A Contrastive Analysis Of English, Korean And Sekayu Language Reduplication And The Contribution In Foreign Language Teaching

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini difokuskan kepada mencari perbedaan dan persamaan reduplikasi penuh dan reduplikasi sebagian dalam bahasa Inggris, bahasa Korea dan bahasa Sekayu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Dalam pengambilan data penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi pustaka, yang mana data diambil dari berbagai sumber yang relevan termasuk buku-buku morfologi, buku-buku tata bahasa bahasa Inggris, bahasa Korea dan bahasa Sekayu serta jurnal-jurnal. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori analisis kontrastif untuk menemukan persamaaan dan perbedaan kata reduplikasi dalam ketiga bahasa tersebut. Pada hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan 3 persamaan dan 2 perbedaan pada reduplikasi penuh, 3 persamaan dan 2 perbedaan pada reduplikasi sebagian antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Korea, 2 persamaan dan dan 2 perbedaan pada reduplikasi penuh, 3 persamaan dan 3 perbedaan pada reduplikasi sebagian antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Sekayu, 2 persamaan dan 3 perbedaan pada reduplikasi penuh dan 2 persamaan dan 3 perbedaan pada reduplikasi sebagian antara bahasa Korea dan bahasa Sekayu, serta peneliti menemukan tiga kontribusi untuk pengajaran bahasa asing.

Kata Kunci: *Analisis Kontrastif, FLT, reduplikasi.*

Abstract

This research was limited to find out the similarities and differences of reduplication among English, Korean and Sekayu language. This research was focused on full reduplication and partial reduplication. The researcher used descriptive-qualitative research. For collecting the data, the researcher used library research, which collected the data from English, Korean and Sekayu language morphology books, grammar books and other relevant sources. For analyzing the data, the researcher used Contrastive analysis theory and the data described through descriptive methods. For the finding, the researcher found 3 similarities and 2 differences in full reduplication, 3 similarities and 2 differences of partial between English and Korean, 2 similarity and 2 differences in full reduplication, 3 similarity and 4 differences in partial reduplication between English and Sekayu language, 2 similarity and 3 differences in full reduplication, 2 similarities and 3 differences in partial reduplication between Korean and Sekayu language. The researcher found 3 contributions for foreign language teaching.

Keywords: *Contrastive Analysis, FLT, reduplication.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for human beings interacting among them. As each country in this earth has its own official language or local languages. Indonesia is rich of local language, for example Sekayu language—a local language of Musi

Banyuasin. Haris (2014) and Pramita et. al (2020) said that the word of Sekayu came from Sri Ayu—the name of a king's daughter in Musi Banyuasin at that time, which later Sri Ayu pronounced as /sekayu/. Also, this language is also named with Bahasa Musi. Beside that, geographically, which Musi river is flooding along Musi Banyuasin, while Sekayu is a capital city of Musi Banyuasin. So the frequency of naming this language with Base Sekayu (Sekayu language) is more limited than naming this language with Base Musi (Musi Language).

In book entitle Bahasa Daerah Sekayu mentioned that Sekayu language was spoken in 11 sub-districts (Kecamatan) in Musi Banyuasin, which are: Sekayu; Babat Toman, Sungai Keruh, Batang Hari Leko, Lais, Sungai Lilin, Lalan Plakat Tinggi, Keluang, Bayung Lincir and Sanga Desa. In this research, the researcher only focused on the dialect of language spoken in sub-district of Keluang. Moreover, since Korean is spoken in South Korea and North Korea, the research focused on the Korean dialect of South Korea in the Seoul dialect.

English as foreign language which is studied as a compulsory subject at high schools in Indonesia. Besides English, other languages such as Korean are studied at particular schools also in indonesia. Adinda (2019), revealed that Korean is one of the foreign languages taught in senior high school. After the K13 Curriculum was put in place, it began in 2016. Also, due to Korean wave speeds all over the world, many students are interested in learning Korean language and culture, especially Sekayunese students. Putri et al. (2019), stated that lot of young generations are being fan of anything related to Korean such as Korean food, Korean drama, Korean language and culture,

Hajimia, et. al mentioned that when students learn a target language, those parts of the language that are identical with their native tongues will be simple and easy for them to study, while those parts of the language that are different will prove harder for them to learn. By comparing native and target tongues, teachers can assist students in overcoming the challenges of learning a target language. Relating to native language (L1) and target language (L2), in this study native language refers to Sekayu language which students of Sekayu native speakers acquired since they were born, while target language refers to English and Korean.

Habibi (2021), said that reduplication is the process of whole word repetition or only part of word repetition, whole repetition is called full repetition and only part of a word repetition is called partial repetition. Addition, reduplication can occur in nouns, verbs, adjectives and verbs.

Here is the example of reduplication in English, Korean and Sekayu language

(1) English
  Hush-hush   'secret'
(2) Korean
  빨리 빨리   /ppali ppali/   'hurry up"
(3) Sekayu language
  Budaq-budaq   /budak budak/   'children'
From the example above, three of them have a similar type of reduplication, full reduplication, but the difference among them is located in the word category

which is being reduplicated. In English reduplication, hush-hush is an adjective and informal word. Korean reduplication 빨리 빨리 is an adverb and informal word, while Sekayu language reduplication Budaq-budaq is a plural noun. In this context, students especially Sekayunese native speakers often confused how to reduplicate words correctly. This thing happens because they don't know the rules and usage. Actually that is normal thing because English, Korean and Sekayu language are from different root of language.

To overcome the difficulties that Sekayunese students have in learning reduplication in English and Koran, CA or Contrastive analysis is the solution. Sukirmiyadi, 2018); Sulaiman, Syahri & Saputri, 2022), said that Contrastive analysis is the way of describing similarities and differences among the languages in particular characteristic such as in phonology, morphology etc., also to predict students difficulties in learning second language (L2) as the references for teachers to design appropriate teaching materials.

In this study, the researcher limited the study only comparing full and partial reduplication, also the objective of this study is to find similarities and differences of English, Korean and Sekayu language full and partial reduplication and to find out its contribution for foreign language teaching.

METHOD

Sulaiman (2020), revealed that descriptive-qualitative research does not involve any numbers, instead involving words. As said by Syahri, Sulaiman & Susanti (2017), that descriptive-qualitative method doesn't attempt treatment or has variable treatment. This research is descriptive-qualitative research, which was used to describe the similarities and differences of English, Korean and Sekayu language reduplication. Adlini et al. (2022), Library research is a method through understanding in depth theories from literature relating to the research problem. The data collected from books, journals and other previous research.

For collecting the data, the researcher used library research which primary data was collected from morphology and grammar books of each languages, they are: Word-formation in English (2002), The Oxford Reference Guide to English Morphology (2013), Modern Korean Grammar (2017), Sejong Korean 1-8, Struktur Bahasa Musi (1979), and Morfologi dan Sintaksis Bahasa Musi (1980). The secondary data was collected through relevant sources such as journals about inflectional suffixes of each language. Here are some steps for collecting the data:

First, looking for English, Korean and Sekayu language morphology, grammar books and other relevant sources. Second, reading them to get an understanding of the details. Third, collecting information relating to English, Korean and Sekayu language reduplication. Fourth, writing the data of English, Korean and Sekayu language reduplication.

For analyzing the data, the researcher used Contrastive analysis theory for comparing English, Korean, Sekayu Language reduplication and the data described through descriptive methods. Here are the steps for analyzing the data:

First, identifying the type and meaning of English, Korean and Sekayu language reduplication. Second, selecting and classifying the type and meaning of English, Korean and Sekayu language reduplication, Third, comparing English, Korean and Sekayu language reduplication. Fourth, drawing conclusions and writing the possible contribution for foreign language teaching.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting the data through library research and analyzing the data of English, Korean and Sekayu language reduplication. Based on the study that there are similarities and differences among English, Korean and Sekayu language reduplication. After finding the similarities and differences between English and Korean, English and Sekayu language and Korean and Sekayu language in terms of full reduplication, and partial reduplication, the researcher found its contribution for foreign language teaching.

The similarities and the differences between English and Korean, English and Sekayu language and Korean and Sekayu language in terms of full reduplication, and partial reduplication were elaborated and discussed through some tables below, also its contribution for foreign language teaching.

Full Reduplication

Table 1. Full reduplication

Chategory	English	Korean	Sekayu
Noun	*Boo-boo* 'dumb mistake' Bling-bling 'flashy jewelry' Bye-bye 'good bye (informal)'	포동 포동 /pʰoton-pʰoton/ 'chubby' 상상 /sang-sang/ 'imagination' 집 집 /jib-jib/ 'every home'	*Ugang-ugang* 'people' *Budaq-budaq* 'children'
Adjective	Hush-hush 'secret'	미끌 미끌 /mik'il-mik'il/ 'slippery' 뚝뚝 /t'ok-t'ok/ 'smart'	*besOq-besOq* 'majority having big size' *Kecik-kecik* 'majority having small size'
Adverb	-	오래 오래 /ore ore/ 'for a long time' 멍멍 /mong mong/ 'meow meow'	*Galeq-galeq* 'all'
Verb	Hit-hit 'Touch touch'	-	*nganggoq-nganggoq* 'to nod'

In English full reduplication, it was found some examples, for example *boo-boo*, from a word *boo* means "a expression to show disapproval or contempt", *bling-bling* from a word *bling* means 'denoting expensive and ostentatious jewelry",

hush-hush from a word hush means "silent", *bye-bye* from a word "depart" and *hit-hit* from a word hit means "punch" .

In Korean full reduplication, 포동 포동 from a word 포동 means "chubby", 상상 from a word 상 means imagination, 집집 from a word 집 means "home", 미끌미끌 from a word 미끌 means slippery, 뚝뚝 from a word 뚝 means smart, 오래 오래 from a word 오래 means long time, 멍멍 from a word 멍 means "meow".

In sekayu full reduplication, ugang-ugang from a word ugang "person", budaq-budaq from a word budaq means "a child", besOq-besOq from a word besOq means "big", kecik-kecik from a word kecik means "small", galeq-galeq from a word galeq means "all", nganggoq-nganggoq from a word anggoq means "nod".

From Table 1 above, the researcher found some similarities between English, and Korean reduplication as follows: First, English and Korean full reduplication, both mimicking the object, for example: Bling 'ostentatious jewelry' ⇔ Bling bling 'flashy jewelry' Bling bling mimicking the characteristics of flashy of jewelry 멍 /mong/ 'meow' ⇔ 멍멍 /mong mong/ 'meow meow' 멍멍 mimics the sound of a cat. Second, English and Korean full reduplication, both occurred in nouns and adjectives. The word of Boo-boo 'dumb mistake' and Hush-hush 'secret' are nouns in English, while 포동 포동 /photon-photon/ 'chubby' and 미끌 미끌 /mik'il-mik'il/ 'slippery' are nouns in Korean. Third, most English and Korean full reduplication repeated the base word. For example, in English the word Bling-bling 'flashy jewelry' is from the base word Bling which means something is shining, it is repeated to add the meaning of "flashy of something". The word of 오래 오래 /ore ore/ 'for a long time' is came from the word 오래 means 'long', to add meaning of 'a long period of time' it is repeated.

For similarities between English and Sekayu language, the researcher found some similarities as follows: First, English and Sekayu language full reduplication occur in nouns, adjectives and adverbs. For Example, Boo-boo 'dumb mistake' and Bling-bling 'flashy jewelry' are English Nouns, while Hush-hush 'secret' is an adjective and Hit-hit 'touch touch' is a verb. Budaq-budaq 'children' is a noun, Kecik-kecik 'majority having small size' is an adjective, and nganggoq-nganggoq 'to nod' is a verb in Sekayu language. Second, most of the English and Sekayu language full reduplication repeated the base word.

The similarities between Korean and Sekayu language full reduplication, the researcher found some similarities, they are: First, Korean and Sekayu language full reduplication occurred in noun, adjective and verb. Second, most of the Korean and Sekayu language full reduplication repeated the base word.

From Table 1, the researcher found some differences between English and Korean language full reduplication, as follows: First, English full reduplication does not occur in adverbs, while Korean full reduplication does not occur in verbs. Second, mostly English reduplication for mimicking the sound of an animal or particular object occurred in partial reduplication, especially in adjective or noun, only few in full reduplication usually occur in noun. While, Korean reduplication for

mimicking the sound of a particular object or animal usually only occurs in full reduplication.

The researcher found some differences between English and Sekayu language full reduplication, as follows: First, Sekayu language full reduplication commonly has the plural of a noun, while in English full reduplication does not have a similar rule. Second, Sekayu language full reduplication occurred in noun, verb, adverb, and adjective, while English reduplication only cannot be found in adverbs.

The researcher found some differences between Korean and Sekayu language full reduplication, as follows: First, Sekayu language full reduplication commonly has the plural of a noun, while in Korean full reduplication doesn't have. Second,

Sekayu language full reduplication occurred in noun, verb, adverb, and adjective, while English reduplication only cannot be found in verbs. Third, Korean reduplication for mimicking the sound of a particular object or animal usually only occurs in full reduplication, Sekayu language doesn't have a similar thing.

Partial Reduplication

Table 2. Partial reduplication

Chategory	English	Korean	Sekayu
Noun	*Ding-dong* 'sound of a bell' *Tick-tock* 'sound of wall clock'	쿵작작 /khung cakcak/ 'sound of dumping'	*Buwah-buwahan* 'fruits' *Bajam-jam* 'for hours'
Adjective	*Wishy-washy* 'sloppy' *Easy-peasy* 'presenting no difficulty at all'	우물쭈물 /umul jumul/ 'doubt' 울룩불룩 /ulruk bulruk/ 'rough'	*Cegay-begay* 'dispersed'
Adverb	-	얼망졸망 /olmang jolmang/ 'all over'	*Dam-dem* 'always (saying) already'
Verb	-	기나길다 /gina gilda/ 'being too far'	*Dangkat-angkat* 'unexpectedly pick it up' *Ditunu-tunu* 'unexpectedly burn'

The researcher found some examples of partial reduplication in English, a word *ding-dong* changed vowel /i/ to /o/ which created a new meaning "sounds of a bell", a word *tick-tock* changed vowel /i/ to /o/ which created a new meaning "sounds of clock", *wishy-washy* changed vowel /i/ to /o/ which created a new meaning "sloppy", *easy-peasy* changed sound /i/ to /pi/ which created a new meaning "presenting no difficulty at all".

The researcher found some examples of partial reduplication in Korean, 쿵작작 /khung cakcak/ repeated only sound /cak/ which has meaning "sound of

dumping", 우물쭈물 /umul jumul/ changed sound /u/ to /dʒu/, which created new meaning "doubt". 울룩불룩 /ulruk bulruk/ changed sound /u/ to /bu/, which created new meaning "rough", 얼망졸망 /olmang jolmang/ changed sound /o/ to /dʒo/, which created new meaning "all over", 기나길다 /gina gilda/ changed sound /i/ to /gi/ which creates new meaning "being too far".

Here are some examples of partial reduplication in Sekayu language, buwah-buwahan is from a word buwah "fruit" with suffix –an, bajam-jam is from word jam means "o'clock" with prefix ba–, cegay-begay is from a word cegay means "apart", dam-dem is from a word dem means "already", which change vowel /a/ to /e/, dangkat-angkat is from a word angkat means "pick it up" with prefix d-, ditunu-tunu is from a word tunu means "burn" with prefix –di.

From Table 2 above, the researcher found some similarities between English, and Korean partial reduplication as follows: first, English and Korean partial reduplication both occurred in nouns, which of them mimicking sounds of something, such as Ding-dong 'sound of a bell' in English and 쿵작작 /khung cakcak/ 'sound of dumping' in Korean. Second, English and Korean partial reduplication both occurred in adjectives. Third, both English and Korean partial reduplication changed a vowel to vowel and consonant, such as changed /i/ to /pi/ in English, /u/ to /bu/ in Korean.

For similarities between English and Sekayu language, the researcher found some similarities as follows: first, English and Sekayu language partial reduplication both occurred in noun and adjective. Second, both English and Sekayu language partial reduplication changed a vowel to another vowel, such as /i/ to /o/ in English and /a/ to /e/ in Sekayu language.

The similarities between Korean and Sekayu language partial reduplication, the researcher found some similarities, they are: first, Korean and Sekayu language partial reduplication both occurred in noun, adjective adverb and verb. Second, Korean and Sekayu language partial reduplication which occurs in verbs are commonly intransitive verbs.

From Table 2, the researcher found some differences between English and Korean language partial reduplication, as follows: first, English has a view of partial reduplication more than Korean. Second, Korean partial reduplication occurred in noun, adjective adverb and verb, while English partial reduplication only occurred in noun and adjective.

The researcher found some differences between English and Sekayu language partial reduplication, as follows: first, English has a lot of partial reduplication than Sekayu language. Second, Sekayu language partial reduplication occurred in noun, adjective adverb and verb, while English partial reduplication only occurred in noun and adjective. Third, English partial reduplication mimics sounds of something, while Sekayu language doesn't have similar rules. Fourth, Sekayu language partial reduplication is added by an affix

such as prefix ba– or prefix di- and suffix –an, which English doesn't have similar rule.

The researcher found some differences between Korean and Sekayu language partial reduplication, as follows: first, Korean partial reduplication occurred in nouns mostly mimicking sounds of something, but Sekayu language doesn't have similar rules. Second, Sekayu partial reduplication occurred in nouns mostly denoting plural meaning, but Korean doesn't have a similar rule. Second, Sekayu language partial reduplication is added by an affix such as prefix ba– or prefix di- and suffix –an, which Korean doesn't have similar rule.

The Contribution for Foreign Language Teaching

Here are some the contribution of similarities and differences among English, Korean and Sekayu language for Foreign Language Teaching: First, Similarities and differences among English, Korean and Sekayu language can be used for designing material for teaching foreign language especially in Indonesia the common foreign language taught such as English and Korean. Second, by knowing similarities and differences among the language, especially in full and partial reduplication, teachers can easily teach their students (Sekayunese native speakers) foreign languages in easy ways. Third, Teachers can find easy ways to overcome their students' difficulties in learning foreign languages.

CONCLUSION

This research objective was to find out the similarities and the differences of full and partial reduplications among English, Korean and Sekayu language, also its contribution to Foreign Language Teaching. So for full reduplication, the researcher found 3 similarities between English and Korean. 2 similarities found between English and Sekayu language. 2 similarities found between Korean and Sekayu. For the differences in full reduplication, the researcher found 2 differences between English and Korean, 2 differences found between English and Sekayu language and 3 differences found among Korean and Sekayu language.

For partial reduplication, the researcher found 3 similarities between English and Korean. 2 similarities found between English and Sekayu language. 2 similarities found between Korean and Sekayu. 2 differences between English and Korean, 4 differences found between English and Sekayu language and 3 differences between Korean and Sekayu language. Also, for the contribution for foreign Language teaching, the researcher found 3 contributions, such as by knowing similarities and differences among the languages, the teacher of Foreign language can design effective teaching material, easily teach students and predict students' difficulties.

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