

INTISARI

Tugas Akhir ini berjudul *Analisis Perubahan Struktur Kalimat Tunggal dan Majemuk pada Artikel Asli dan Artikel Sunting Berbahasa Korea*. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengetahui perubahan fungsi unsur yang terdiri dari Subjek (S), Objek (O), Keterangan (K), Predikat (P), dan Pelengkap (Pel), perubahan kategori unsur berupa Nomina (N), Frasa Nominal (FN), Verba (V), Frasa Verbal (FV), Adjektiva (A), Frasa Adjektival (FA), dan lain sebagainya, serta perubahan makna unsur dalam kalimat tunggal dan kalimat majemuk dalam artikel berbahasa Korea. Dalam penyusunannya, penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, sebagian besar data yang dibutuhkan merupakan data teks (tulisan). Metode dalam penelitian ini memanfaatkan studi pustaka dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data berupa kalimat tunggal dan kalimat majemuk dalam artikel karya asli penulis (data asli) dan artikel yang sudah disunting (data sunting).

Hasil penelitian pada Tugas Akhir ini adalah unsur-unsur dari kedua data yang mengalami perubahan setelah dibandingkan dan dianalisis. Perubahan-perubahan tersebut meliputi perubahan kedudukan unsur pada fungsi, kategori, dan makna dalam kalimatnya. Pada kalimat tunggal, tidak terjadi perubahan kedudukan fungsi dan kategori, tetapi hanya terjadi perubahan kedudukan makna unsurnya saja, sedangkan pada kalimat majemuk (setara, bertingkat, kompleks), terjadi perubahan kedudukan pada fungsi, kategori, dan maknanya. Perubahan kedudukan tersebut sesuai dengan partikel yang mengikuti di belakang unsurnya. Selain perubahan kedudukan, pada penelitian ini juga didapatkan penambahan serta pengurangan unsur dalam kalimat setelah mengalami penyuntingan. Penambahan serta pengurangan unsur pada data sunting tersebut bertujuan untuk melengkapi informasi yang kurang tersampaikan dengan baik dalam data asli.

Kata kunci : sunting, perubahan, artikel, kalimat tunggal, kalimat majemuk, bahasa Korea

ABSTRACT

This research's title is *Analysis of Structure Changes in Single and Compound Sentences of Korean Language's Original and Edited Article*. The aims of this research are to determine the changes in sentence structures of constituent functions which consist of Subject (S), Object (O), Complement (K), Predicate (P), and Adverb (Pel), and constituent categories which consist of Noun, Noun Phrase, Verb, Verb Phrase, Adjective, Adjective Phrase, etc, as well as revealing the alteration of constituent meanings in single sentences and compound sentences of Korean language articles. In its preparation, this research uses a qualitative descriptive method, which most of the data needed are taken from written text. This research's method utilize's literature study by collecting and analyzing data of single sentences and compound sentences in articles of the original author's work (*data asli*) and edited articles (*data edit*).

The final result of this research is the constituents of the two data changed after being compared and analyzed. The changes are composed based on the position transformation of the constituents in the functions, categories, and meanings in the sentence. In single sentences, there is no differences in the functions and categories, but it likely occurs in the position of the constituent's meaning. Meanwhile, in compound sentences, the alteration takes place in the position of the function, category, and meaning. These position conversions occur due to following the particle behind the constituent. Besides the position transformation, this research also obtains addition and subtraction of constituent in the sentence after editing process. The addition and subtraction of constituent in the data injection intend to disclose the certain information that is not well conveyed in the original data (*data asli*).

Keywords : edit, change, article, single sentence, compound sentence, Korean language

초록

본 논문의 제목은 “한국어로 쓰는 원본 기사 및 편집 기사에서 단문과 복합문의 구조 변화를 분석”이다. 이번 논문에서는 세 가지 주제로 연구를 진행한다. 첫째, 단문과 복합문에 주어 (S), 목적어 (O), 부사어 (K), 서술어 (P), 보어(PeI)로 구성된 문장 성분의 변화를 분석하는 것이다. 둘째, 단문과 복합문에 명사 (N), 명사구 (FN), 동사 (V), 동사구 (FV), 형용사 (FA), 형용사구 (FA), 등으로 구성된 품사의 변화를 분석하는 것이다. 마지막으로, 한국어의 단문과 복합문에 있는 요소 뜻의 변화를 설명하는 것이다.

이 논문의 결과 중 하나는 단문과 복합문 속 요소들의 변화이다. 이러한 현상은 단문과 복합문에서의 성분, 품사와 뜻의 변화로 구성된다. 단문에서는 뜻을 제외하고 성분과 품사만 변경하지 않다. 반면에 복합문에서는 성분, 품사와 뜻이 전부 다 변화된다. 둘째의 결과는 그것뿐만 아니라, 본 연구에도 단문이나 복합문에 새로운 요소를 추가하는 것과 삭제하는 것이다. 편집 기사에 요소를 추가하는 것과 삭제하는 것의 목적은 편집 기사에 독자들에게 충분한 정보를 위한것이다.

키워드 : 변화, 편집, 기사, 단문, 복합문, 한국어