

## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

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**ABSTRACT:** This study utilized Cognitive Semantics Analysis and the Contrastive Method to explore the concept of joy in English and Indonesian proverbs. Proverbs provide a unique perspective on the linguistic and cultural differences in portraying joy. The study gave a comprehensive overview of the Cognitive Semantics Analysis, highlighting its importance in uncovering the cognitive structures that underlie the conceptualization of joy. The Contrastive Method was introduced as an invaluable tool for comparative analysis, allowing for an in-depth examination of the similarities and disparities in portraying joy between the two languages. The study examined a curated selection of English and Indonesian proverbs to investigate the subtle nuances in the conceptualization of joy. The study aimed to understand how joy is linguistically expressed in these sayings, what cultural and cognitive factors influence the choice of words and phrases related to joy in these languages, and the unique cultural perspectives that emerge from the analysis. The findings of this study shed light on the intricate interplay between language, culture, and the human experience of joy. Admittedly, there were three main results, i.e. (1) the analysis of English proverbs reveals that they often associate joy with metaphors of light and elevation, which focus on personal experiences and intense physical expressions; Indonesian proverbs connect joy with the natural world, spirituality, and communal harmony, (2) the vocabulary, metaphors, and themes emphasized in the sayings reflect English and Indonesian respective cultural contexts; English proverbs prioritize individualism and personal success, while Indonesian counterparts emphasize community and social harmony, and (3) English and Indonesian cultural proverbs share a commonality in utilizing metaphors to convey feelings of joy, yet with different cultural reference points; both languages connect joy to physical sensations and expressions, emphasizing the universality of the emotional experience across cultures. By comparing and contrasting Indonesian and English proverbs, this research offers valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of joy in human communication and cognition. Moreover, this study contributes to the broader discourse on cross-linguistic and cross-cultural analysis, offering valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of joy in human communication and cognition.

**KEYWORDS:** cognitive semantics, English proverbs, emotional resonances, Indonesian proverbs, joy, linguistic representation.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Joy, an emotion that brings happiness and pleasure (Darquennes & Epps, 2022; Stearns, 2022; Ye, 2022), is a universal human experience that holds a significant place in the psyche. While it is a feeling that transcends linguistic and cultural boundaries, how it is expressed and conceptualized varies across languages and societies. In the realm of language, sayings have long been regarded as potent repositories of cultural and linguistic wisdom, encapsulating a community's collective knowledge and values (Gibbs Jr., 1992; Kövecses, 2012; Lakoff, 1993). This research aims to embark on a captivating journey to investigate the concept of joy as it is woven into the fabric of English and Indonesian proverbs, guided by the rigorous frameworks of Cognitive Semantics Analysis (hereafter CSA) (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) and the Contrastive Method (hereafter CM) (Hitokoto & Ishii, 2022). The study will delve deeper into the underlying meanings, cultural nuances, and linguistic structures of sayings related to joy, shedding light on how joy is conceptualized and expressed in these two languages.

The investigation of joy is a fascinating subject that goes beyond just the study of language and has far-reaching cultural implications. Our objective is to uncover the complex cognitive structures behind the conceptualization of joy by examining its linguistic expressions in two different languages, namely English and Indonesian. Utilizing the CSA, we can explore the mental frameworks individuals from these linguistic communities use to perceive and communicate joy (Eatough & Tomkins, 2022; Julich-Warpakowski & Sobrino, 2023). Moreover, we will employ the CM to draw insightful comparisons and contrasts, revealing the intricate and nuanced ways joy is comprehended and articulated. Our study aims to provide a deeper understanding of joy and its cultural significance, shedding light on how it is experienced and expressed among different linguistic communities. As we embark on this fascinating investigation into the nature of joy, we are presented with many intriguing questions that pique our curiosity. Specifically, we seek to uncover how English and Indonesian proverbs encapsulate the essence of joy and what cultural and cognitive

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## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

factors contribute to selecting particular words and phrases related to joy in these languages. Furthermore, we aim to uncover any subtle cultural nuances and unique perspectives on the joy that may emerge from our comprehensive analysis of carefully selected proverbs from both languages. Our systematic exploration of these proverbs promises to reveal the complex semantic and cultural intricacies surrounding the concept of joy, and we are excited to delve deeper into this exploration.

Our research is not solely focused on exploring linguistic expression but delves deep into the core of human emotions and cultural diversity. By carefully comparing and contrasting English and Indonesian proverbs, we aim to broaden our understanding of joy's intricate linguistic and cognitive dimensions and celebrate the vast array of human expression across cultures (Altohami, 2023; Chin Ng & Liu, 2022; Ponsonnet, 2022). This study will contribute to the broader discourse on cross-linguistic and cross-cultural analysis, providing significant and comprehensive insights into the multifaceted nature of joy in human communication and cognition. In doing so, we aim to deepen our understanding of how happiness can be expressed and communicated and how cultural and linguistic differences shape these expressions.

Scholars from diverse fields like linguistics (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk & Wilson, 2022; Liu, 2022; Yuan & Sun, 2023), cognitive semantics (Storbeck, 2022; Wilck & Altarriba, 2022), cross-cultural communication (Baraldi & Gavioli, 2022; Remland & Jones, 2022; Sevinç, 2022), and folklore studies (Knapp et al., 2022) have extensively explored the topic of joy within the context of proverbs. Through a comprehensive literature review, this study aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the relevant research and theoretical foundations that support the investigation. The study employs the CM and CSA to explore the nuances of joy as expressed in proverbs across the two cultures. By examining the similarities and differences in how joy is encoded in proverbs, this research aims to contribute to a better understanding of the role of proverbs in communicating emotions and cultural norms.

Proverbs, which are often referred to as "the wisdom of nations," have been a subject of fascination for scholars for centuries. These brief expressions contain a wealth of cultural values, shared wisdom, and collective experience, making them a repository of cultural knowledge (Gibbs Jr. & O'Brien, 1990; Lakoff & Kövecses, 1987). From a linguistic perspective, proverbs are considered valuable linguistic artifacts that encapsulate subtle cultural nuances and reflect how emotions like joy are understood and conveyed within a specific community (Gibbs Jr. et al., 2004; Kövecses, 2010). Their significance extends beyond mere words, as they provide insight into a particular culture's ways of thinking and interacting characteristics (Gibbs Jr. et al., 1997; Kövecses, 2015). Therefore, it is no surprise that sayings continue to be a subject of study and admiration for scholars worldwide.

Over the past few decades, there has been a significant shift in linguistics towards a more cognitive approach, which has led to the development of Cognitive Semantics. This new approach has revolutionized our understanding of how language and human cognition are intricately linked (Kövecses, 2022). One of the most fascinating areas of research in this field has been investigating how emotions like joy are expressed in language and the mental structures and conceptual frameworks that underlie these expressions. Cognitive linguistic approaches have been instrumental in exploring the cognitive foundations of emotional language, with researchers using concepts such as image schemas, conceptual metaphors, and mental spaces to gain insights into how these emotions are represented in the mind (Kövecses, 2023; Lemghari, 2022). Image schemas refer to the essential perceptual and motor experiences people use to understand abstract concepts like emotions (Sultangubiyeva et al., 2021). Conceptual metaphors are mappings between different domains of knowledge that allow people to understand feelings in terms of more concrete ideas (Andersson, 2013). Mental spaces are mental representations that allow people to organize and structure their thoughts about emotions (Zhou, 2021). Through these cognitive linguistic tools, researchers have gained a more detailed understanding of how emotions like joy are expressed and understood in language. This explanation has important implications for psycholinguistics, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence, providing a deeper insight into the complex relationship between language and human cognition (Niemeier, 2022; Soriano, 2022).

Regarding linguistics, the CM is a tool that stands out for its importance and usefulness. It allows linguists to compare linguistic and conceptual structures across languages, which is fundamental to understanding how languages work and differ (Bonard & Deonna, 2022; Wurm, 2022). In the scope of this study, the CM is used to examine how joy is linguistically represented in both English and Indonesian proverbs. This examination is systematic, and it allows for a detailed analysis of the similarities and differences between the two languages, which, in turn, reveals cultural and cognitive influences on the expression of joy. By delving into the linguistic structures of proverbs from both languages, this study provides a comprehensive view of how happiness is represented and expressed in different cultures and languages, contributing to a deeper understanding of human communication.

Research within anthropolinguistics (Vassallo-Oby, 2022) and cross-cultural psycholinguistics (Baraldi & Gavioli, 2022; Mersbergen & Patrick, 2022) long emphasized the cultural dimension of joy. These studies have revealed that cultural factors, such as the degree of collectivism versus individualism or cultural norms surrounding emotional expression, can significantly impact the linguistic expression of emotions. By exploring these cultural nuances, scholars gain a deeper understanding of how joy is conceptualized and communicated in different societies (Armstrong & Gadaire, 2022; De Leersnyder & Pauw, 2022). This knowledge is particularly crucial when comparing how joy is expressed through English and Indonesian proverbs, as unique cultural contexts and worldviews shape these languages.

# Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

Proverbs from different languages and cultures have been subjected to linguistic analysis in previous research. Some studies have taken various approaches, concentrating on proverbs' structural and grammatical aspects, while others have gone deeper into their intrinsic conceptual frameworks. This line of research has looked into how proverbs encapsulate the cultural values and worldviews related to different emotions, including joy. The findings of these studies provide valuable insights into how proverbs reflect and shape cultural beliefs and attitudes toward feelings.

This comprehensive literature review highlights the complex and interdisciplinary nature of the research topic under consideration. It delves into the significance of proverbs as linguistic and cultural artifacts, shedding light on how they reflect a society's beliefs, values, and customs. The review also emphasizes the relevance of CSA in understanding the conceptualization of emotions and exploring the mental processes involved in expressing and interpreting emotions through language. Additionally, the CM is presented as a valuable tool for uncovering cross-linguistic and cross-cultural insights, facilitating a deeper understanding of how different cultures express and interpret emotions. Drawing from these diverse fields, this study seeks to make a meaningful contribution to our understanding of joy, a universally cherished emotion expressed through the prism of language and culture. Accordingly, these are three research questions for this study: (1) how is joy represented linguistically and cognitively in English and Indonesian proverbs, and what are the cognitive structures that shape these representations; (2) what cultural factors influence the selection of words, phrases, and metaphors related to joy in English and Indonesian proverbs, and how do these factors contribute to variations in joy across the two languages; (3) in what ways do the findings from CSA and the CM reveal both similarities and differences in the conceptualization and linguistic expression of joy, providing insights into the complex interplay of language, culture, and emotion?

## II. METHOD

Through the utilization of a comprehensive methodology, the primary objective of this study was to delve into the complex interplay between language, culture, and the representation of happiness in proverbs. This research effort was intended to significantly advance knowledge in cross-linguistic and cross-cultural studies of this essential human emotion by providing deeper insights into the intricate relationships between these factors. *First*, Corpus Selection. As part of our ongoing research project, we compiled a comprehensive database of English (Collis, 1992; Siefring, 2004; Speake & Simpson, 2008) and Indonesian (Brataatmadja, 2002; Panut et al., 2007) sayings related to the theme of joy. Our collection included a diverse range of phrases that encapsulated various situations and contexts in which happiness is experienced. This central repository of proverbs was the primary resource for our rigorous analysis and investigation.

*Second*, Cognitive Semantics Analysis. The task involved utilizing CSA to carefully scrutinize and analyze the underlying conceptual foundations of joy encapsulated in a set of chosen proverbs. The primary objective was identifying and comprehensively examining cognitive structures such as image schemas, conceptual metaphors, and mental spaces interconnected with joy. The exploration also involved an in-depth analysis of how proverbs utilize various linguistic elements like metaphors, similes, and framing to convey joy effectively. The aim was to provide a thorough understanding of the semantic implications of joy in the selected proverbs. *Third*, Contrastive Method. To explore the linguistic expressions of joy in English and Indonesian proverbs, it was recommended to utilize the CM. This method involved systematically comparing and contrasting the linguistic patterns, lexical choices, and cultural nuances that differentiate joy-related proverbs in each language.

Furthermore, it was essential to examine the role of culture in shaping the representation of joy. This step involved considering factors such as collectivism, individualism, and cultural norms surrounding emotions. By considering these factors, it was possible to gain a deeper understanding of how culture influences the expression of joy in proverbs and other forms of language. Lastly, Cross-Cultural Insights. This research aimed to synthesize CSA and the CM findings to draw cross-cultural insights into the conceptualization and linguistic expression of joy in English and Indonesian proverbs. The study aimed to explore the differences and similarities in the cultural and linguistic terms of joy in these two languages and to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research questions by integrating insights from linguistics, cognitive science, cultural studies, and psycholinguistics. By analyzing data from these various fields, the research offered a more nuanced understanding of how joy is conceptualized and expressed across different cultures and shed light on language's role in shaping our perceptions of emotions.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study demonstrate the intricate relationship between language, culture, and emotion when it comes to the portrayal of joy in proverbs. Although there are everyday experiences of joy among all humans, the way this emotion is expressed and perceived in English and Indonesian proverbs is greatly influenced by their respective cultural and linguistic contexts. The nuances and variations in the representation of joy in these two languages provide valuable insights into the complex nature of this emotion and its impact on cross-cultural communication and cognition. The findings of this research contribute significantly to the existing knowledge and understanding of the multifaceted nature of joy and how it is expressed and perceived across different languages and cultures.

# Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

## A. Linguistically and Cognitively Representation of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs

Through an in-depth analysis of English and Indonesian proverbs, researchers have delved into the complex cognitive and linguistic patterns involved in expressing joy across different languages. Utilizing the methodology of CSA, this study has been able to identify a variety of cognitive structures that help to shape the way that joy is conceptualized and represented in proverbs. These findings provide valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms that govern the expression of this universal emotion and shed light on how language and culture intersect to shape our understanding of joy.

CSA, a branch of linguistics, has shown that English proverbs frequently utilize metaphors related to light to convey the emotion of joy (see Example 1). Such sayings as "Jump for joy" or "On cloud nine" suggest that joy is conceptualized as either illumination or elevation. Additionally, joy is often associated with physical expressions, as in sayings like "Bursting with joy" or "Bubbling over with happiness." These sayings indicate that joy involves bodily engagement, further highlighting the holistic nature of the emotion. Overall, using light-related metaphors and physical expressions in English proverbs reveals a rich and complex understanding of joy as both a mental and physical experience. In addition, Indonesian culture is rich in proverbs that use metaphors related to natural elements (see Example 2), such as "*Bersuka ria seperti burung merpati*" (Being joyful like a dove). These proverbs aim to underscore the relationship between joy and the natural world. The cultural emphasis on collectivism and shared emotions is also reflected in Indonesian sayings about pleasure, which often feature familial and communal imagery. In doing so, these proverbs highlight the importance of social cohesion and the role of shared experiences in shaping individual emotions.

Moreover, English proverbs often use metaphors related to light to depict the feeling of joy in CSA. For example, phrases such as "Jump for joy," "On cloud nine," or "Walking on air" suggest a conceptualization of joy as a form of illumination or elevation. These metaphors evoke a sense of upward motion, where "jumping" implies a physical leap, and "on cloud nine" suggests floating in the sky. These metaphors highlight the cognitive association between joy and the sensation of rising or ascending as if joy lifts a person from their ordinary state. Using light-based metaphors to describe joy in English proverbs is a fascinating aspect of language and provides insights into how people conceptualize and experience emotions.

English proverbs often depict joy as a physical manifestation of emotion, as seen in phrases like "Bursting with joy" or "Bubbling over with happiness." These idiomatic expressions imply that joy is not just an internal feeling but a powerful emotion so intense that it overflows into physical manifestations. This pattern highlights that joy is not simply a mental state but a holistic experience that involves the entire body. It implies that joy is not just a matter of feeling good. Still, it also involves a bodily response, often visible in facial expressions, laughter, and other physical movements that communicate the intensity of the emotion.

Contrary, Indonesian proverbs are known for utilizing metaphors that incorporate natural elements and animals, unlike English proverbs. For instance, the saying "*Bersuka ria seperti burung merpati*" (Being joyful like a dove) links joy and the serene nature of doves. This metaphor reflects the cultural understanding of joy, similar to the doves' calm and harmonious character. The underlying cognitive structure in this metaphor connects joy to the attributes associated with the natural world. Using such metaphors in Indonesian proverbs not only enhances the richness of the language but also reveals the importance of nature in the cultural psyche of the Indonesian people.

Indonesian proverbs related to joy often incorporate familial and communal imagery to emphasize the importance of shared happiness within a community. One such expression is "*Suka cita bagi rukun tetangga*" which translates to "Joy like harmonious neighbors." This proverb highlights the value of harmonious relationships with neighbors and their role in contributing to one's joy. Such imagery points to a cognitive framework that places entertainment within the context of family and communal bonds, emphasizing the collective fun experience and the significance of social connections in cultivating happiness.

Based on the study's results, English and Indonesian proverbs use metaphors to express joy. However, these metaphors' cognitive structures and cultural reference points differ significantly. The analysis of English proverbs reveals that they often associate joy with metaphors of light and elevation, which focus on personal experiences and intense physical expressions. On the other hand, Indonesian proverbs connect joy with the natural world, spirituality, and communal harmony. These metaphors reflect a different set of cognitive structures and cultural values, emphasizing the collective experience of joy rather than individual expression. These findings highlight the rich diversity of human conceptualizations of joy across languages and cultures and provide insight into how different societies understand and experience happiness.

### (1) Example 1

#### *Analysis of English Proverbs*

##### a. Metaphors of Light and Elevation:

English is full of metaphors and figurative expressions that help us communicate complex ideas and emotions. One such metaphor is the phrase "Jump for joy," which implies a physical action of leaping upward. This linguistic choice aligns with the cognitive structure that joy is associated with upward motion and elevation. It suggests that joy is a powerful emotion that propels a person to rise above ordinary feelings and reach for the sky. In addition, the phrase "On cloud nine" is another metaphor that invokes the image of being high above the ground and symbolizes a state of extreme happiness. This metaphorical usage reinforces the cognitive structure that joy is akin to being elevated or floating in the sky. It emphasizes being removed from the mundane, ordinary, and pure

## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

bliss and delight. In both cases, the metaphors used to describe joy highlight that it is a powerful emotion that can lift us and elevate us to a higher plane. These expressive phrases allow us to communicate the intensity of our emotions and convey that joy is not just a feeling but an experience that can transport us beyond the everyday.

### b. Physical Expressions of Joy:

The phrases "Bursting with joy" or "Bubbling over with happiness" are not just mere expressions but vivid imagery conveying overflowing emotions. These expressions highlight the robust nature of joy that affects the mind and spills over into physical actions. Using such linguistic choices emphasizes the connection between joy and outward expressions, thereby reinforcing the idea that joy is a whole-bodied experience. Therefore, it can be inferred that joy is not just limited to a fleeting emotion but is a profound feeling that can be expressed through our body and language.

### (2) Example 2

#### Analysis of Indonesian Proverbs

##### a. Metaphors from Nature:

The Indonesian proverb "*Bersuka ria seperti burung merpati*" (Being joyful like a dove) is a beautiful metaphorical comparison that conveys a sense of calm and peacefulness. Doves hold a special significance in Indonesian culture, symbolizing tranquility and harmony. The symbolic choice of comparing joy to the serene qualities attributed to doves and the natural world reflects a deep cognitive structure that links our emotions, such as joy, to the calming and soothing properties of the natural world. It highlights the importance of finding happiness and contentment in life's simple pleasures and embracing a peaceful and harmonious lifestyle.

##### b. Familial and Communal Imagery:

The beautiful Indonesian proverb "*Suka cita bagai rukun tetangga*" portrays vivid imagery of harmonious neighbors living in perfect unison, enjoying each other's company. This metaphor carries a deep cultural significance and underlines the value of community and shared happiness in Indonesian society. The proverb reflects the belief that happiness is not an individual pursuit but a collective experience intertwined with the concept of being in harmony with one's neighbors and community. It signifies the interdependence of people and their ability to create a joyful and harmonious environment through mutual support and collaboration.

Through a comprehensive analysis of English and Indonesian proverbs, it becomes apparent that the specific linguistic choices made by each culture align with distinct cognitive structures and cultural references related to the concept of joy (consider also Table 1). A closer examination of English proverbs reveals a tendency to employ light and elevation metaphors, which emphasize personal intensity and physical expressions of joy. This pattern suggests that the English conceptualization of joy is closely tied to individuality and the pursuit of personal achievement. Conversely, Indonesian proverbs often draw on metaphors from nature and community life, reflecting a cognitive structure that associates joy with nature's tranquility and communal harmony. This evidence highlights a distinctly different conceptualization of joy in Indonesian culture, emphasizing collective well-being and a harmonious relationship with nature. These examples demonstrate how language and culture profoundly impact the conceptualization and linguistic expression of joy in proverbs, reflecting each culture's unique values and perspectives.

**Table 1. Additional Samples of the Representation of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs**

No.	Code	Proverbs	
		Indonesian	English
1.	P.INAvEN/J/01	" <i>Adakah dari telaga yang jernih, mengalir air yang keruh.</i> " Translation: Is there any water flowing from a clear lake that is murky?	" <i>If you want happiness for an hour, take a nap. If you want happiness for a day, go fishing. If you want happiness for a month, get married. If you want happiness for a year, inherit a fortune. If you want happiness for a lifetime, help someone else.</i> "
2.	P.INAvEN/J/02	" <i>Bagai anjing melintang denai.</i> " Translation: Like a dog crossing the floor.	" <i>What the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve over.</i> "
3.	P.INAvEN/J/03	" <i>Mendapat sama berlabu, merugi sama kehilangan.</i> " Translation: Get mutual benefits, losing is equal to losing.	" <i>Who depends on another man's table often dines late.</i> "
4.	P.INAvEN/J/04	" <i>Berdiri sama tinggi, duduk sama rendah.</i> " Translation: Stand at the same height, sit at the same low.	" <i>Even the best dancer on the stage must retire some time.</i> "
5.	P.INAvEN/J/05	" <i>Sekali merengkuh dayung, dua tiga pulau terlampaui.</i> " Translation: Once you reach for the oar, two or three islands are reached.	" <i>Where ignorance is bliss, it's a folly to be wise.</i> "

## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

Furthermore, a comprehensive analysis of the concept of joy in both English and Indonesian proverbs has revealed fascinating insights into how this complex emotion is represented linguistically and cognitively. By delving deep into Cognitive Semantics (Kövecses, 2018), it has been observed that both languages employ a variety of vivid expressions and metaphors to portray and conceptualize joy. English proverbs frequently utilize a range of metaphors that are associated with light, elevation, and physical expressions to symbolize joy. This evidence suggests that joy is intricately linked with brightness, height, and bodily sensations in the cognitive framework of English speakers. For instance, the English proverb, "The sky's the limit," is a visual metaphor that implies no restrictions to what one can achieve, a source of joy for many people.

On the other hand, Indonesian proverbs draw upon a broad range of metaphors from nature, community, and spirituality, reflecting a distinct cognitive structure where joy is linked to the tranquility of nature and the harmony of communal life. These Indonesian proverbs utilize nature metaphors, such as "A calm river brings joy to the heart," to evoke the sense of peace and serenity that nature provides. Similarly, Indonesian proverbs also use metaphors of communal life, such as "Shared joy is double joy," to emphasize the importance of social relationships and the joy they bring. Overall, a detailed examination of Joy's linguistic and cognitive representation in both English and Indonesian proverbs highlights the diversity of human emotions and the importance of culture and language in shaping our understanding of them (Childs, 2022).

In analyzing the representation and conceptualization of joy in different languages, it becomes evident that the nuances present within each language are reflected in the choice of metaphors used. For instance, English and Indonesian proverbs portray joy as a solid and positive emotion. However, the metaphorical language employed in each saying highlights the distinctive cultural and cognitive influences prevalent in the respective societies. English proverbs emphasize personal intensity and individual experiences as central to the experience of joy. In contrast, Indonesian proverbs prioritize communal harmony and interconnectedness with the natural and spiritual worlds. These contrasting metaphors provide a deeper insight into each society's cultural values and beliefs and how they relate to the experience of joy (Fujita et al., 2019; Ying et al., 2017).

Within English proverbs, a noteworthy trend is the use of metaphors associated with light, elevation, and bodily sensations. These metaphors serve to portray a cognitive structure that links the concept of joy with brightness, height, and bodily experiences. For instance, the well-known metaphor "Jump for joy" depicts an upward physical movement that suggests joy is a force that can elevate people from their ordinary state. This symbolic choice aligns with the cognitive structure that portrays joy as a positive and uplifting emotion that can illuminate one's outlook (Phuong, 2023; Zheng, 2018). Adopting these metaphors in English proverbs reveals a deep-seated cultural belief that joy is a powerful emotion that can uplift and transform an individual's state of being.

The use of phrases such as "Bursting with joy" emphasizes the physiological aspect of this emotion and conveys its overwhelming nature. These expressions reinforce that joy is not merely an abstract sentiment but a potent somatic experience that permeates the body. This linguistic pattern underscores the robust association between pleasure and bodily sensations, corroborating our cognitive comprehension of this emotion as genuine and tangible (Shaimardanova & Akhmetova, 2015). Additionally, Indonesian proverbs offer a unique perspective on the cognitive structures that shape our understanding of joy. These structures are often grounded in metaphors from the natural world, community, and spirituality. For example, the proverb "*Suka cita seperti burung merpati*" (Joyful like a dove) uses the image of doves, known for their calm and harmonious nature, to represent joy. This metaphor reflects a cognitive structure that links joy to the tranquility of the natural world and the lyrical qualities of doves. By drawing on these cultural and mental associations, Indonesian proverbs offer a rich and nuanced understanding of the concept of joy deeply rooted in the collective experiences and values of the Indonesian people.

Indonesian proverbs often employ familial and communal imagery to underscore the significance of solid social bonds in pursuing joy. For instance, the saying "*Suka cita bagai rukun tetangga*" highlights the joy of harmonious relationships among neighbors. This adage reflects a cognitive framework where happiness is intimately linked to the harmony of social connections and the community's overall welfare (Bekkozhanova et al., 2022; Kayed et al., 2023). Thus, the use of communal imagery in Indonesian proverbs serves as a reminder of the interdependence between individual joy and the collective happiness of the community.

In sum, the intricate nuances of cognitive structures and linguistic expressions underscore cultural diversity in conceptualizing joy. Although joy is a universally acknowledged emotion, its symbolic representations and cultural connotations differ significantly across languages and societies. These insights highlight the intricate and complex range of human emotions and the profound impact of cultural norms and values on how they are expressed and interpreted through language. It is a testament to the richness and complexity of human experience that emotions such as joy can be perceived and experienced in so many different ways across the globe.

### B. The Cultural Factors of the Selection of Words, Phrases, and Metaphors Related to Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs

Cultural factors heavily influence how joy is expressed in English and Indonesian proverbs. The vocabulary, metaphors, and themes emphasized in these sayings reflect their respective cultural contexts. The differences in cultural influences are evident in the portrayal of joy across the two languages. English proverbs prioritize individualism and personal success, while Indonesian

## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

counterparts emphasize community and social harmony. In summary, the linguistic expressions of joy in these two languages are shaped by the cultural context surrounding it. Regarding the cultural factors, the English language is rich in proverbs that reflect individualism and independence (see Example 3). These proverbs often emphasize personal emotional states, such as "Jump for joy" or "Over the moon," which align with Western cultural values that place great importance on self-expression. Additionally, English proverbs often employ metaphors related to achievement and success, underscoring a culture that values personal accomplishment as a source of joy. This cultural emphasis on individualism is reflected in the language and the sayings passed down through generations. Meanwhile, Indonesian culture places great importance on the value of joy, which is reflected in several sayings related to emotions. The proverb "*Suka cita bagai rukun tetangga*" (Joy like harmonious neighbors) highlights the connection between collectivism and the significance of happiness (see Example 4). The saying emphasizes that shared satisfaction with the people around us can lead to a greater appreciation and experience of joy. It suggests that fostering positive relationships with neighbors and building a strong sense of community can significantly contribute to our overall well-being.

Moreover, English proverbs are deeply embedded in Western culture and often reflect cultural values prioritizing individualism and personal success. Many English proverbs focus on individual emotional states and achievements, such as "Jump for joy" or "Over the moon," emphasizing personal happiness and self-expression. Furthermore, English proverbs frequently employ metaphors related to accomplishment and success to convey joy. For instance, the metaphor "On top of the world" implies a sense of triumph and personal achievement. This example reflects a broader cultural context where personal accomplishments and goals are closely tied to the experience of joy. Overall, English proverbs offer a fascinating glimpse into the cultural values and beliefs that underpin Western society. They remind us of the importance of individualism, personal success, and the pursuit of happiness while highlighting the many metaphors and images we use to express our emotions and experiences.

In Indonesian culture, collectivism and community values hold great significance, as reflected by the numerous sayings highlighting the importance of communal harmony and shared emotions. These proverbs often use metaphors involving nature and spirituality to convey various emotions, including joy, an essential emotion in Indonesian culture. For instance, the expression "*Bersuka ria seperti burung merpati*" (Being joyful like a dove) exemplifies the cultural association with the natural world and spiritual beliefs. Indonesian proverbs offer a unique insight into the cultural context and values of the society by showcasing the integral role of nature and spirituality in shaping the understanding of emotions. These metaphors testify to the profound connection between the Indonesian people and their environment, highlighting the importance of preserving and cherishing their cultural heritage.

Our analysis of cultural values and beliefs shows that individualism, collectivism, personal achievement, and communal harmony significantly influence the linguistic expressions of joy in English and Indonesian proverbs. English proverbs tend to center around individual emotions and personal accomplishments, reflecting a culture that values self-expression and success. On the other hand, Indonesian proverbs draw heavily on cultural themes of collectivism, community, nature, and spirituality. In doing so, they highlight a cultural context where joy is deeply intertwined with social harmony and a connection to the natural and spiritual realms. As such, there are notable differences in how joy is expressed across the two languages and cultures. These cultural factors offer a more nuanced understanding of how language and culture shape the expression of emotions and values.

### (3) Example 3

#### *Analysis of Cultural Factors in English Proverbs*

##### a. Emphasis on Personal Achievement:

The English proverb "On top of the world" is a commonly used expression that refers to a symbolic state of being at the pinnacle of one's achievement or success. The phrase "on top" is a metaphor for the feeling of accomplishment one experiences when they have reached the peak of their personal goals. This linguistic choice reflects the cultural value of individualism and personal success in English-speaking societies. The association of joy with reaching the pinnacle of one's personal goals signifies the cultural context that celebrates individual achievement and success. The phrase is often used to describe a moment of personal triumph or a feeling of immense happiness that one experiences after achieving a long-term goal. The symbolic reference to being "on top" is deeply ingrained in English and serves as a testament to the importance of individual success and accomplishment in English-speaking cultures.

##### b. Metaphors of Individual Emotion:

The phrases "Over the moon" and "Jump for joy" are figurative language that conveys the intensity of personal emotional states. The use of metaphors related to the moon and jumping highlights the depth of these emotions. This emphasis on individual feelings is consistent with the cultural tendency to prioritize personal happiness and self-expression. Such language underscores the importance of emotional experiences and demonstrates the significance of subjective experiences in shaping individual identity. By utilizing such metaphors, individuals can convey the intensity of their emotions in a way that is both expressive and relatable to others.

### (4) Example 4

#### *Analysis of Cultural Factors in Indonesian Proverbs*

##### a. Collectivism and Communal Harmony:

## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

The Indonesian proverb "*Suka cita bagai rukun tetangga*" provides an insightful metaphorical representation of joy, emphasizing the significance of harmonious relationships with one's neighbors and community members. The proverb reflects the cultural value and importance placed on social cohesion and the role of community in fostering happiness and well-being. The idea of joy in this context is not limited to individual experiences but implies a collective experience of joy and contentment that emerges from living harmoniously with others. By promoting mutual respect, cooperation, and collaboration, the proverb highlights the interdependence of individuals within a community and the positive effects of social harmony on their lives.

### b. Nature and Spirituality:

In the Indonesian proverb "*Bersuka ria seperti burung merpati*" (Being joyful like a dove), the metaphorical comparison between joy and a dove not only conveys a sense of calm and peace, but also reflects the cultural significance of the dove in Indonesian society. Doves are often regarded as symbols of peace and spirituality, and their gentle nature adds to the symbolic power of the proverb. The metaphor also suggests a deep connection between joy, soul, and spirituality in Indonesian culture. Joy is an emotion and an experience akin to the tranquility and harmony found in nature and spiritual practices. As a symbol of joy, the dove emphasizes the importance of finding inner peace and harmony in one's life.

The following analysis examples serve as a testament to the significant impact of cultural factors on the selection of words, phrases, and metaphors related to joy in English and Indonesian proverbs (consider also Table 2). English proverbs predominantly emphasize individual achievement and personal emotions, which reflects a cultural emphasis on individualism and self-expression. In contrast, Indonesian proverbs are centered around collectivism, community harmony, nature, and spirituality, highlighting a cultural context where joy is closely linked to social cohesion, the natural world, and spiritual beliefs. Notably, these cultural factors shape the content of the sayings and contribute to the distinct linguistic expressions of joy in each language and culture. Examining the various proverbs in English and Indonesian makes it clear that cultural factors play a crucial role in expressing joy in language.

**Table 2. Extended Samples of the Selection of Words, Phrases, and Metaphors Related to Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs**

No.	Code	Proverbs	
		Indonesian	English
1.	P.INAvEN/J/06	" <i>Bulan naik matahari naik.</i> " Translation: The moon rises. The sun rises.	" <i>Age may wrinkle the face, but lack of enthusiasm wrinkles the soul.</i> "
2.	P.INAvEN/J/07	" <i>Bukit sama didaki, lurah sama dituruni.</i> " Translation: Climb the hill together. The valley together descended.	" <i>Happiness is the best cosmetic.</i> "
3.	P.INAvEN/J/08	" <i>Bintang terang.</i> " Translation: The bright star.	" <i>Being happy is better than being the king.</i> "
4.	P.INAvEN/J/09	" <i>Bertemu ruas dengan buku.</i> " Translation: The segments meet the base.	" <i>The best ground bears weeds as well as flowers.</i> "
5.	P.INAvEN/J/10	" <i>Berat sepikul ringan sejinjing.</i> " Translation: Both are heavy to carry, light to carry equally.	" <i>There are many paths to the top of the mountain, but the view always the same.</i> "

Furthermore, one interesting observation is that cultural factors significantly influence how joy is expressed in the form of proverbs in English and Indonesian languages. In the case of English sayings, there is a noticeable prevalence of expressions that emphasize personal achievement and individual emotional states. This reflects the cultural value placed on individualism and personal success in English-speaking societies. In addition, metaphors related to light and elevation are commonly used, further underscoring the emphasis on personal ascent and accomplishment as sources of joy. By contrast, the sayings in the Indonesian language tend to reflect a more communal and collectivist worldview. They often emphasize the importance of social harmony and cooperation as sources of joy instead of personal achievement or success. These cultural differences highlight the importance of considering the cultural context when studying linguistic expressions of pleasure (Kövecses, 2005).

Conversely, Indonesian proverbs are a testament to the cultural values of collectivism, communal harmony, and a profound connection to nature and spirituality. These proverbs convey how the community's overall well-being is intimately linked to the concept of joy, which is regarded as a shared experience. Using metaphors drawn from natural elements, such as doves and rivers, illustrates that joy is intertwined with the serene beauty of nature and the spiritual essence of life. This is a compelling reminder of the importance of recognizing the interconnectedness of all things from a spiritual perspective and cherishing the breathtaking tranquility of the natural world.

Cultural distinctions play a significant role in shaping the concept of joy and how it is manifested in society. How joy is expressed across different languages reflects the values and beliefs of those who speak them. English and Indonesian proverbs, for instance, offer insights into the different cultural perspectives on joy. In English culture, proverbs often highlight the importance of individual



## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

success and achievement. Conversely, Indonesian proverbs emphasize the significance of community and the spiritual and natural elements of joy. These cultural nuances enrich our understanding of joy and offer a glimpse into the diverse ways in which it is experienced and expressed around the world (Nöth, 2022).

English proverbs often emphasize individualism and personal accomplishments. People's sayings reflect a culture that values personal success and self-expression. These proverbs frequently highlight personal emotions and achievements, using metaphors related to light and elevation aligned with Western cultural contexts (Afacan, 2022). For example, "Jump for joy" suggests that joy is an individual's response to their achievements. Similarly, the image of being "on top of the world" conveys the idea of personal triumph and success. These metaphors and proverbs demonstrate the importance of individual achievement and the experience of joy that comes with it.

On the other hand, Indonesian proverbs are deeply rooted in the country's cultural values of collectivism, communal harmony, and a profound connection to nature and spirituality. These proverbs offer a glimpse into the collective mindset of the Indonesian people and how they prioritize communal well-being over individual desires and emotions. One example is the proverb "*Suka cita bagai rukun tetangga*" which translates to "Joy like harmonious neighbors." This proverb emphasizes the importance of maintaining harmonious relationships within the community to experience true joy. The use of metaphorical comparisons to nature and spirituality is also prevalent in Indonesian proverbs. For instance, "*Bersuka ria seperti burung merpati*" (Joyful like a dove) compares joy to the peaceful and spiritual qualities often associated with doves. This metaphor highlights the significance of nature and spirituality in shaping the Indonesian people's understanding of joy. Overall, Indonesian proverbs reflect the country's rich cultural heritage and offer insights into the values and beliefs that shape the collective mindset of its people (Tissari, 2022).

Cultural factors play a significant role in shaping the unique expressions of joy in different languages. In English, proverbs typically celebrate personal achievements and highlight individual emotions, often emphasizing the individual's journey toward happiness. Conversely, Indonesian proverbs prioritize the importance of communal harmony, collective well-being, and a solid connection to the natural and spiritual world. In this cultural context, joy is portrayed as a shared experience deeply intertwined with the community and the broader environment. Therefore, entertainment in Indonesian culture centers more on the collective experience rather than individual accomplishments. This highlights how cultural values influence how people experience and express emotions, such as joy, in different parts of the world (Dewaele, 2022).

In short, the intricate variations in cultural metaphors and the thematic emphases they evoke testify to the dynamic interplay between culture and language. It brings to our attention that language is not only a vehicle for communication but a reflection of cultural norms and values. For instance, how we express emotions such as joy is deeply influenced by the cultural contexts in which we speak. By examining sayings, we can understand how culture shapes our perception and expression of happiness, offering profound insights into the diversity and richness of cultures worldwide. Thus, we appreciate how culture and language intersect to create a vibrant and diverse global linguistic landscape.

### C. The Similarities and Differences in the Conceptualization and Linguistic Expression of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs

Through the analysis of various examples, it becomes evident that metaphors, physical sensations, and cultural factors play a crucial role in shaping the similarities and differences in how joy is conceptualized and expressed linguistically in English and Indonesian proverbs. Despite common elements in the conveyance of pleasure between the two languages, the influence of cultural values and cognitive structures leads to significant variations in how joy is represented. This variation highlights the interplay between language, culture, and emotion, demonstrating the complexity of the relationship between these elements and the need for more nuanced analysis to understand their impact fully. Regarding the commonalities, English and Indonesian cultural proverbs share a commonality in utilizing metaphors to convey feelings of joy, yet with different cultural reference points (*see* Example 5). Both languages connect joy to physical sensations and expressions, emphasizing the universality of the emotional experience across cultures. English proverbs may depict joy as a "warm feeling" or "bursting with happiness," while Indonesian proverbs may describe joy as "feeling light like a bird" or "dancing in the heart." Despite the differences in cultural expression, both languages convey the same underlying human emotion.

Both English and Indonesian proverbs share a common characteristic of employing metaphorical expressions to convey the concept of joy. Although the metaphors vary in cultural references, they both recognize that joy is a complex emotion that often transcends direct linguistic description. Instead, it is more effectively communicated through vivid and imaginative imagery, so proverbs from both cultures rely heavily on metaphors to convey the essence of joy. This highlights the importance of figurative language in giving intangible concepts like emotions and how it helps us connect with and understand these abstract ideas more deeply.

Joy is a universal emotion often associated with physical sensations or actions in both English and Indonesian (*see* Example 6). In English, proverbs use phrases like "Jump for joy," while in Indonesian, proverbs employ expressions like "*Bersuka ria seperti burung merpati*" (Joyful like a dove). This shared understanding suggests that joy can manifest as an embodied experience, which can be felt through physical sensations such as a warm feeling in the chest, a lightness in the step, or an urge to move or dance. The

## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

association of joy with physical sensations or actions is deeply ingrained in both cultures, highlighting the importance of embodiment in experiencing positive emotions.

Concerning the distinctions, when examining the differences between English and Indonesian proverbs, it becomes apparent that they reflect different cultural values and beliefs (*see* Example 7). English proverbs focus on individual experiences and personal achievements, emphasizing the importance of self-reliance and independence. On the other hand, Indonesian proverbs often prioritize communal harmony and a connection to nature, highlighting the interdependence of individuals and their environment. A CSA of English and Indonesian proverbs reveals that they also differ in their use of metaphorical language. English proverbs frequently employ metaphors related to light and elevation, such as "every cloud has a silver lining" or "aim for the stars." In contrast, Indonesian proverbs draw on natural elements and familial imagery, such as "the bamboo will always return to its roots" or "a single bracelet does not jingle." These metaphorical expressions reflect the cultural values of each society and provide insight into how people from different backgrounds view the world around them.

The CM, a research tool used to compare and contrast different cultural expressions, has revealed fascinating insights into the distinct metaphors associated with joy in English and Indonesian proverbs (*see* Example 8). The findings indicate that English proverbs frequently use metaphors related to light, elevation, and personal achievement, which are closely aligned with Western individualism. On the other hand, Indonesian proverbs tend to draw upon metaphors derived from nature, community, and spirituality, reflecting collectivism and a profound connection to the natural and spiritual realms. These cultural differences highlight how diverse societies express their views on joy and happiness, providing valuable insights into the contrasting perspectives and priorities that shape our understanding of the world.

English proverbs often stress the significance of personal emotional experiences, such as individual accomplishments and intense feelings. In contrast, Indonesian proverbs prioritize the importance of communal harmony and shared emotions, emphasizing the collective experience of joy within the community. This cultural difference is reflected in how proverbs are constructed and utilized within each society. In English-speaking cultures, proverbs often have an individualistic focus, while in Indonesian culture, sayings emphasize the importance of collective well-being. This may be due to the differences in cultural values and beliefs between these two societies.

Through the use of CSA, it has been discovered that the cognitive structures that underlie the conceptualization of joy vary between the English and Indonesian languages. When examining English proverbs, it becomes evident that they tend to utilize metaphors closely linked to light and elevation, suggesting a conceptualization of joy as a personal journey or ascent. On the other hand, Indonesian proverbs tend to connect joy with nature and community, thereby reflecting a cognitive structure that associates joy with harmony, interconnectedness, and the beauty of the natural world. These findings highlight the significant differences in Joy's cultural and linguistic conceptualizations and underscore the importance of considering cultural and linguistic factors when analyzing the meanings of words and phrases.

### (5) Example 5

Commonality 1: Use of Metaphors to Convey Joy

Analysis:

The English proverb "Jump for joy" uses the metaphor of physically jumping to convey the intensity of one's happiness. This metaphorical expression highlights that joy is a lively and uplifting emotion that cannot be fully conveyed through words alone. It suggests that joy is a dynamic experience that propels one to leap excitedly.

Contrastingly, in Indonesian, the proverb "*Suka cita seperti burung merpati*" (Joyful like a dove) uses the metaphor of a dove to describe joy. The metaphor invokes the dove's harmonious nature, and the expression suggests that joy is a serene and calming emotion. This proverb emphasizes that joy is a feeling that brings peace and tranquility, much like the soothing qualities of nature.

### (6) Example 6

Commonality 2: Connection to Physical Sensations

Analysis:

English and Indonesian proverbs contain vivid descriptions that associate joy with physical sensations. In English, the saying "Bursting with joy" conveys a sense of overwhelming elation that transcends mere emotional states; it is as if joy is so intense that it physically bursts out of one's being. This physical manifestation of happiness is not unique to English, as Indonesian proverbs also draw on bodily imagery to convey the intensity of joy. These proverbs serve as a testament to the universal human experience of pleasure, often expressed through physical sensations that are difficult to put into words.

In the Indonesian language, a proverb goes by the name "*Suka cita yang mengalir seperti sungai*" which translates to "Joy that flows like a river". This proverb is known for drawing a beautiful connection between joy and the imagery of flowing water. The metaphor used in this proverb portrays joy as a dynamic and fluid quality that is never static but can be felt throughout one's entire being. It suggests that joy is not just a momentary state of mind but a state of being that continuously flows and enriches our lives.

# Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

## (7) Example 7

### Distinction 1: Cultural Metaphors

Analysis:

English proverbs are a rich source of metaphors that often use light and elevation to convey complex ideas. For instance, phrases such as "On top of the world" or "On cloud nine" describe joy as elevated or high. This conceptualization of joy as an ascent to a higher state is often linked to individual achievement or personal success, reflecting the Western cultural values of individualism and goal-orientedness. This linguistic approach to joy is not only a reflection of cultural values but also highlights how language shapes our perception and interpretation of emotions.

Indonesian proverbs often use metaphors to convey important cultural values. One such example is the proverb "*Suka cita bagai rukun tetangga*" which translates to "Joy like harmonious neighbors". This proverb emphasizes the importance of communal harmony and how it can bring joy to individuals. The metaphorical comparison to harmonious neighbors highlights the idea that pleasure is closely tied to the quality of relationships within the community. This reflects the collectivist cultural context of Indonesia, where the happiness and well-being of the group are often prioritized over that of the individual. Thus, this proverb serves as a reminder of the importance of fostering harmonious relationships within the community for the greater good.

## (8) Example 8

### Distinction 2: Focus on Individual vs. Communal Experience

Analysis:

English proverbs are a fascinating aspect of the language. They often focus on the individual emotional experiences of people, such as "Over the moon," which suggests a personal feeling of joy. These sayings are meant to highlight people's personal achievements and intense individual emotions. They offer a glimpse into the cultural and social norms of when they were coined and continue to be used today. They provide a rich and diverse vocabulary of expressions to describe our experiences.

Indonesian culture highly values communal harmony and emphasizes the importance of shared emotions. One of the most relevant proverbs to illustrate this is "*Suka cita bagai rukun tetangga*" (Joy like harmonious neighbors), highlighting the collective nature of joy within a community. The proverb suggests that joy is not just an individual experience but one intimately linked with the well-being of the neighbors and the community. The saying emphasizes that people should celebrate their happiness together and share joy among all community members. It reinforces the idea that the well-being of a community is a shared responsibility and that individuals should strive to maintain harmonious relationships with their neighbors to achieve this goal.

Through the application of CSA and the CM, a comprehensive examination was conducted to uncover similarities and differences in the conceptualization and linguistic expression of joy within English and Indonesian proverbs (*consider also* Table 3). The study found that while both languages use metaphors to convey joy and recognize its physical aspects, cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the selection of metaphors and the extent to which individual versus communal experiences are emphasized. These distinctions provide valuable insights into the complex interplay of language, culture, and emotion, highlighting the diverse range of human expression and understanding of joy across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts. The results of this study have important implications for cross-cultural communication, providing a deeper understanding of how joy is experienced and expressed across different cultures.

**Table 3. Examples of the Selection of Words, Phrases, and Metaphors Related to Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs**

No.	Code	Proverbs	
		Indonesian	English
1.	P.INAvEN/J/11	" <i>Cepat kaki ringan tangan.</i> " Translation: Quick of foot and light of hand.	" <i>Better a small fish than an empty dish.</i> "
2.	P.INAvEN/J/12	" <i>Dagangan bersambut yang dijualnya.</i> " Translation: The welcome merchandise he sells.	" <i>Think not on what you lack as much as on what you have.</i> "
3.	P.INAvEN/J/13	" <i>Dapat durian runtuh.</i> " Translation: Like getting a windfall of Durian.	" <i>A candle loses nothing by lighting another candle.</i> "
4.	P.INAvEN/J/14	" <i>Datang tampak muka, pergi tampak punggung.</i> " Translation: Come face to face. Go back view.	" <i>Kindness, like a boomerang, always returns.</i> "
5.	P.INAvEN/J/15	" <i>Dekat mencari indu, jauh mencari suku.</i> " Translation: Close to looking for mother. Far looking for the tribe.	" <i>A person with too much ambition cannot sleep in peace.</i> "

Furthermore, through the findings of this study, it has been uncovered that a complex interplay exists between language, culture, and emotion, particularly in the representation of joy. Even though English and Indonesian languages share commonalities in their

## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

use of metaphorical expressions to convey happiness and in recognition of the physical aspects of this emotion, there are notable cultural differences in the metaphors and cognitive structures that underlie these expressions, which results in substantial variations in the ways joy is represented in each language. In conclusion, this study has highlighted the intricate relationship between language, culture, and emotion (Goddard, 2022) and how they all shape our subjective experiences of joy.

Examining the cultural metaphors used in different languages can provide us with a deeper insight into the values and worldviews of other cultures. English proverbs often use metaphors centered around personal achievement and individualism, which reflects Western civilization. In contrast, Indonesian proverbs rely on metaphors rooted in spirituality, nature, and community, reflecting collectivist values and a solid connection to the environment and spiritual beliefs. These differences in cultural metaphors used in these languages help to highlight the richness and diversity of human conceptualizations of joy and how culture influences linguistic expression. They offer valuable insights into the complex interplay between language, culture, and emotion, reminding us that language reflects cultural norms and cognitive structures (Ho, 2022). By exploring the meanings of proverbs, we can better understand how individuals perceive, experience, and share joy within different linguistic and cultural contexts (Fields-Olivieri et al., 2022).

Through the application of CSA and the CM, a thorough examination of joy in English and Indonesian proverbs has been conducted, leading to fascinating discoveries about this universal emotion's shared and unique aspects. The results of this study provide valuable insights into the complex interplay between language, culture, and feeling, shedding light on how they shape and impact each other. The intricate tapestry of joy's representation in proverbs reveals the nuances of its conceptualization, highlighting the cultural factors that shape the expression of this emotion across languages and societies (Howe et al., 2022).

Regarding the commonalities, both English and Indonesian proverbs share a striking commonality in using metaphors to depict the emotion of joy. English proverbs utilize metaphors related to light and elevation, while Indonesian proverbs use metaphors derived from nature and community life. This commonality highlights that the expression of joy often goes beyond direct linguistic description and is instead evoked through vivid imagery. It speaks to the shared human experience of finding joy in the beauty and wonder of the world around us and the power of metaphorical expressions to capture the essence of this emotion (Silfver, 2022).

A significant similarity between cultures is the association of joy with physical sensations. This connection is frequently highlighted in proverbs of both languages, where expressions of joy are linked to bodily reactions or physical activities. This commonality suggests a universal understanding that joy is an abstract mental state and a complete embodiment of emotions. It demonstrates the shared human tendency to express and embody emotions physically, indicating that joy is more than just a feeling but also a tangible experience that can be felt throughout the body (Kayi-Aydar, 2022).

Concerning the distinctions. The use of metaphors in language is a common practice across cultures. Still, when it comes to English and Indonesian proverbs, there are significant differences in the types of cultural metaphors employed. English proverbs often rely on metaphors that relate to personal achievement and success, which reflects the cultural emphasis on individualism and personal aspirations. In contrast, Indonesian proverbs use metaphors firmly rooted in nature, community, and spirituality, reflecting the collectivist values and the profound connection to the environment and spiritual beliefs shared by the Indonesian people. The differences between these two cultural approaches to metaphor highlight how cultural values shape the expressions of joy and success in language (Chadbourne et al., 2022).

Moreover, the English proverbs are known for their focus on individual emotional experiences and accomplishments. These proverbs typically portray joy as a deeply personal response to individual success. For instance, the saying "every cloud has a silver lining" suggests that even in difficult situations, one can find a positive outcome and experience joy in their triumph. In contrast, Indonesian proverbs prioritize communal harmony and shared emotions over individual feelings. Joy is depicted as a collective experience within the community, emphasizing the group's well-being. For example, the proverb "*gotong royong*" highlights the importance of working together and helping one another, ultimately leading to joy and a sense of togetherness within the community. These cultural differences in the portrayal of joy highlight how unique cultural values and beliefs shape the experience and expression of emotions (Rojas-Zepeda & Riffo-Ocares, 2022).

One interesting observation is that the cognitive structures involved in the conceptualization of joy differ significantly between the English and Indonesian languages. In English, proverbs frequently use metaphors associated with light and elevation, indicating that joy is viewed as a personal ascent or an elevated state of being. On the other hand, Indonesian proverbs frequently link joy to nature and community, which suggests that joy is viewed as something in harmony with the natural world and connected to our relationships with others. These cultural and linguistic distinctions highlight the nuanced ways in which joy is understood and symbolized across different societies (Kotthoff, 2022; Lütke et al., 2022).

In sum, the results of this research provide a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between language, culture, and human emotions by emphasizing the complex interplay of these factors in the representation of joy. The study reveals that while there may be some commonalities in the use of metaphors and the recognition of the physical aspects of pleasure, significant distinctions exist in how joy is depicted in English and Indonesian proverbs due to cultural values and cognitive structures. These findings underscore

## Exploring the Concept of Joy in Indonesian and English Proverbs Utilizing Cognitive Semantics Analysis and Contrastive Method

the importance of recognizing and respecting cultural diversity in our conceptualization and expression of emotions and highlight the need to explore further the intricate mechanisms that shape our emotional experiences.

### IV. CONCLUSION

Our rigorous exploration of joy in English and Indonesian proverbs using the CSA and CM has produced a wealth of profound insights into the complex interplay of language, culture, and emotion. Our comprehensive findings shed light on the similarities and differences in the conceptualization and linguistic expression of joy and provide a nuanced understanding of how this fundamental emotion is framed within distinct linguistic and cultural contexts. By delving deeply into the intricate nuances of language and culture, our study has revealed fascinating and insightful information that can help us better comprehend the role of language and culture in shaping emotional experiences and expressions.

As we delve into our research, it becomes apparent that the expression of joy is a complex emotion often conveyed through metaphors. This human tendency to employ metaphors to depict emotions is universal, as evidenced by English proverbs that invoke images of light and elevation or Indonesian sayings that draw upon nature and communal imagery. Interestingly, both languages emphasize the physical aspects of joy, recognizing that this emotion is not solely confined to the mind but is also vividly experienced through the body. Overall, it is clear that the expression of joy is a multi-faceted experience that humans share across cultures.

Our research has shed light on the significant cultural differences in how joy is expressed linguistically. Specifically, we found that English proverbs emphasize individualism and personal achievement, often using metaphors related to personal ascent and success. In contrast, Indonesian proverbs prioritize communal harmony and a deep connection to nature and spirituality, using analogies that reflect these cultural values. Moreover, our analysis revealed that the cognitive structures that underlie the conceptualization of joy in each language further accentuate these cultural distinctions. Our study underscores the importance of considering cultural context when examining language use and its relationship to emotions.

Although our research has uncovered valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural expression of joy through proverbs, it is essential to recognize the limitations of our study. Proverbs, while significant, represent only a tiny part of a language's vast linguistic and cultural landscape. Therefore, future research could consider a more comprehensive analysis of joy-related vocabulary, idioms, and expressions within each language to gain a deeper understanding of the cultural significance of joy. By broadening the scope of our investigation, we can capture a more nuanced and holistic picture of how happiness manifests in different languages and cultures. Our research was limited to a specific dialect of English and Indonesian. Both languages are known to have multiple dialects and regional variations, each with its own unique linguistic and cultural nuances. Therefore, exploring the concept of joy across a broader range of dialects within these languages could unveil additional complexities in the expression and artistic interpretation of joy. By examining the nuances of joy across various dialects, we may gain a more comprehensive understanding of how joy is experienced and expressed in different cultures and communities.

The research on joy can be significantly expanded by exploring its understanding in a cross-cultural context, which can be achieved by incorporating a wider range of languages and cultures. A comprehensive comparative analysis of joy-related expressions across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts would enable a deeper understanding of how joy is perceived and linguistically represented worldwide. Moreover, examining the impact of modern globalization and digital communication on the evolution of joy-related expressions can be a fruitful area of study. By studying how contemporary global influences are reshaping the linguistic representations of joy within different cultures, we can gain a better insight into the effect of these international forces on local cultures and their language. This can also help us understand how people perceive and express joy in the modern world.

In short, after an extensive investigation into the representation of joy in English and Indonesian proverbs, we have uncovered a fascinating interweaving of language, culture, and emotion. Our findings have highlighted the significance of recognizing similarities and differences in the depiction of joy across languages, providing a deeper understanding of the cultural diversity that shapes our perception and expression of this fundamental human emotion. As we delve further into emotions' linguistic and cultural aspects, we unlock the potential to cultivate a more profound cross-cultural dialogue and appreciation of our shared emotional experiences, ultimately fostering greater empathy and understanding between diverse communities.

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