

**ONOMATOPOEIA ANALYSIS OF *DOCTOR DOLITTLE* NOVEL
BY HUGH LOFTING**

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ABSTRACT

deals with onomatopoeia in Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting. The objectives of the study were to analyze the types of onomatopoeia that are used in the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting, to analyze why onomatopoeia is used in Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting, and to investigate how the author describes the onomatopoeia word in his novel. The scope and limitation were focused on onomatopoeia words found in the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting. The researchers analyzed three types of onomatopoeia, there are Direct Onomatopoeia, Associative Onomatopoeia, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method. The source of data was taken from Doctor Dolittle novel. The technique of data analysis used data presentation, data verification, and, data reduction. The research finding showed that there was 38 onomatopoeia found in this research which consist of 7 words of direct onomatopoeia, 24 words of associative onomatopoeia, and 7 exemplary onomatopoeia based on Bredin's (1996: 558). Associative Onomatopoeia was the dominant type of Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Semantics is the study of how language is used to represent meaning. More precisely, semantics aims to explain how literal meanings are linguistically coded and translated by speakers and listeners. Seed (2016) "Semantic is the study of the meaning of communicated language". The meaning of language has an important role so that what is communicated to other people or readers in a literary work will be understood and the message made by the researcher will be conveyed. Lexical semantics is also said to be a sub-field of linguistic semantics. It is the study of how and what words are used in a language. Language is very important for human life in the world to speak, to meet all the needs in life. Lexical semantics is a branch of semantics that deals with word meanings. Saeed (2003:53) defines lexical semantics as the study of the meaning of words and traditionally has two descriptive objectives: to represent the meaning of each word in a language and to test how the meanings of words are interrelated. Lexical semantic fit in with linguistics in various ways. One of the lexical semantics is Onomatopoeia. It is linguistics usually found in literary works. This onomatopoeia discusses text-shaped sounds, simply describing a sound by pouring it into text or sentence form. Doft (2008:4) defines onomatopoeia as a form of sound that is named by its object that imitates the natural sound introduced. Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting is no exception. With its own features and

characteristics, this novel can bring readers, who are mostly children and teenagers, to their own world. We can categorize it as imaginative literature. After the reader's attention is focused on the novel, the novel never stops playing with the reader's imagination. To keep the imagination of magicians alive, there are many types of imagery that writers use. The most easily seen are visual and auditory imagery. In auditory imagery, the researcher uses many expressions that describe the sounds that appear in the story. These expressions are called onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia is defined as the fact of words that contain sounds that are similar to the sounds they describe. Apart from its relationship with translation studies, onomatopoeia itself is a very interesting language study because the fact is usually different between languages. We know that 'bang' is an expression of a weapon fired in English, but we know that the equivalent is 'bang' in Indonesian. The most common onomatopoeia words found are animal sounds. There are many examples of onomatopoeia that express animal sounds found in both languages. In English, we know that 'meow', 'baa', 'hiss', 'neigh', and 'oink' are some English onomatopoeic words. In Indonesian we know 'mbek', 'kukuruyuk', 'meow' and 'petok'. Translating ideas and meanings from the source language into the target language might not be an easy thing to do. Differences in language and cultural systems between English and Indonesian cause problems in translating onomatopoeia associated with both languages. For example, in the book itself, there are imitations of sounds like the "ka koi fee-fee" bird sound, "chee-chee" sound of the monkey, "sh" the sound of silence, "er" sound of the people who are confused, and the last "HULLOA" the sound calling saying hello!

Researchers have analyzed the use of onomatopoeia as found in *Doctor Dolittle* by Hugh Lofting. The researchers are interested to analyze this novel because this novel is a bestseller. Most people are interested to read these novels, especially children. Because this novel tells about a doctor who talks to animals and likes to imitate the sounds around him. In this novel, we can recognize the word onomatopoeia, we can also find out the types of onomatopoeia because we often mimic sounds with things that happen in the real world. In addition, in this novel, many examples can be taken from the use of the word onomatopoeia. Reading a novel can also enrich our understanding of interpreting its contents. In addition, reading novels leads us to learn more about the various aspects of humans that imitate sounds and things that happen in the real world.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the onomatopoeia contained in "Doctor Dolittle" novel by Hugh Lofting which was chosen as the object of this thesis because the term onomatopoeia is rarely known by the general public, even though onomatopoeia is actually often used in the surrounding environment. Examples include the sound of a chicken, a duck, a laugh, a cry, etc. Therefore, the authors want to make research based on experiences that occur in the environment

II. METHODS

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. According to Mukhtar (2013: 10) a descriptive qualitative research method is a method used by researchers to find knowledge or theories of research at one particular time. The source of data in this research was obtained from the *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting. In collecting the data for analyzing this research, the researcher gathered references that supported the subject matter of the data and apply some steps. The techniques for collecting data were conducted to get the information needed to support the goals of the research. The technique for collecting the data was a note-taking technique. The steps of data collecting are as follows:

Reading the whole story of the novel entitled *Doctor Dolittle* several times in order to get a full understanding of what the story was. Finding out the word onomatopoeia in *Doctor*

Dolittle Novel. Selecting and picking the data up which related to the problems. Finally, conducting and analyzing the collected data and making a conclusion. Data analysis uses the analysis model from Miles and Huberman (1994:12) which divides analysis activities into several parts, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing a conclusion or data verification. Generally, data analysis in this research will conduct through the stages as follows:

1. Collecting the information or data by identifying words that contain onomatopoeia words.
2. Carefully classifying the categories of each group of words then the words were placed in a table according to each classification.
3. After being classified according to their categories, count the words in each column in the table and the total words to get the number of dominant onomatopoeia types.
4. Lastly, concludes the data

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data of this research were gained from Onomatopoeia in Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting. The researcher noted all the words from the novel. After analyzing all the data obtained in the novel. The finding of this research was found that there were various types of onomatopoeia. The total of onomatopoeia types used in the novel was 38 words, there are Associative Onomatopoeia has 24 words, there are Direct Onomatopoeia has 7 words, and there are Exemplary Onomatopoeia 7 words. Therefore, the writer tried to collect the data needed to answer the research question of this research in a way reading the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting. Therefore, the following is an example of the result of this research that has been analyzed that can be interpreted as in the sentences.

Huh! grunted the parrot.

The onomatopoeia word **Huh!** in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description “grunted the parrot” right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Heigh-ho!, Don't I know? Sighed the parrot.

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description “sighed the parrot” right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Oh, gracious, sighed Too- Too.

The onomatopoeia word **Oh** in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplary onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description “sighed Too-Too”. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Growled the scrappy voice. **Gosh!** what a night!

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplary onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **Gosh!** what a night!. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

She said it in a quiet, off-handish sort of way, as though telling us she thought it might rain. But the doctor stammered, how many! **Hah!** giggled Cheapside with a cheeky chirp.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description "How many, **Hah!** giggled Cheapside with a cheeky chirp." Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Makes me feel I ought to be flyin' around over em in me night-shirt, blowin' a trumpet. **Tee, hee, hee!** tittered the white mouse.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **Tee, hee, hee!** tittered the white mouse. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on these findings, this study discusses onomatopoeia in Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of onomatopoeia in Doctor Dolittle novel. This study aims to describe direct onomatopoeia, associative onomatopoeia, and exemplary onomatopoeia, as well as to determine the dominant types of onomatopoeia in the novel. The data source of this research was taken from Doctor Dolittle novel. There are many types of the same words in the novel, and there are many onomatopoeia words that are repeated in Doctor Dolittle novel.

The findings of this study were three types of onomatopoeia found in the novel. They are Direct Onomatopoeia, Associative Onomatopoeia, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia with the number of occurrences are Associative Onomatopoeia 24, Direct Onomatopoeia 7, and Model 7 Onomatopoeia. And the most dominant types of onomatopoeia found in Doctor Dolittle novel were 24.

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