Morphosemantic Analysis of Weather and Climate Korean Terms in "Forecasting Love and Weather" Drama (Episodes 1-8)

No. Abstract: ABS-ICOLLITE-23098

Syelvira Maharani Dewi, Risa Triarisanti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Faculty of Language and Literature Education | Indonesian University of Education

INTRODUCTION

South Korea is a country located at a mid-latitude and has four seasons. For security and safety reasons, South Korean government has created 안전 안내 문자 (safety information text), that provide information on natural disasters and weather-related phenomena, as well as guidelines for the safety. The texts are sent regularly to all citizens and tourists in South Korea. However, to be able to understand the safety information text, it is necessary to comprehend the Korean weather and climate terms. We conducted this research to help comprehend the Korean weather and climate terms from the morphosemantics view.
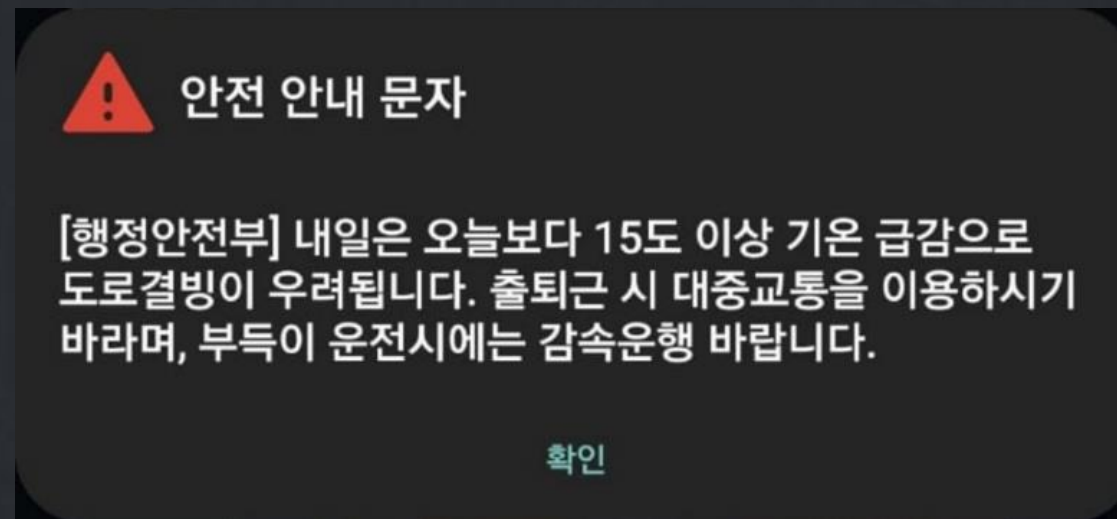
⚠️ 안전 안내 문자

[행정안전부] 내일은 오늘보다 15도 이상 기온 급감으로 도로결빙이 우려됩니다. 출퇴근 시 대중교통을 이용하시기 바라며, 부득이 운전시에는 감속운행 바랍니다.

확인

Figure 1. 안전 안내 문자 (safety information text)

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Choi (2016), the classification of Korean word formation (단어 형성의 분류) is similar to Indonesian language, which is divided into 2 categories: single words (단일어) and compound words (복합어). Compound words in the Korean language are further divided into 2 categories: inflected words (합성어) and derived words (파생어). This word classification also influences the word formation process.

- Due to the absence of a weather and climate terminology classification, we used grounded theory with the source of the Korean Meteorological Administration website (https://www.weather.go.kr/w/index.do) to classify based on the types of terms. There are four types of terms, words related to the element of weather and climate, the element of weather forecasting, weather forecasting tools, and natural disasters.

- Morphosemantic analysis is the study of language that utilizes the theories of morphology and semantics. Therefore, morphosemantic takes the semantic meaning and morphological processes involved in inflection and derivation within morphology (Luthfi as cited in Maulana & Sanusi, 2020).

METHOD

- This research was descriptive qualitative.

- The data were taken from Korean drama entitled "Forecasting Love and Weather" (episodes 1-8). There were 151 weather and climate Korean terms from this drama analyzed in this research.

- The data were collected through observing and note-taking technique.

Figure 2. "Forecasting Love and Weather" Drama's Poster

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Data Number	:	86
Term	:	황사 (黃沙) [*Hwang-sa*]
Meaning	:	'Yellow Dust'
Source Language	:	Korean language borrowed from Chinese (한자어)
Type of Terms Classification	:	Natural Disasters
Word Forms Classification	:	Inflected word (합성어)
Word Formation	:	황 (黃/노랑) [*Hwang/Norang*] 'yellow' + 사 (沙/모래) [*Sa/Morae*] 'dust' → 황사 [*Hwang-sa*] 'yellow dust' 명사 (noun) + 명사 (noun) → 명사 (noun)
Meaning Shift	:	No meaning shift

Table 1. Card Data 86 (황사 (黃沙) [*Hwang-sa*] 'Yellow Dust')

Table 1 showcases data number 86 is 황사 (黃沙) [*Hwang-sa*], which means 'yellow dust'. This term originates from the Korean language borrowed from Chinese language (한자어). 황 (黃/노랑) [*Hwang/Norang*] means 'yellow', and 사 (沙/모래) [*Sa/Morae*] means 'dust'. Based on the type of terms, this term falls under the category of natural disasters. Based on the word form, it is considered as an inflected word (합성어) because it's formed by combining two root words, both are nouns, to create a noun. The term has word formation with no meaning shift.

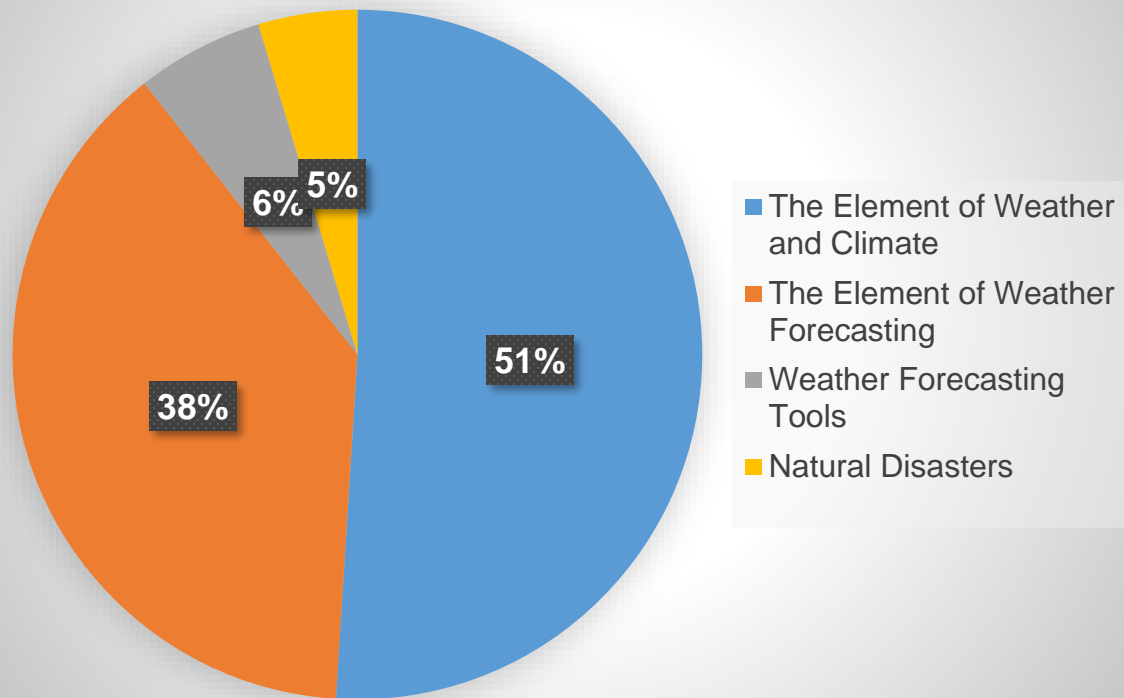# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

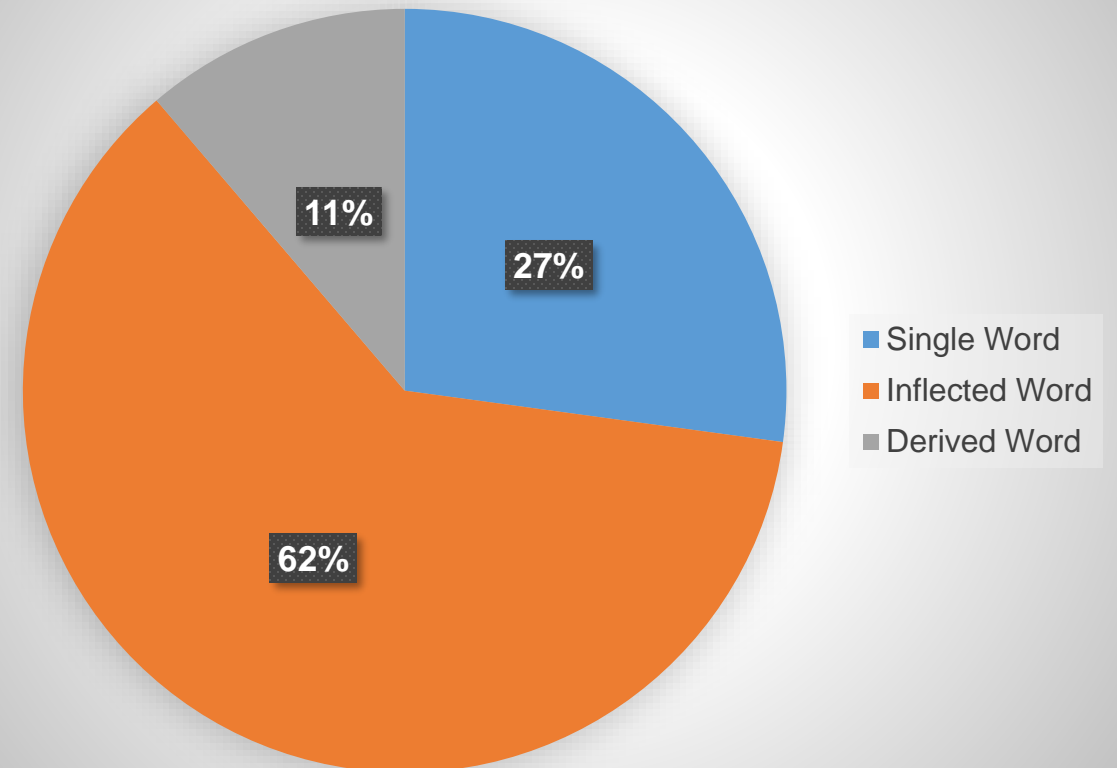Figure 3. Type of Terms Classification Chart

Figure 4. Word Forms Classification Chart
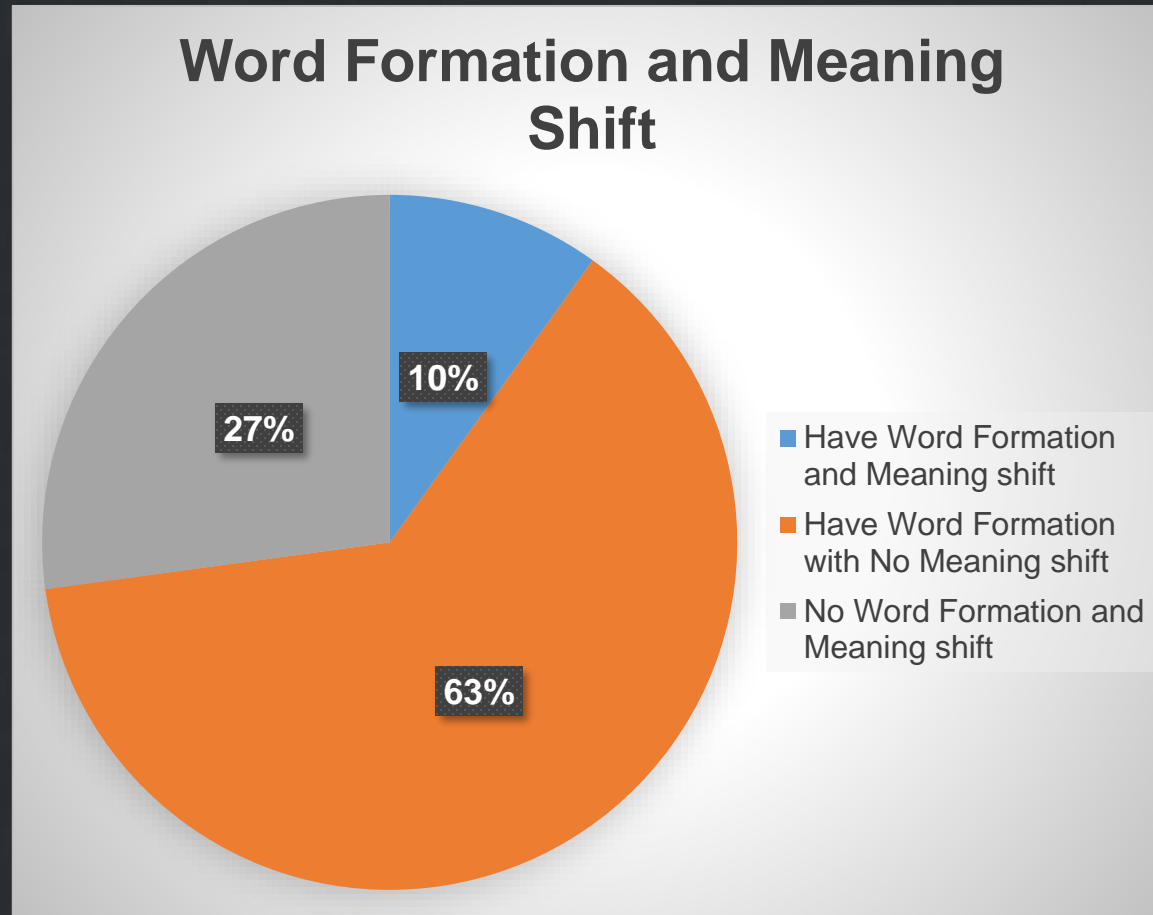
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Figure 5. Word Formation and Meaning Shift Chart

CONCLUSION

The analysis reveals 151 Korean weather and climate term in "Forecasting Love and Weather" (Episodes 1-8) drama. Based on the type of terms, words related to the element of weather and climate are the most frequently found category. Regarding the word form, compound words especially inflected words are the most prominent, followed by single words and derived words. Furthermore, based on the word formation and meaning shift, words have word formation with no meaning shift are the most frequently found category.

It can be concluded that drama can be used as a source to understand important weather and climate terms, which have particular word form, word formation, and meaning shift.

REFERENCES

- Choi, H. Y. (2016). *한국어 형태론.* 역락.

- Hendariyunisha, S. (2020). *Istilah medis bahasa Korea dalam drama "Partner for Justice" (kajian morfosemantik).* Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.

- Mahsun. (2017). *Metode penelitian bahasa: Tahapan, strategi, metode, dan tekniknya.* Rajawali Press.

- Maulana, D., & Sanusi, A. (2020). Analisis kesalahan morfosemantik pada teks terjemahan siswa Madrasah Aliyah Darussalam Bogor. *Indonesian Language Education and Literature Journal, V*(2), 137-146.

- Megasari, J., & Widyana, A. (2022). A contrastive analysis of food name forming between Korea and Indonesia: A morphological study. *JoKAL: Journal of Korean Applied Linguistics, II*(1), 57-78.

- Namuwiki. (2023, March 12). *긴급재난문자.* Retrieved from namu.wiki: https://namu.wiki/w/%EA%B8%B4%EA%B8%89%EC%9E%AC%EB%82%9C%EB%AC%B8%EC%9E%90

- Pranita, E. (2022, February 15). *Belajar dari drakor Forecasting Love and Weather, ini bedanya prakiraan cuaca di Indonesia dan Korsel*. Retrieved from Kompas.com: https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2022/02/15/080500523/belajar-dari-drakor-forecasting-love-and-weather-ini-bedanya-prakiraan?page=all

- Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D.* ALFABETA.

- Susilo, B. (2021). *Mengenal iklim & cuaca di Indonesia.* Yogyakarta.

- Syamsuri, A. S. (2013). Keberterimaan istilah bahasa Indonesia. *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra, XXIII*(2), 109-122.

- Yoon, P. H. (2019). *국어의미론 강의.* 역락.