

INTISARI

Penelitian ini meneliti kata benda dalam bahasa Korea Utara yang muncul di dalam situs berita resmi Korea Utara *kcna.kp* periode Januari-Maret 2017. Kata benda bahasa Korea Utara diteliti dari segi perbedaannya dengan bahasa Korea Selatan standar dilihat dari penggunaan padanan kata, makna, dan perubahan pembentukan kata.

Penjelasan perbedaan kata benda yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, kelas kata bahasa Indonesia digunakan sebagai landasan teori dan kamus *online* Naver Korea. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui beberapa tahap, dimulai dari mengumpulkan data kata benda bahasa Korea Utara dalam artikel dan menentukan klasifikasi kelas kata benda. Selanjutnya setiap kata benda yang mengandung objek penelitian diterjemahkan dan kemudian dianalisis hingga didapatkan hasil penelitian yang dituju.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun berasal dari bahasa yang sama, penggunaan kata benda dalam bahasa Korea Utara dan Korea Selatan standar terdapat perbedaan. Selain dari perbedaan makna dan padanan kata, dari pembentukan kata pun sangat berpengaruh. Pada umumnya perbedaan terletak pada banyaknya perubahan konsonan Hangeul (ㄷ, r) di Korea Utara digantikan konsonan (ㄴ, n) dan konsonan (ㅇ, ng) di Korea Selatan dan hasil penelitian juga menunjukan dalam situs berita *kcna.kp* tidak ditemukan kata benda bahasa Korea Utara yang masuk dalam klasifikasi kelas kata benda jenis nomina tak terbilang.

Kata kunci: bahasa Korea Utara, bahasa Korea Selatan, kata benda

ABSTRACT

This graduating paper analyzes nouns of North Korean language that found in North Korea official website *kcna.kp* on period January-March 2017. The difference between nouns of North Korean and South Korean language was analyzed by the perspective of synonyms, meaning, and change of word formation.

In explaining the differences of nouns used in this research, Indonesian word classes was used as reference in theory and translated using Korean online dictionary Naver. The study was fulfilled through several stages, begun with collecting data of North Korean language nouns within articles and determine the classifications of word classes for nouns. Afterwards, each noun containing research object was translated and then analyzed in order to get the results of research intended.

Based on the result, although both of them were derived from the same language, there are many differences between North Korea and South Korea noun applications. Not only the differences in terms of meaning and synonyms, but the formation of word was very influential. In general, the differences was in the quantity of consonant changes of hangeul (ㄹ, r) in North Korea which was replaced by a consonant (ㄴ, n) and a consonant (ㅇ, ng) in South Korea and in this research Indonesian word classes “nomina terbilang” can not found in North Korea official website *kcna.kp*.

Password: North Korean language, South Korean language, nouns

초록

본 연구은 2017년 1월부터 3월까지 북한 공시 사이트 “KCNA.KP”의 기사에 북한말 나타난 북한말의명사를 연구후였다. 북한어의 명사는 한국어 표준어와 차이점을 분석하였는데 대응되는 단어, 의미를 연구하였다.

본 연구에서는 사용된 명사 차이점을 분석하기 위해 이론은 인도네시아어 품사를 사용하였다. 본 연구는 다음과 같은 단계로 진행됐다. 먼저, 북한의명사를 확인한 후 본 연구의 대상인 명사를 결정하여 구분하였다. 그 다음에는 명사를 번역하고 분석하여 연구의 결과를 얻었다.

본 연구에서는 같은 언어 기원을 가지는 북한어와 한국어 표준어도 두 언어에 사용하는 명사에 변함이 있다. 의미는 단어뿐만 아니라, 단어의 형성은 매우 영향력이 있었다. 또한 북한어의 자음,,ㄷ“많이 나타났지만 남한어에 자음,,ㄴ“나모음,,ㅇ“으로 나타났다. 이 연구에도 인도네시아의 품사 “nomina terbilang” 찾지 못하였다.

키워드: 북한어, 한국어, 명사.