

**ANALYSIS ONOMATOPOEIA IN SELECTED POEMS BY LEE EMMETT**Walen Carera<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>*the student of English study program in Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu*  
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[anjas.official@gmail.com](mailto:anjas.official@gmail.com)Ivan Achmad Nurcholis<sup>2</sup>[ivanachmad350@gmail.com](mailto:ivanachmad350@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>*the lecturer in Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu**Received; December 6, 2018**Returned; January 15, 2018**Revised; March 31, 2019**Reviewed; December 20, 2018**Accepted; January 19, 2019**Published; April 2, 2019***Abstract**

*The aims of this article are to analysis onomatopoeia with use some poems of Lee Emmett. There are five poems that have been analyzed: running water, Bake a Cake, wind and rain, the gentle sound of rain, and See the Skater. These articles, Authors apply observation method and note taking technique. The process of this article covers several steps such as read the poems, identify, and make a table to collect Onomatopoeia word. From five poems that have been analyzed, there are two types of onomatopoeia word; primary onomatopoeia (PR) and secondary onomatopoeia (SC). Onomatopoeia found as many as 21 words. From 21 words, the dominant types and meaning that used in five poems are secondary onomatopoeia; 15 words. This article is to help readers easier to understand the meaning of sound trough poems by Lee Emmet.*

**Keyword:** *Onomatopoeia, poems, Lee Emmett***INTRODUCTION**

Literature is a beautiful art; it can make the reader flow in its verse like it really happening in true life. Literary works can allure readers to ascertain the level of happiness that no other art can possess (Ullman 1962,p.84. The type of literature is many varieties such poem, poetry, movie, novel, short story, etc. In this paper, the researchers only focus on a selected poem by Emmett (2015) that has a title "*Running Water, Bake a Cake, Wind and Rain, Gentle sound of Rain, and See The Skater*". The researchers choose these titles from many poems by Lee Emmett because the researchers think that these titles have many onomatopoeic words that can be analyzed by the researcher. These poems also entertain the reader by the verses in a mellow situation. It could bring the reader into the stanza of the poems actually. The researchers had some difficulties in reading the poem because there are many words that make the researchers confused to find the meaning. The translation is an option to comprehend the meaning of the word. The words used in these poems by Lee Emmett are so soft and melodious. Translating the idea and meaning from a source language into a target language may not be an easy thing to do. The different language between one language and other is affected by the system and the culture, especially English and Indonesian. There are differences from the system that language formed. Onomatopoeia in Indonesia is different from onomatopoeia in English. Onomatopoeia words are considered difficult to deal with. Translators will not always find the equivalence of certain onomatopoeic. In the other hand, analyzing the translation of English onomatopoeia into Indonesian is very interesting to do. The translators need to see how to deal with the unique language expression as it is not always readily found in any dictionary as some people consider it as slang language or children language because it is commonly used in non-formal communication.

Onomatopoeia is derived by special words because the words that produce directly have the relation with the meaning and tell about the production of sound with image, unique, and beautiful word (Tamori and Schourup.1999,p.1 in Takashi Sugara. 2011,p.1). A word that imitates nature sound that is often natively thought to be completely ironic since it is perfect replicas of the actual sounds they refer to is called Onomatopoeia/onomatopoeic word (Antilla, 1972,p.14). Onomatopoeia or also called onomatopoeic is an object sound produced by imitated its sound object (Gasser, 2006 in

Ellin Dofs, 2008,p.4). Generally, the form of onomatopoeia could be found in our social life. It might be found in an object that can produce sound, and it also found in animal action such bird singing in the morning, sound from a car when the engine starting, and telephone ringing when someone calling. Some sound could represent the object that produced the sound and people recognize it easily. People basically know that the sound is produced in a simple vocal pattern, such as human and grunt. It appears to be an ancient part of the brain that we share with all of the animals but it is not a human language. Onomatopoeia normally contains in poems, comic books, and also advertisements. In this paper, the researchers only explain onomatopoeia in a poem by Lee Emmett.

Onomatopoeia in the world language is different from each other. One onomatopoeia word in a region is different from others. For instance, a France pig will produce the sound *groin-groin* while English is *oink*, and Chinese is *hulu-hulu*. A dog's sound is *guk-guk* in Indonesia, *kukure* in Nepali, and *kutta* in Hindi. The variations of the onomatopoeia are affected by phonological system and culture in their language used to interpret onomatopoeic (Thomas, 2004,p.15). In term, onomatopoeic can be separated into 2 parts (Ullman 1962,p.84):

#### 1. Primary Onomatopoeia

The primary Onomatopoeia is sound imitated its sound. The object itself can produce the primary sound. Onomatopoeia occurs in words, which imitate sound, and this suggests the object described (Alexander, 1963,p.20). In this point, an object is naming by imitating the sound that produces by the object itself, such as *roar, growl, crack, hum, plup, squeak, whizz*. The primary onomatopoeia could call as the onomatopoeic words which imitate the sounds natural object. For example:

Bell	<i>Ding ding</i>
Car beeping	<i>Horn</i>
Phone	<i>Br-r-ring</i>
(Thomas, 2004,p.19)	

#### 2. Secondary Onomatopoeia

The secondary onomatopoeia sound is occurred because of the relation between the sound of an object and its movement/causing by object moving. For example *dither, dodder, slink, slither, slouch, squirm and wriggle*. This is based on the movement only (Ullman, 1962,p. 84). The secondary onomatopoeia or onomatopoeia words can be the produce of relation between the sound of the object and the action that integrated each other. For example:

Sound of eating	<i>Chomp chomp</i>
Sound of drinking	<i>Gulp gulp</i>
Collision of other object	<i>Thum/thud</i>
Collision of metal	<i>Clang</i>
(Thomas, 2004,p.19)	

“Meaning is conceptual thinking that can help people to organize and store their knowledge by relating it to other things they have known (Croft and Cruse, 2004,p. 125). Ullman described the meaning of words "The meaning of a word is a reciprocal and reversible relationship between sound and sense” (Ullman, 1964,p.57). The meaning of the word, the relationship between word and sound cannot be separated. The meaning is derived by the context called the contextual meaning. The meaning of the word can be found in particular situations (Ullman, 1962,p.64). The context of a sound may often provide enough clues to interpret the meaning of onomatopoeia words when they have not yet recorded in dictionaries.

### **Research Questions**

1. What are the types of onomatopoeia words in selected Lee Emmett's Poems?
2. What are the meanings of onomatopoeia words in selected Lee Emmett’s Poems?
3. What is the dominant type of onomatopoeia words in selected Lee Emmett's Poems?

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Design**

This research paper used the observation method and note-taking technique, which are the researchers observe the primary and secondary onomatopoeia. The observation method used in this paper because the researchers would observe what kind of onomatopoeia used in the poems. The qualitative research referred to the meanings, concepts, definition, characteristics, metaphor, and symbol.

### **Subject**

In this research paper, the researchers only focused on primary and secondary onomatopoeia in selected poems by Lee Emmet.

### **Data and Source of Data**

The data of the research paper took from some sources and online journals that related to the title of this research paper, and they about sound classification, and poem from Lee Emmet (2015).

### **Data Collecting Technique**

The first step is the researchers choosing the poems from Lee Emmett that has more of sound words, the second is the researchers read all of the poems carefully and the last is the researchers identify the word which has sound meaning by marking the words.

The data collected by observed the source data taken from the selected Lee Emmet's poems entitled "*Running Water, Bake a Cake, Wind and Rain, Gentle Sound of Rain, See the Skater*". There were some steps applied by the researchers to observe the onomatopoeia: 1) Read the poems, 2) Identify the words that had onomatopoeia from the poems, 3) List the onomatopoeia words by making a mark and selecting the onomatopoeia words from the selected poems by applying taking note technique. 4) Identify the meaning of onomatopoeia words, the researcher refer to the online dictionary (Sudaryanto, 1993,p.135). The results of an analysis are presented by using a table containing the primary and secondary onomatopoeia.

### **Data Analysis Technique**

In analyzing, the data there are five steps. The first is making table kind of word classes consist of sound words, type, and the categorized. Second, input all of the verse of the poem into the table. Third, identify words in poems verse into word sound classes. Fourth is calculating all of the words in word sound classes and determining which kind the most dominant word sound class in the selected poems, and then identify the meaning of onomatopoeia words with use online dictionary.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

There are five selected poems by Emmet (2015) that have been analyzed by the researchers: *Running Water*, *Bake a Cake*, *Wind and Rain*, *Gentle Sound of Rain*, and *See the Skater* and there are some words sound which had analyzed. These are the table of Result:

### Running Water

No.	Onomatopoeia Words	Meaning	Type	
			Primary	Secondary
1	<b>Warbling</b>	sing softly and with a succession of constantly changing notes(of a bird)	√	
2	<b>Trill</b>	sing softly and with a succession of constantly changing notes(of a bird)		√
3	<b>Whoosh</b>	a sudden movement accompanied by a rushing sound		√
4	<b>Croaks</b>	a deep hoarse sound made by a frog or a crow	√	
5	<b>Babbling</b>	talk rapidly and continuously in a foolish, excited, or incomprehensible.	√	
<b>Total</b>			<b>5 Onomatopoeia Words</b>	

### Bake a Cake

No.	Onomatopoeia Words	Meaning	Type	
			Primary	Secondary
1	<b>Clatter</b>	make or cause to make a continuous rattling sound		√
2	<b>Tap-tap-tap</b>	To strike lightly especially with a slight sound		√
3	<b>Crack</b>	A line on the surface of something along which it has split without breaking into separate parts		√
4	<b>Splat</b>	A sound of something soft and wet or heavy striking a surface		√
5	<b>Splash</b>	a sound made by something striking or falling into liquid		√
<b>Total</b>			<b>5 Onomatopoeia Words</b>	

### Wind and Rain

No.	Onomatopoeia Words	Meaning	Type	
			Primary	Secondary
1	<b>Splashes</b>	A sound made by something striking or falling into liquid		√
2	<b>Slipstreams</b>	A current of air or water is driven back by a revolving propeller		√
3	<b>Splatters</b>	A spot or trail of a sticky or viscous liquid splashed over a surface or object		√
<b>Total</b>			<b>3 Onomatopoeia Words</b>	

### Gentle Sound of Rain

No.	Onomatopoeia	Meaning	Type
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	Words		Primary	Secondary
1	<b>Gurgling</b>	Make a hollow bubbling sound like that made by water running out of a bottle		√
2	<b>Splashing</b>	Cause (liquid) to strike or fall on something in irregular drops		√
3	<b>Spatters</b>	a spray or splash of something		√
4	<b>Crashing</b>	A sudden loud noise, as of something being violently smashed or stuck.		√
5	<b>Roar</b>	A loud continuous confused sound	√	
<b>Total</b>			<b>5 Onomatopoeia Words</b>	

### See the Skater

No.	Onomatopoeia Words	Meaning	Type	
			Primary	Secondary
1	<b>Click</b>	A short, sharp sound as of a switch being operated of two hard objects coming quickly into contact	√	
2	<b>Crashes</b>	A sudden loud noise as of something breaking or hitting another object		√
3	<b>Jangling</b>	Make or cause to make a ringing metallic sound, typically a discordant one.	√	
<b>Total</b>			<b>3 Onomatopoeia Words</b>	

From the data analysis above of the poems, researchers found 21 onomatopoeia words from the five selected poems by Emmett (2015). They are *warbling, trill, whoosh, croaks, babbling, clatter, tap-tap-tap, crack, splat, splash, splashes, slipstreams, splatters, gurgling, splashing, spatters, crashing, roar, click, crashes, and jangling*. From 21 onomatopoeia, 6 words of them are primary onomatopoeia. They are *warbling, croaks,*

*babbling, roar, click, and jangling*. 15 words of them are secondary onomatopoeia. They are *trill, whoosh, clatter, tap-tap-tap, crack, splat, splash, splashes, slipstreams, splatters, gurgling, splashing, spatters, crashing, and crashes*. The following table gives an overview of the onomatopoeia type because refer with the title of the poems itself and these poems have a meaning that related to two types of onomatopoeia. These poems tell about the original sound of the object and sound of movement such as running water, bake a cake, wind and rain, gentle sound of rain, and See the Skater.

### Onomatopoeia Word Type

No.	Onomatopoeia Types	Number of Words
1.	Primary	6
2.	Secondary	15
Total		21

### Dominant

The result of finding these selected poems collect 21 the onomatopoeia words. There are two parts of onomatopoeia. First is primary onomatopoeia with 6 words (29%) and the second is secondary onomatopoeia with 15 words (71%). Therefore, based on the data the researchers can decide that the most dominant of the onomatopoeia in selected poems by Lee Emmett is secondary onomatopoeia.

### Discussion

The data of this research were taken from selected poems by Emmett (2015), the title of the poems are *running water, Bake a Cake, wind and rain, gentle sound of rain, and See the Skater*. Where the researchers found some words that can be sound of the object (primary onomatopoeia) and sound object that movement (secondary onomatopoeia). For the meaning of the onomatopoeia words, the researcher used an online dictionary. Secondary onomatopoeia is the most dominant of this research because most of the data are the sound of another thing. These were related to the previous study conducted by

Chang (2018) “*An Analysis of Onomatopoeia in the adventure of Tintin and the blue lotus*”. In this research, the researcher found primary and secondary and also classification sound of it (Thomas, 2004), the meaning of onomatopoeia words by searching in dictionary online on website [www.writtensound.com](http://www.writtensound.com), Meriam Webster's dictionary, and oxford's dictionary, and mostly the data are the sound of another thing such as machine or animal. Therefore, there are three reasons why this research different from previous research. In this research have primary and secondary onomatopoeia because of it the types that the researcher conduct the research and only focus both of them. Second is using an online dictionary for searching the meaning because onomatopoeia has some unique words. Onomatopoeia words directly present of the word and got by imitating the sound (Hayood,2009) as cited Crisinel, Jones, & Spence(2012). It makes the researcher easy to understand the meaning of onomatopoeia and the researcher only search for the meaning of primary or secondary onomatopoeia that has been found. The last, secondary onomatopoeia is dominant of this research because of almost of sound from the object's movement that refers to the title of the selected poem by Emmett (2015). The other hand, the previous study found primary and secondary onomatopoeia and then the classification of sound it, because in this research not only focus use table types of onomatopoeia but also the description of the analysis. The second is the researcher uses many types of dictionaries to search the meaning of onomatopoeia word because it is not only the meaning of primary and secondary onomatopoeia but also contextual meaning. The last is the secondary onomatopoeia also most dominant but in this research refers to the context of meaning.

Additionally, this research also has a different result of data with previous data because of the object that uses in both of the research also different. There is a selected poem by Lee Emmett in this research and a comic, which the title is the adventure of Tintin and the blue lotus in the previous study. Although there are have differences in the data but the most dominant of both this research are the same, it is secondary onomatopoeia. Based on the explanation above, It caused different object of the research that makes the result of data is different and then the types of the onomatopoeia that have been found in the same because in onomatopoeia commonly used in poetry and comic, because delusion and event described in linguistic and then onomatopoeia is part linguistic (Guynes, 2014).

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusion

The researchers conclude that. There are two types of onomatopoeia from five poems (Running water, bake a cake, wind and rain, gentle sound of rain, and See the Skater) by Lee Emmett, the primary and secondary onomatopoeias. Primary is the sound of the original object and secondary is the sound of the object that moves. From 21 onomatopoeia words, 6 words (29%) of them are primary onomatopoeia and 15 words (71%) of them are secondary onomatopoeia. These poems also have a meaning that related to the title of two types of onomatopoeia. Therefore, the most dominant onomatopoeia in five poems is secondary onomatopoeia. It is because five poems by Lee Emmett use a lot of onomatopoeia movement to show the sound of the poems and to help readers easier to understand the meaning of sound trough poems by Lee Emmett.

### Suggestions

In relation to the conclusion above, the researchers' points out some suggestion as follow:

1. Students can use onomatopoeia as media that can increase vocabulary and improve their understanding of poems.
2. Other researchers who are interested in conducting a research study in onomatopoeia can use other literary works such as script drama and novel.

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