There is a formula which can be used to differentiate the construction of idiom and non-idiom. The formula of idiom is A+B that will mean C, while the construction of non-idiom is A+B that will have meaning AB (Alwi 2003:151). This formula could be presented by examples of word combining *mencuri hati* (to steal the heart) and *mencuri uang* (to steal money). The combination of *mencuri* ‘to steal’ (A) and *hati* (B) would be *mencuri hati* which does not mean ‘*mencuri*

(A) and *hati* (B)' but it means to cause someone to feel love or affection (C). (Chaer 1984:49). The combination of *mencuri uang* isn't an idiom because the combination of *mencuri* 'stealing' (A) and *uang* 'money' (B)" means to steal money literally. The establishment of idiomatic meaning is based on tacit agreement of language users.

There are at least seven meanings of *hati* based on *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Pusat Bahasa Edisi Keempat* (the Fourth Edition of Indonesia Dictionary) (2008: 486-487). First, as an anatomical term, the words *hati* means 'Reddish-colored organs in the upper right portion of the abdominal cavity, it is usually used to absorb the juices in the blood and produce bile'. Second, the word *hati* means 'Meat from the liver as food (especially from animal hearts slaughter)'. Third, the word *hati* means 'heart'. Fourth, the word *hati* means 'something that is in human body that is considered as the place for all feelings and a place to store understandings (feelings etc)'. Fifth, the word *hati* means 'the deepest part (about fruit, branches, plants, etc)'. Sixth, the word *hati* means 'human characteristic'. Seventh, the word *hati* means 'everything that is feeling inside'. From those seven meanings, the meaning which is relevant to this research object is the fourth, sixth, and seventh meanings, namely '*batin*', '*jiwa*' (soul), or '*perasaan*' (feeling)

Transitive verb is a verb which (i) begins with *me(N)-*, (ii) has verbal balance begin with *di-*, (iii) demands an object in a clause. For example, the word *memberi* (giving) in the idiom *memberi hati* "to give the heart" (giving affection) (Chaer 1984:33) is a transitive verb because it begins with *me(N)-*, has a verbal beginning with *di-* which is *diberi* (given), and demands an object in its clause, i.e. the word *hati*.

In this discussion, the semantic field was understood as an abstraction of the similarity of meaning between linguistic units. Semantic field can be symbolized using one of the language units. One of the language units has more abstract meaning or more general than any other language units. This language unit that has abstract meaning is known as hypernym or superordinate. The language unit that has more specific meaning is known as hyponym or subordinate.

Method

This research was conducted by collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of the data analysis. *Metode simak* (observation method) was employed in this research by observing idioms containing *hati* and a transitive verb in Bahasa Indonesia from data sources. Then the method was executed by taking note technique, which means writing idioms containing *hati* and transitive verb in Bahasa Indonesia on the data record. Indonesian Idiom Dictionary by Caher (1984) was used as data sources. After being collected, the data was classified based on its meaning.

Later, the data that has been classified is being analyzed using *metode distribusional* (distributional method) and *metode padan* (equivalence method). Distributional method is a data analysis method whose instrument was part of the language itself (Sudaryanto 2015: 15). Distributional method applied by *teknik markah* (mark-up technique), *teknik parafrasa* (paraphrase technique), and *teknik perluasan* (expansion technique). Those three techniques are used to give

evidence whether the word that follows *hati* is a transitive verb or not. Mark –up technique was applied to give evidence that the transitive verb has *me(N)-* as its prefix, for example, *memberi*, *melapangkan*, and *melukai*. By applying the paraphrase technique, it could be proven that transitive verbs are equivalent with the transitive verb that has prefix *di-*, for example, *diberi*, *dilapangkan*, and *dilukai*. From the expansion technique, it is proven that transitive verb is indeed demanding an object which in this case is *hati* itself so it forms idioms *memberi hati*, *melapangkan hati*, and *melukai hati*. This expansion technique is also used to give evidence to a language’s idiomatic unit (Wijana 2016:34). An idiomatic language unit cannot be expanded by giving attribute to its idiom, for example *makan hati* or ‘sadness’ cannot be expanded to *makan hati ayam* or ‘to eat chicken’s liver’ because the meaning will be different and not idiomatic.

Metode padan or equivalence method is a method which the instrument is outside and regardless to a language that correspond (Sudaryanto 2015:15). *Metode padan* that was applied on this research was *metode padan referensial*, which is a method in which the source is a referent or a fact that was shown by its language or language referent. (Sudaryanto 2015:15). In this research, *metode padan* is used to give evidence of the meaning of idioms containing *hati* and a transitive verb. For example, *memikat hati* or ‘to be appealing’ (Chaer 1984:139), *mengikat hati* or ‘impressive’ (Chaer 1984: 73), *menghampiri hatinya* or ‘to impress somebody’ (Chaer 1984:68), *menyanjung hati* or ‘to give somebody compliment/ to make somebody happy’ (Chaer 1984:154), and *menawari hati* or ‘to persuade’ (Chaer 1984:170) have a similar meaning, that is to persuade or to look for attention.

Data analysis shows lists of idioms containing *hati* and transitive verbs in Bahasa Indonesia and its meaning. The idiom lists and its meaning will be shown in tables. The method of data analysis report is called formal methodology (Sudaryanto 2015:241)

Findings and Discussion

Through this research, there are 77 idioms containing the word *hati* and a transitive verb as its element in Bahasa Indonesia. Transitive verbs that can be combined with the word *hati* to make idioms consisted of three parts. First, is transitive verb that is formed by *me(N)-+word base*, for example *mengetuk* (knock) in *mengetuk hati* (to knock on someone’s heart) or ‘lifting up somebody’s consciousness to help people’ (Chaer 1984:91). Second, transitive verb that has *me(N)-+word base+kan*, for example *melembutkan* (soften) in *melembutkan hati* (to soften the heart) or ‘to make somebody happy/to get rid of anger’ (Chaer 1984:108). Third, transitive verb of *me(N)-+word base+i*, for example *melukai* (hurt) in *melukai hati* ‘to hurt somebody’s feeling’ (Chaer 1984: 108). Those three transitive verbs could be combined in one formula, *me(N)-+word base+(i/kan)*. Therefore, idioms containing *hati* and transitive verb has *me(N)-+word base+-(i/-kan)+hati* structure. Idiom which has *me(N)-+word base+-(i/-kan)+hati* is considered as a clause with *me(N)-+word base+-(i/-kan)* as its predicate and *hati* as its object.

Based on its semantic field, idioms containing the word *hati* and a transitive verb consist of 8 types, there were idiom that means (i) persuade or to look for

attention, (ii) to make somebody happy, (iii) to lift up the mood, (iv) to tolerate, (v) to make feeling better, (vi) to make somebody angry, (vii) to scare somebody, (viii) to make somebody feel sad. The examination of each idiom containing the word *hati* and transitive verb is provided below.

There are 16 idioms which mean ‘to seek for attention’. The idioms explained are shown on the table below.

Table 1. Idiom whose meaning is ‘to persuade or seek attention’

No	Idiom	Meaning	Translation
1	mengambil hati “to take the heart”	mempersenang hati orang supaya disukai (disenangi, dicintai) (Chaer 1984: 17)	To make somebody happy so they will like us.
2	mencuri hati “to steal the heart”	berbuat baik (merayu) sehingga orang lain menjadi cinta, sayang, suka (Chaer 1984: 49)	To make somebody feel the love or affection
3	menghampiri hatinya “to drop by someone’s heart”	membujuknya atau merayunya (Chaer 1984: 68)	To persuade
4	mengikat hati “to tie someone’s heart”	membujuk dan mempengaruhi supaya orang lain mengingini atau terkesan (Chaer 1984: 139)	To persuade somebody to give impression.
5	mengetuk hati “to knock on someone’s heart”	membangkitkan kesadaran untuk menyumbang atau menolong orang (Chaer 1984: 91)	To make people realize to help others willingly.
6	melemahkan hati “to weaken the heart”	Menggiurkan	To desire
7	memikat hati “to captivate the heart”	membujuk dan mempengaruhi supaya orang lain mengingini atau terkesan (Chaer 1984: 139)	To persuade somebody to give impression.
8	meruntuhkan hati “to crumble the heart”	melemahkan hati karena sifatnya yang menggiurkan (Chaer 1984: 150)	
9	menyanjung hati “to praise someone’s heart”	membujuk; membuat orang lain senang (Chaer 1984: 154)	Persuading, to make somebody happy.
10	menyentuh hati “to touch someone’s heart”	kena di hati seseorang sehingga mau mengubah kelakuannya (Chaer 1984: 157)	Heart-touching so people change their behavior.
11	menawan hati “to capture someone’s heart”	membangkitkan perasaan agar orang memperhatikan menyukai, menyenangkan (Chaer 1984: 170)	To impress somebody so he/she likes us.
12	menawari hati “to offer the heart”	membujuk (Chaer 1984: 170)	Persuade
13	mengumbut hati “to attract the	melakukan pekerjaan atau perbuatan supaya mendapat pujian	Doing something to get compliments.

14	heart” mengurut hati “to massage the heart”	(Chaer 1984: 38) membujuk; merayu (Chaer 1984: 189)	Persuading somebody.
15	membelenggu hati “to chain the heart”	tidak bisa berbuat apa-apa karena hati sangat tertarik atau terpikat (Chaer 1984: 31)	Feeling paralyzed due to the affection
16	menarik per(hati)an “to attract attention”	menyenangkan orang karena indah atau cantik (Chaer 1984: 169)	To make somebody happy because of something beautiful/impressive.

Idioms (1) to (16) could be classified into idioms whose meaning tends to ‘persuade’ (*mengambil hati, mencuri hati, menghampiri hatinya, mengikat hati, memikat hati, mengetuk hati, menyanjung hati, menyentuh hati, menawari hati, mengumbut hati, mengurut hati*) and idioms whose meaning tends to ‘seek for attention’ (*melemahkan hati, membelenggu hati, menawan hati, meruntuhkan hati, menarik perhatian*).

There were 11 idioms whose meaning is ‘to make somebody happy’. This kind of idiom is provided in table below.

Table 2. Idiom whose meaning is ‘to make somebody happy’

No	Idiom	Meaning	Translation
1	memberi hati “to give one’s heart”	memanjakan; menurutkan kemauan (keinginan, kehendak) (Chaer 1984: 33)	To spoil somebody
2	melapangkan hati “to extend the heart”	membuat sabar; menyenangkan (Chaer 1984: 98)	To be patient, exciting.
3	melegakan hati “to relieve the heart”	menyenangkan; menggembirakan (Chaer 1984: 100)	To relieve
4	melembutkan hati “to soften the heart”	menggembirakan; menghilangkan kemarahan (Chaer 1984: 101)	Exciting, to get rid of anger
5	melengah-lengah hati “to cheer up the heart”	menghilangkan kesedihan (Chaer 1984: 102)	To let go of sadness.
6	melepaskan hati “to let the heart go”	memuaskan; menurutkan hasrat atau hawa nafsu (Chaer 1984: 103)	To have the impulse
7	melipur hati “to console the heart”	menggembirakan; menyenangkan; menghilangkan kesedihan (Chaer 1984: 107)	to relieve
8	menaruh hati “to put the heart to someone”	mencintai atau menyukai (Chaer 1984: 170)	To love
9	meraih hati	menyenangkan orang lain (Chaer	To make somebody

	“to reach one’s heart”	1984: 145)	happy.
10	menambat hati “to tie one’s heart to someone else’s heart”	membuat jadi senang (Chaer 1984: 166)	To make somebody feel the love or affection
11	menurutkan hati “to follow one’s heart”	mengikuti kehendak (Chaer 1984: 84)	Following the will

If these idioms are classified into groups, the idioms whose meaning is ‘to make happy’ consist of (*melapangkan hati, melegakan hati, melembutkan hati, melengah-lengah hati, melipur hati, menaruh hati, meraih hati, menambat hati*) and the idioms whose meaning is ‘to make somebody happy’ (*memberi hati, melepaskan hati, menurutkan hati*)

There are 8 idioms whose meaning is ‘encouraging’. Those idioms are presented in table 3.

Table 3. Idiom whose meaning is ‘encouraging’

No	Idiom	Meaning	Translation
1	membesarkan hati “to enlarge the heart”	menjadikan bangga, girang, gembira (Chaer 1984: 34)	To encourage
2	membuka hati “to open the heart”	menyebabkan timbul kemauan, keinginan, kegairahan (Chaer 1984: 38)	To desire
3	membulatkan hati “to round the heart”	meneguhkan kemauan, niat, kehendak (Chaer 1984: 40)	To determine
4	menggerakkan hati “to move the heart”	membangunkan perasaan sehingga mau atau berani untuk berbuat sesuatu (Chaer 1984: 64)	To drive someone
5	menguatkan hati “to strengthen the heart”	meneguhkan; mengokohkan pendirian (Chaer 1984: 92)	To determine
6	menabahkan hati “to toughen the heart”	membuat kuat menghadapi persoalan atau penderitaan	To bear, to endure
7	memaku hati “to nail the heart”	tidak dapat ditawar lagi; tidak bisa berubah lagi pendiriannya (Chaer 1984: 130)	To be persistent, to be firm
8	menggantungkan hati “to hang the heart”	menaruh harapan cinta kepada seseorang (Chaer 1984: 61)	To fall for someone

Idioms whose meaning is ‘encouraging’ can be grouped into (i) idioms whose meaning is ‘strengthen up the will’ (*membuka hati, membulatkan hati, menguatkan hati, menabahkan hati, memaku hati, menggantungkan hati*) and (ii) and idioms which mean ‘to encourage bravery/pride’ (*membesarkan hati, menggerakkan hati*).

There were 5 idioms whose meaning is ‘to tolerate’. Those idioms are explained in table 4.

Table 4. Type of Idioms whose Meaning is ‘to tolerate’

No	Idiom	Meaning	Translation
1	mengajuk hati “to play with one’s heart”	menduga isi hati (Chaer 1984: 15)	To conjecture
2	menjaga hati “to guard one’s heart”	menenggang perasaan (Chaer 1984: 76)	To withstand, to put up with
3	memelihara hati “to preserve the heart”	menjaga agar orang lain tidak tersinggung, marah, kesal, sedih (Chaer 1984: 136)	To be considerate
4	menimbang hati orang “to weigh someone’s heart”	menaruh belas kasih; tidak kejam (Chaer 1984: 178)	To be considerate / deliberate
5	menjolak hati “to play with one’s heart”	ingin mengetahui isi hati seseorang (Chaer 1984: 80)	To be curious about someone’s feeling

Idioms whose meaning is ‘to tolerate’ can be divided into idioms whose meaning is ‘to tolerate’ (*menjaga hati*, *memelihara hati*, *menimbang hati orang*) and idioms whose meaning tends to be ‘understanding one’s feeling’ (*mengajuk hati*, *menjolak hati*).

There were 8 idioms whose meaning is ‘to make feeling better’. That kind of idiom is provided on the table below.

Table 5. Type of idioms whose meaning is ‘to make somebody/condition better’

No	Idiom	Meaning	Translation
1	membersihkan hati “to clean the heart”	menghilangkan rasa benci atau dengki (Chaer 1984: 33)	Casting out hatred/envy.
2	menahan hati “to contain the heart”	mengekang diri sendiri (Chaer 1984: 163)	To keep ourselves from something/somebody.
3	melunakkan hati “to soften the heart”	menghilangkan kemarahan atau kejengkelan seseorang (Chaer 1984: 108)	To cast away hatred
4	merendahkan hati “to lower one’s heart”	tidak menyombongkan diri (Chaer 1984: 148)	To be humble
5	menyejukkan hati “to cool off the heart”	menghilangkan kegelisahan atau kejengkelan (Chaer 1984: 156)	To get rid of worry/anger.
6	menyucikan hati “to purify the heart”	menghilangkan rasa benci atau dengki (Chaer 1984: 33)	To purify the soul
7	menenangkan hati “to calm the heart”	menghilangkan rasa ketakutan atau keresahan (Chaer 1984: 173)	To let go of worry.
8	membelokkan hati “to divert the heart”	memberi petunjuk yang benar (Chaer 1984: 31)	Give the right advices

There were 8 idioms whose meaning is equivalent to ‘to make angry’. In this table below, a list of idioms is shown.

Table 6. Type of idioms whose meaning is ‘to make angry/insulting’

No	Idiom	Meaning	Translation
1	menganguskan hati “to burn the heart”	menyebabkan marah (Chaer 1984: 21)	To insult
2	mengasah hati “to sharpen the heart”	membuat orang jadi marah (Chaer 1984: 22)	To provoke
3	membakar hati “to burn the heart”	membuat orang menjadi marah, jengkel, kesal, penasaran, cemburu (Chaer 1984: 25)	To irritate
4	membawa hati “to carry the heart”	menjadikan marah (kecewa, jengkel) (Chaer 1984: 29)	To disappoint
5	menjadikan hati “to make the heart”	menyebabkan marah atau kurang senang (Chaer 1984: 76)	To aggravate
6	memanaskan hati “to heat the heart”	membangkitkan amarah karena cemburu (Chaer 1984: 130)	To make someone angry due to jealousy
7	menikam hati “to stab the heart”	menjengkelkan atau menyusahkan (Chaer 1984: 178)	To aggravate.
8	menunu hati “to aggravate the heart”	membuat jadi marah (Chaer 1984: 183)	To make somebody angry

There are 5 idioms that were found whose meaning is “to terrify/scare”. These kinds of idiom are shown in table 7.

Table 7. Type of Idioms whose Meaning is ‘to terrify somebody’

No	Idiom	Meaning	Translation
1	mendahsyatkan hati “to scare the heart”	menakutkan (Chaer 1984: 52)	Terrify
2	mencabarkan hati “to bland the heart”	Menghilangkan keberanian; menjadikan takut (Chaer 1984: 44)	To make somebody scared.
3	menganji hati	menakutkan, menyeramkan (Chaer 1984: 84)	Scary, terrifying
4	mengecilkan hati “to make the heart small”	menjadikan agak takut; menjadikan hilang keberanian (Chaer 1984:86)	To cause somebody scared.
5	menujukan hati “to double the heart”	menjadikan bimbang atau ragu-ragu (Chaer 1984: 55)	To make somebody doubt.

There were 16 idioms found whose meaning is equivalent to ‘to make somebody feeling sad/bad’. The lists of idiom mentioned before is provided in the table below.

Table 8. Types of idioms whose meaning is ‘to make somebody feeling sad/bad

No	Idiom	Meaning	Translation
1	melukai hati “to hurt the heart”	menyakiti batin atau perasaan (Chaer 1984: 108)	To hurt somebody
2	mengasami hati “to spread acid on the heart”	menyakiti perasaan (Chaer 1984: 22)	Hurt someone’s feeling
3	mengganggu hati “to disturb the heart”	merusuhkan hati; menyusahkan hati (Chaer 1984: 61)	To offend someone
4	menggores hati “to scratch the heart”	menyakitkan hati (Chaer 1984: 65)	Offensive.
5	menggunting hati “to scissor the heart”	menyakiti hati (Chaer 1984: 65)	Hurt somebody’s feeling.
6	menghancurkan hati “to break the heart”	sangat menyedihkan (Chaer 1984: 68)	Sorrowful
7	menghanyutkan hati “to drown the heart”	menyedihkan; terbawa sedih (Chaer 1984: 68)	Sadden.
8	meracun hati “to poison the heart”	menyebabkan hati menjadi terasa tidak enak (Chaer 1984: 145)	To make somebody grieve.
9	merawankan hati “to make the heart vulnerable”	memilukan; menyedihkan (Chaer 1984:147)	Heart touching.
10	menyakiti hati “to hurt the heart”	menyebabkan jadi tidak senang (dendam, benci) (Chaer 1984: 151)	Causing revenge.
11	menyakitkan hati “to cause pain to the heart”	menyebabkan tidak senang atau tersinggung perasaannya	To cause somebody
12	menyayat hati “to slit one’s heart”	memilukan; membuat sedih (Chaer 1984: 155)	Heartbreaking
13	menyebelahkan hati “to set the heart aside”	membagi cinta (Chaer 1984: 31)	Share the love
14	menikam hati “to stab the heart”	menjengkelkan atau menyusahkan (Chaer 1984: 178)	Annoying.
15	menusuk hati “to puncture the heart”	menyakiti hati; menyinggung perasaan (Chaer 1984: 186)	Offensive.
16	(me)makan hati “to eat the heart”	menderita sedih karena perbuatan orang yang dikasihi (Chaer 1984: 113)	Broken heart.

Conclusion

From this research, 77 idioms containing the word *hati* and a transitive verb are found as the element of idioms in Bahasa Indonesia. Transitive verbs that can be combined with the word *hati* to form an idiom consist of three types. First, transitive verbs with *me(N)-+word base* structure, for example, *mengetuk* (knock) in *mengetuk hati* (to make someone realize to help other people) (Chaer 1984:91). Second, transitive verb with *me(N)-+word base+kan* structure, for example *melembutkan* (soften) in *melembutkan hati* or to make happy, to cast out anger (Chaer 1984:101). Third, transitive verbs with *me(N)-+word base+i* structure, for example *melukai* in *melukai hati* (to hurt somebody's feeling/to make somebody angry) (Chaer 1984:108). Those three types of transitive verbs can be formulated into *me(N)-+word base+(-i/-kan)*. Therefore, the structures of idioms containing *hati* and transitive verb is *me(N)-+word base+(-i/-kan) + hati*. Idiom which has *me(N)-+word base+(-i/-kan)+hati* is considered as a clause with *me(N)-+word base+(-i/-kan)* as its predicate and *hati* as its object.

Based on its meaning, 77 idioms containing *hati* and a transitive verb in bahasa Indonesia consisting of (i) 16 idioms whose meaning is 'to persuade' or 'to look for attention,' (ii) 11 idioms whose meaning is "to make happy," (iii) 8 idioms whose meaning is "to lift up the mood," (iv) 5 idioms whose meaning is 'to tolerate' (v) 8 idioms whose meaning is 'to make the feeling better,' (vi) 8 idioms whose meaning is 'to make angry,' (vii) 5 idioms whose meaning is 'to terrify,' and (viii) 16 idioms whose meaning is 'to make feeling sad or to feel bad'.

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