

Turn-taking bahasa Jepang: koreksi ujaran orang tua kepada anak usia 2-3 tahun = Turn-taking in Japanese: parents repair utterance to children aged 2-3 years old

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan koreksi ujaran repair bahasa Jepang yang dituturkan orang tua terhadap anak usia 2-3 tahun. Anak usia 2-3 tahun tampaknya sering tidak memahami ujaran orang tuanya. Berdasarkan pengamatan orang tua melakukan koreksi atas ujarannya sendiri agar dipahami oleh anak. Unsur leksikal dan gramatikal seperti apa yang dipilih saat melakukan repair menjadi fokus pada penelitian ini. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah ujaran repair beberapa video percakapan antara orang tua dengan anaknya. Video tersebut diperoleh dari situs berbagi Youtube. Rekaman video ditranskripsi dengan program ELAN EUDICO Linguistic Annotator.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis repair ujaran terbagi atas lima tipe, yaitu i koreksi ujaran dengan substitusi interogativa dan penambahan unsur leksikal-gramatikal, ii koreksi ujaran dengan pelesapan unsur leksikal, iii koreksi ujaran dengan pelesapan unsur leksikal dan substitusi gramatikal, iv koreksi ujaran dengan penambahan unsur leksikal dan gramatikal, dan v koreksi ujaran dengan pelesapan unsur leksikal dan penambahan unsur leksikal-gramatikal. Dengan perkataan lain, kesimpulan penelitian ini ialah repair ujaran dilakukan dengan i substitusi, ii pelesapan, dan iii penambahan unsur leksikal atau gramatikal.

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This study aims to elucidate self repair in Japanese speech performed by parents to their children aged 2 3 years old. Those children often seem unable to understand their parents rsquo utterances. Based on observation, parents repair their own utterances in order to be understood by their children. This study focuses on what types of lexical and grammatical items are chosen when parents perform self repair. The sources used in this study are repair utterances in some conversational videos between parents and their children. The videos were transcribed using ELAN EUDICO Linguistic Annotator.

Based on the analysis, self repair is classified into five types, namely i repair with a substitution of interrogatives and an addition of lexical grammatical items ii repair with an omission of lexical items iii repair with an omission of lexical items and a substitution of grammatical items iv repair with an addition of lexical and grammatical items and v repair with an omission of lexical items and an addition of lexical grammatical items. In other words, this study concludes that repair is performed by using i substitution ii omission and iii addition of either lexical or grammatical items.