

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan komponen makna onomatope dan mimesis bahasa Korea pada lima video dongeng anak dengan penayangan terbanyak di kanal YouTube Yearim (예림) TV. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui teknik simak berdasarkan teori Mahsun (2007), sedangkan analisis data menggunakan metode padan. Adapun landasan teori utama yang digunakan dalam analisis komponen makna mencakup teori Subroto (2011), Clark & Clark (1977), serta Chaer (2013).

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan total 35 data yang terdiri atas 11 onomatope dan 24 kata mimesis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 11 onomatope terbagi secara utuh menjadi dua kategori utama: manusia dan hewan (mencakup suara tertawa, berbicara pelan, bernapas, gerakan tubuh, dan makan), serta benda konkret dan fenomena alam (mencakup suara benda jatuh, benda bergesekan, dan aliran cairan). Sementara itu, 24 kata mimesis diklasifikasikan ke dalam kategori manusia dan hewan (yang mendeskripsikan gerakan melangkah, meloncat, menggigil, gerakan aktif, gerakan sayap, hingga wujud fisik dan keadaan sosial), serta kategori benda dan gerakan (mencakup sifat benda lembut, benda bergoyang, benda bertumpuk, dan gerakan rotasi).

Kata kunci: onomatope, mimesis, komponen makna, dongeng anak Korea

ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the semantic components of Korean onomatopoeia and mimesis in the five most-viewed children's fairy tale videos on the Yearim (예림) TV YouTube channel. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method. Data collection was conducted through the listening technique based on Mahsun's (2007) theory, while data analysis utilized the referential method. The main theoretical framework used in the semantic component analysis includes the theories of Subroto (2011), Clark & Clark (1977), and Chaer (2013).

Based on the analysis, a total of 35 data were found, consisting of 11 onomatopoeic words and 24 mimetic words. The results show that the 11 onomatopoeic words are comprehensively divided into two main categories: humans and animals (encompassing sounds of laughing, speaking softly, breathing, body movements, and eating), as well as concrete objects and natural phenomena (including sounds of falling objects, friction, and flowing liquids). Meanwhile, the 24 mimetic words are classified into the category of humans and animals (describing stepping, jumping, shivering, active movements, wing flapping, as well as physical appearance and social states), and the category of objects and movements (covering the texture of soft objects, swaying objects, stacked objects, and rotational movements).

Keywords: onomatopoeia, mimetic words, componential analysis, Korean children's fairy tales