

The analysis of Onomatopoeia in French children's songs

Vanessa Felicia^{1*}, Endang Ikhtiarti², Setia Rini³, Diana Rosita⁴

Universitas Lampung, Jl. Prof. Dr. Sumantri Brojonegoro, Rajabasa, Bandar Lampung^{1,2,3}

¹Correspondence : vanessafkalalo@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to learn the various forms of French onomatopoeia and the structure of onomatopoeia in French children's songs and its implications in French language lessons. The source of this study was obtained from 11 French children's songs on YouTube. This study uses the referential matching method. In addition, the technique used in this study is sort the determining element (Pilah Unsur Penentu/PUP) then the next technique is the technique of equalizing comparison (Hubung Banding Menyamakan/HBM). Based on the data of this study, there are 12 data of animal sounds (*bruits des animaux*), 6 data of the sounds of manufactured produced by objects (*bruits produits par des objetures*), 4 data of the sounds of human body (*bruits du corps humain*), and 2 data of the sounds of nature (*bruit de la nature*). Then the results for structure of onomatopoeia 15 structure of monosyllabic onomatopoeias, 6 disyllabic and 6 multisyllabic. The results of this study can be implemented for learning French in high school especially for senior high school in the junior class (class X) in KD 3.8 in the study of exemplify French songs lyrics (*parole d'une chanson*) or for french lessons in public.

Keywords: French, children's songs, onomatopoeia, semantics

I. INTRODUCTION

Accordig to Chaer (2009:44) the sound imitation is one of the 9 sound names. In Indonesian, there are some words that are formed based on the result of sound imitation. The words that are formed based on sound imitation called onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia comes from Greek, onoma which means "name" and poie ð means "to make". In French, onomatopoeia is called onomatopée, which means mot de creations or creation of words. Onomatopoeia is used to express a certain sound or voices. Living things and even objects can make sounds and those sound can form a word. The form of sound imitation is the sound of falling objects, birds singing, dog barking, crying, etc. Onomatopoeia can be delivered orally or in writing. Onomatopoeia is also usually found in literary works such as novels and comics. In onomatopoeia, each word written is usually short but has a different meaning.

Enckell and Rézeau classify onomatopoeia (*classement thématique des onomatopées*) as follows: voices or sounds from humans (*bruits du corps humain*), sounds from animals (*bruits des animaux*), sounds from nature (*bruits de la nature*), voices from objects (*bruits produits par des objets manufacturés*), voices from daily life (*bruits de la vie quotidienne*), voices from social life and hobbies (*bruits de la vie sociales, loisirs*), abnormalities sound (*nature du bruit*), sound abstraction (*bruits et abstraction*). Each country has its own characteristics, this can be happen even to the same object or animal, for example, in Indonesia the sound of a duck is pronounced as *kwek kwek kwek*, while the French pronounce it as *coin, coin, coin*.

So far, we often use onomatopoeia in everyday life, not only that, we can usually find onomatopoeia in literary works such as comics and novels. However, onomatopoeia can not only be found in literary works but can be found in songs, especially in children's songs. Learning French using children's songs will become easier and more fun because children's songs tend to have more upbeat tone and the vocabulary is much easier to understand.

Onomatopoeia is not only used to complement or strengthen readings or songs but is also useful for conveying meaning to readers and listeners. As we know, there is quite a lot of research on the analysis of onomatopoeia studies in novels or comics, but this research will provide a discussion of the forms and structures of onomatopoeias in French children's songs.

According to the previous explanation, this research is focused on the forms and structures of onomatopoeias in French children's songs. This research is very important and aims to help French learners to understand onomatopoeia in French language.

II. METHODS

This research used descriptive analytical method with qualitative approach. The analytical descriptive method is a method that has functions to provide a description or description of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are without conducting analysis and making general conclusions (Sugiyono, 2010: 29).

The analytical descriptive method in this research was used to analyze the form and structure of the onomatopoeia in children's songs. The data obtained from this study is qualitative data, namely in the form of onomatopoeia forms and structures.

The data collection technique is an observation and documentation technique. The first thing to do is observe French children's songs that contained onomatopoeias, after that the next step is using documentation techniques such as the text or lyrics of the children's songs as a reference for gathering information.

According to Sugiyono (2010: 365), in qualitative research, the data can be declared valid if there is no difference between what the researcher reports and what actually happened to the object under study. The definition of reliability in qualitative research is not the same as quantitative. In qualitative research, a reality can be multiple or double, dynamic or changing, so that nothing is as consistent and repetitive as before.

In the research, there is a validity test and reliability test. This research is using semantic validity test. Krippendorff (2004: 323) says that "Semantics validity is the degree to which categories of texts correspond to the meanings these texts have for particular readers or the roles the play within a chosen text".

The reliability test used by researchers is intrarater reliability or repeated observations. Researchers listen to songs and read song lyrics repeatedly in order to obtain consistent data and researchers also conduct discussions and guidance with supervisors.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

In this research, the researcher analyzed the form and structure of the French onomatopoeia obtained from French children's songs. The results of this research are in the form of a description of the form and structure of the French onomatopoeia.

The data for this research were obtained from French children's songs which have onomatopoeia elements and the source of these songs are from YouTube social media accounts. Researchers collected 11 children's songs in French which contain onomatopoeia elements. From the 11 songs, the researcher obtained 25 French onomatopoeia data.

Table 3.1

No	The Forms of Onomatopoeia	Data	Percentage
1	Human voices (<i>bruits du corps humain</i>)	4	16%
2	Animal sounds (<i>bruits d'animaux</i>)	13	52%
3	Natural sounds (<i>bruits de la nature</i>)	2	8%

4	Sounds produced by objects (<i>bruits produits par des objets manufacturés</i>)	6	24%
Total		25	100%

Based on Table 3.1 there are 25 onomatopoeia data, there are 13 data onomatopoeia forms of animal sounds, 6 data on sounds produced by objects, 4 data on human voices and 2 data on natural sounds.

Table 3.2

No	The Structures	Data	Percentage
1	Monosyllabic	12	48%
2	Disyllabic	6	24%
3	Multisyllabic	7	28%
Total		25	100%

Based on Table 3.2, for the structure, there are 15 structure of monosyllabic onomatopoeias, 6 disyllabic and 6 multisyllabic.

Discussions

The discussion of the results in this research is the result of an analysis of the form and structure of onomatopoeia in French children's songs. The following is a discussion of the form and structure of onomatopoeia.

1. The Forms of Onomatopoeia

a. The sounds or the voices from the human (*bruits du corps humain*)

Grevisse (1980:133) states that human voices or sounds from the human (*bruits du corps humain*) is one of the forms of onomatopoeia. Among the 25 data, there are 4 data on human voice onomatopoeia, which are found in the songs *Les Roues de L'autobus*, *Un Nouveau Bébé dans La Famille*, and *Flic Flac Floc*.

In the song *Les Roues de L'autobus* at the time duration of 01:09 there are the following lyrics:

“Le bébé du bus fait ouin, ouin, ouin”

In the lyrics there is an onomatopoeia “*Ouin ouin ouin*” which comes from the sound of a baby crying. In the lyrics, the word *ouin ouin ouin* indicates that a baby was crying on the bus. Based on this, it can be concluded that the onomatopoeia *ouin ouin ouin* is a form of onomatopoeia for the human voice (*bruits du corps humain*).

b. The sounds from the animals (*bruits d'animaux*)

The onomatopoeia of animal sounds is an imitation of the sounds produced by animals in their activities and the sounds they produce. In this study, researchers found 13 data on the onomatopoeic forms of animal sounds.

In the *Cocorico* song at 0:24 the time duration is in the picture and song lyrics below:

“Je t'achèterai un petit coq ma fille

Un petit coq qui fait cocorico”



In the lyrics of the song there is an onomatopoeia “cocorico” which defines the sound of a rooster. This shows that cocorico is one of the onomatopoeic forms of animal sounds (*bruits d'animaux*).

c. The sounds of nature (*bruits de la nature*)

The sounds of nature is an imitation of sound produced by sounds originating from nature, some examples of natural sound onomatopoeia include the sound of rain, wind, and etc. In this study, there are 2 natural sound onomatopoeias.

In the song *Flic Flac Floc* at the time duration of 0:23 there are song lyrics as shown below:

“Flic flac floc Flic flac floc

C'est la chanson de la pluie

Prends vite ton parapluie”

In this song there is the onomatopoeia *Flic flac floc* which means the sound of the rain. In the song, it shows that rain is falling and we should immediately prepare an umbrella. Based on the



picture, the onomatopoeia *Flic flac floc* is included in the onomatopoeia form of natural sounds.

d. The sounds obtained from objects (*bruits produits par des objets manufacturés*)

The onomatopoeia of sound produced by objects is the onomatopoeia that is obtained from objects, for example: the sound of a table being pulled, the sound of shoes, the sound of shoes, and so on. In this study, 6 data on the onomatopoeia form of sound produced by objects were found.

In the song *Ma Maison* at the time duration of 0:05 there are song lyrics as follows:

“Ding dong fait la sonnette

Comme une chansonnette

Ding dong, entrez donc

Voilà ma maison”

In the lyrics of the song above, there is an onomatopoeia ding dong which means the sound of a bell ringing when someone pressed it. The song shows that when you want to enter the house, someone will usually ring the doorbell first. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the onomatopoeia ding dong is a sound that obtained from the objects.

2. The Structures of Onomatopoeia

a. Monosyllabic

An onomatopoeia will be called monosyllabic if there is only one syllable in the onomatopoeia. In the research data there are 12 monosyllabic onomatopoeic structure data.

In the song *Dans la ferme de Marthurin*, duration 0:42, there are song lyrics as follows:

“Dans la ferme de Mathurin, hiya hiya ho

Y'a des centaines de moutons, hiya hiya ho

Y'a des "bê" par-ci, y'a des "bê" par-là”

In the lyrics there is an onomatopoeia *bê* which indicates the sound of sheep, onomatopoeia *bê* has a monosyllabic onomatopoeic structure and has a row of consonant-vowel (CV) phonemes

B. Disyllabic

An onomatopoeia is called a disyllabic if it has two syllables in it. In the data that has been collected there are 6 onomatopoeic data with disyllabic structures.

In the song *Clic clac*, at the time duration of 0:45 there is a fragment of the song lyrics as follows:

“Clic clac clic clic clic clac

C'est un petit photographe”

In the lyrics of the song there is the onomatopoeia *“clic clac”* which means the sound of pressing a button on the camera, this onomatopoeia has a disyllabic structure with consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant (CCVK) and consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant (CCVK) phonemes.

c. Multisyllabic

The multisyllabic structures is found in onomatopoeias that have three or more syllables. In the data analyzed there are 6 multisyllabic onomatopoeic data structures.

In the song *Les Roues de l'Autobus* at the time duration of 0:31 there are song lyrics as follows:

“Les passagers du bus badaboum font

Badaboum, badaboum”

In the lyrics, there is *“Badaboum”* which has three syllables so that it belongs to the multisyllabic onomatopoeic structure group and the phoneme sequences are consonant-vowel-consonant-vowel-consonant-vowel-consonant (CVCVCVVC).

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis on onomatopoeia research in French children's songs, it can be concluded that:

1. There are four forms of onomatopoeia found, namely: animal sounds, human voices, natural sounds, and sounds produced by objects. The onomatopoeic form of animal sounds has the most data, namely 13 data, while the onomatopoeic form of natural sounds is the form of onomatopoeic with at least 2 data.
2. There are three onomatopoeic structures, namely: monosyllabic, disyllabic, and multisyllabic. Monosyllabic structures has 15 data while disyllabic and multisyllabic structures both have 5 data.
3. This research can be implicated for high school students in class X in KD 3.8, namely exemplifying French song lyrics (*parole d'une chanson*).

Suggestions

Based on the results of the research and analysis that the writer has done on onomatopoeia in French children's songs, the writer has the following suggestions:

1. For French Language Students

The author's suggestion for students and students learning French is to better understand and learn more about the forms and structures of French onomatopoeia, whether in songs, daily conversations or other literary works.

2. For French Language Teachers

Teachers can use the results of this study as a reference regarding French onomatopoeia, but the number is still very limited so teachers can add other relevant data sources.

3. For Other Researchers

Suggestions that can be given to other researchers are for future research to be explored more deeply regarding onomatopoeia by using theories from different experts and also equipped with more references so that research related to French onomatopoeia is more extensive and more widespread.

REFERENCES

- Anton M. Moeliono. 2003. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta : Depdikbud.
- Chaer, A. (2009). Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. Andean.
- Charpentreau, J. (1965). Par Ailleurs La Chanson est un Art. France, 34-42
- Depdiknas. (2008). Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama..
- Dubois, J. (2001). Dictionnaire de Linguistique. Paris: Larousse.
- Dwiningsih, S. D., Kusri, N., & Rosita, D. (2020). Bentuk dan Makna Onomatopoeia dalam Komik Boule & Bill? Seri Boufalou Bill Karya Jean Roba. PRANALA, 78-89.

- Enckell, P., & Rézeau, P. (2003). *Dictionnaire des Onomatopées*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Grevisse, M. (1980). *Le Bon Usage*. Paris: De Boeck Dukulut.
- Khairunnisa, Hermandra, & Hakim, N. (2017). Onomatope Dalam Lagu Anak-Anak Berbahasa Indonesia. *Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Riau*, 4-7.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2008. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Krippendorff, K. 2004. *Content Analysis An Introduction to Its Methodology*. California: Sage Publications.
- Larousse, P. (1994). *Le Petit Larousse*. France: Larousse. 207.
- Mounin, G. (2000). *Dictionnaire de la Linguistique*. Paris: Press Universitaire de France.
- Mulyani, Isna Siti (2014). Onomatope Dalam Novel Emas Sumawur Ing Baluwarti Karya Partini B. *Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo*.
- Nuryanti, L. D. (2016). Bentuk dan Makna Onomatope Bahasa Prancis Dalam Komik Boule & Bill Seri Sieste Sur Ordonnance Karya Jean Roba. *Yogyakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Prancis FBS UNY*.
- Risnawati, R. (2012). *Kajian Onomatope Pada Lagu Anak Usia Dini Berbahasa Indonesia Di PlayGroup/Kindergarten Anak Bintang Purwodadi-Grobogan.. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta*.
- Ramadina, N. Putri (2019). *Makna Kiasan Analogis Bertemakan Cinta Dalam Album Lagu Chambre 12*.
- Rivai, P. W. (2019). *Analisis Penggunaan Onomatope Pada Lagu Anak-Anak Berbahasa Indonesia*. Medan: Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
- Saussure, Ferdinand de. 1996. *Pengantar Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan : Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Tarigan, H. (2021). *Pengajaran Semantik*. Bandung : Penerbit Angkasa.
- Widiyana, Z., & Syaefudin, M. (2020). Struktur, Bentuk, dan Makna Onomatope Komik Strip Maliki Karya Shouillon. *PRANALA*, 3-9