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Analisis Komponen Makna Adverbia Waktu Bahasa Korea Dalam Novel ???? ??? (Jigueseo Hanappun) Karya Jeong Se-rang
Fadhila Brillian Nisa, Dr. Hwang Who Young, M.A.
Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

INTISARI

Penelitian ini membahas adverbia waktu bahasa Korea yang memiliki pasangan makna serupa. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi dan membedakan adverbia-adverbia waktu bahasa Korea dalam novel 지구에서 한아뿐 (*Jigueseo Hanappun*) karya Jeong Se-rang berdasarkan komponen makna. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif, dengan teori Suh (2005) dan Nida (1975). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa adverbia waktu dalam bahasa Korea yang terdapat dalam novel 지구에서 한아뿐 (*Jigueseo Hanappun*) karya Jeong Se-rang dapat dikelompokkan ke dalam 3 jenis dengan 5 kategori makna. Adverbia jenis (1) titik waktu/momen, terbagi atas (a) kejutan temporal (갑자기 *(gabjagi)*, 돌연 *(doryeon)*, dan 문득 *(mundeuk)*) dan (b) deiksis masa sekarang (지금 *(jigeum)*, 지금껏 *(jigeumkkeot)*, 이제 *(ije)*, dan 이제야 *(ijeya)*), (2) durasi waktu, terbagi atas (a) durasi panjang (오래 *(orae)* dan 오래오래 *(oraeorae)*) dan (b) durasi temporal kontinu (내내 *(nae-nae)*, 계속 *(gyesok)*, dan 줄곧 *(julgot)*), (3) frekuensi (언제나 *(eonjena)* dan 항상 *(hangsang)*.

Kata kunci: Adverbia Waktu Bahasa Korea, Komponen Makna, Novel 지구에서 한아뿐 (*Jigueseo Hanappun*)

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ABSTRACT

This study examines Korean time adverbs that have similar meanings. The purpose of this study is to identify and distinguish Korean time adverbs found in the novel 지구에서 한아뿐 (*Jigueseo Hanappun*) by Jeong Se-rang based on their semantic components. This study employs a qualitative research method using the theories of Seo (2005) and Nida (1975). The findings show that Korean time adverbs can be classified into three types and five semantic categories. Type (1), time point/moment adverbs, divided into (a) temporal suddenness (갑자기 *(gabjagi)*, 돌연 *(doryeon)*, and 문득 *(mundeuk)*) and (b) present-time deixis (지금 *(jigeum)*, 지금껏 *(jigeumkkeot)*, 이제 *(ije)*, and 이제야 *(ijeya)*). Type (2), duration adverbs, divided into (a) long duration (오래 *(orae)* and 오래오래 *(oraeorae)*), (b) continuous temporal duration (내내 *(nae-nae)*, 계속 *(gyesok)*, and 줄곧 *(julgot)*). Type (3), frequency adverbs, includes (언제나 *(eonjena)* and 항상 *(hangsang)*).

Keywords: Korean temporal adverbs, Semantic Components, Novel 지구에서 한아뿐 (*Jigueseo Hanappun*).