ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find the morphological typology of Korean and Indonesian Language which is employed in novel. The data which was represented in this qualitative research came from relevant translation in writing form. The writing form involves a Korean-language novel and its translation in Indonesian language novel. The findings reveal that Korean and Indonesian morphological transformation in the application of affixation process is not different. However, studying Korean language is challenging since its writing system (hangul) is quiet distinctive compared to Indonesian and its suffixes indicate the hierarchy, mood, tense, and vice versa unlike Indonesian.

KEYWORDS
Comparative study, Morphological transformation, Indonesian Morphology, Korean Morphology

INTRODUCTION

The development of Korean language is on its height which is in line with the growth of Korean Wave. The consequence of that in language is the need to learn Korean which is emerged than before. All the teaching and learning process needs the material which is well-made; but since our country is in the early period of adapting to a new learning of language type, the academicians should take place for providing the materials and features of Korean language which may vary and distinct if compared to Indonesian. Comparative language study could be applied in order to simplified the learning and acquisition process of Korean language.

Korean language is an agglutinative language which has rich characters and less complexity in its structure (Byon, 2009; Matteson et al., 2018). It has inflectional morphology, subject-object-verb syntax and polysyllabic-word phonology (Lee, 2016; Sohn, 2001). Writing system in Korean is called Hangul which is unfamiliar for another language users as well as Indonesian. In response for lack knowledge of Hangul for many people, Romanization system is an option as a better and easier way to read and learn Korean language. As mentioned before, study of comparing features of language is so beneficial for learners since its function is to suggest of how to overcome and minimize the difficulties in acquisitioning target language which is diverse to native language of those learners; academicians and linguists would have the best interest in studying it.

Every language in all over the world has two major classes of word formation. Those classes are content which deals with the aspect of lexical, and also function which involves with grammatical features; Korean language is not an exception and it means that possible kinds of morphemes in Korean language are also content and function morphemes (Lee, 2016). Both content and function word formations have free and bond morphemes, although some exception may be applied in certain languages; several languages may have both of free and bond morphemes, but another only has one of those morphemes and it is interesting to be studied.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

There are some objectives of conducting comparative linguistic study (Saryono, 2011). One of those objectives is finding the typology of languages which observes the similarities and diversities of languages features in the context of current language usage without consideration of its historical aspect. The typology could be specified to an aspect of language such as phonologies, morphologies, syntactic or structural, semantics, and lexical. The researcher has desire to conduct the comparative linguistic study which is focused on the morphological typology. Therefore, the objective of this current study is to find the morphological typology of Korean and Indonesian Language which is employed in novel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are several related studies which had been conducted by other researchers. Those studies were
analysed the morphological aspect of Korean and Indonesian languages which are distributed in concentration areas of derivative verb transformation (Adnyana, 2017), classifier construction (Prihantoro, 2011), and plural number marking (Lee & Lardiere, 2016). However, this current study has main concern of finding the morphological features in term of inflectional and derivational morphemes in Korean and Indonesian languages and exploring how those morphemes could be transformed; furthermore, it will investigate whether the translation script which is employed in novel is able to give clear information about how those morphemes are constructed and transformed.

**Inflectional Morphemes**

The Korean words are divided into two categories in general: inflectional and derivational words. Inflectional refers to the process of adding affixes but it does not change word classes (Byon, 2010; Rowe & Levine, 2009). This process is occurred in verbs and adjectives in Korean language; those word classes function as predicate in sentence through combining stem and ending. Korean stem has either vowel or consonant bases, and the ending has grammatical information and roles such as tense, aspect, speech level, sentence type, conjugation and so forth; moreover, ending should be attached to stem since it could not stand by itself as shown in Example 1 (E1).

**E1**:  
**Korean**  
말하다 (V) → Bicara (V) (Talk)  
말애요 (V) → Ber-bicara (V) (Malhaeyo)  
말다 (V) → Tahu (V) (Know) (Arda)  
말아요 (V) → Mengetahui (Arayo)  
슬프다 (AdJ) → Sedih (ADJ) (Sad) (Seulpeuda)  
슬프해요 (AdJ) → Bersedih (Saelpeuhaeyo) (Byon, 2010, p. 205).

As shown in E1, both Korean and Indonesian stems have the ability to be combined with affixes, either in form of prefixes or suffixes without any changing of word classes, four words are in verb word class. In spite of that, Korean stem ‘mal’ is divided from dictionary form ‘malhada’ and it could not stand by itself. Meanwhile, Indonesian stem is identical to its dictionary form ‘bicara’ and it possible to stand by itself.

Beside of the mentioned examples, the researcher would explain about word classes which are contributed in inflectional morphological transformation such as number marking and classifier in more detail as shown below.

**Number Marking and Classifier**

Prihantoro (2011) had founded that morphological transformation also occurred in numeral, classifier, and noun. Numeral marking is available in form of free morpheme in Korean while Indonesian has both free and bond morphemes as shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>System</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Indistinguishable</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Some are distinguishable</td>
<td>✓ -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Sino</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Satu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dul</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Dua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>Tiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Net</td>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>Empat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Daseot</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Lima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yeoseot</td>
<td>Yuk</td>
<td>Enam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ilgop</td>
<td>Sip</td>
<td>Tujuh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yeodol</td>
<td>Pal</td>
<td>Delapan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ahop</td>
<td>Gu</td>
<td>Sembilan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yeol</td>
<td>Sib</td>
<td>Sepuluh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moreover, Korean and Indonesian languages are distinct in expressing numeral, Korean has no bond morpheme and two systems of numeral which are
Native and Sino Korean, while Indonesian has both form of free and bond morphemes in a type of numeral system as shown in Table 1 and 2. Korean could only use one between ‘han’ and ‘il’, whereas Indonesian could use both free and bond morphemes ‘satu’ and ‘sebuah’ (se-) in referring word ‘one’. In other words, Korean is more rule-stricken to express numeral marking rather than Indonesian.

Prihantoro et al. (2011) explained that some words could lost those meaning when standing by themselves, for instance Indonesian bound word ‘se-’ in ‘seekor kucing’ would be meaningless when it stands by itself. Furthermore, there is a possibility of using ‘seekor kucing’, instead of free morphemes ‘satu ekor kucing’ as well as it could be ‘sebotol’ to replace ‘satu botol’ in Indonesian language. In other words, classifier in Indonesian language is more optional in certain degree.

E2: Prefix Han- (가양이한마리) → a cat
(Koyang-I han mali)
Prefix Se- (Se-ekor kucing) → a cat
Free morphemes (Satu kucing) → one cat
(Prihantoro et al., 2011)

Numeral marking could be observed in more detail by explaining the plural form of quantifier. Lee and Lardiere (2016) had been conducted a study which focused in plural number marking and it had found that quantifiers are optional in Indonesian but those are obligatory in Korean which is in line with Prihantoro et al. (2011). The broad rule in expressing plural number in Korean and Indonesian is diverse in which Korean uses ‘deul’ while Indonesian deals with reduplication as shown in E3.

E3: 들 (책들) → books
(Deul (caek deul)
Reduplication (buku-buku) → books
(Lee and Lardiere, 2016, p. 115)

Those broad rule of classifier for plural number marking in E3 shows diversity in Korean and Indonesian. However, the usage of ‘deul’ and reduplication as a non-numeric plural number marking vary and optional. Beside of the mentioned rule, another morphemes could take place to replace it. Another rules which are applied in plural number marking would be shown in E4.

E4: 두책 (manheun caek)
(du caek)
Dua buku (Banyak buku) (Indonesian)

Two books Many books
(Lee & Lardiere, 2016, p. 114-115)

As shown in E4, book which is expressed as ‘books’, however it could also be replaced by many books. It plural number marking would be translated to ‘manhi’ and ‘banyak’ in Korean and Indonesian. As those words are used to referring plural, then the broad rule in E3 is inapplicable; both forms ‘caek deul’ and reduplication of noun word ‘buku-buku’ could not take place and disappear, instead it uses ‘manheun caek’ and ‘banyak buku’.

‘Manheun’ comes from ‘manhi’, it changes as it modifies noun ‘caek’ in Korean, the noun ‘caek’ is in singular form and combines with ‘manheun’. As explained ‘manhi caek’ and ‘manhi caek deul’ are not acceptable and ungrammatical. In line with that, Indonesian plural number marking is not different if compared to Korean rule, ‘banyak buku’ comes from ‘buku’ as a singular and it combines with ‘banyak’, then it becomes plural noun; but it is ungrammatical to represent it with ‘banyak buku-buku’ as English form ‘many books’.

Therefore, plural marking ‘buku-buku’ and ‘deul’ could be used to indicate plural in general as well as suffix ‘-s’ in English. Nevertheless, Korean language rarely used plural marker, but it could be occurred as intention of emphasizing (Byon, 2010; Lee & Lardiere, 2016). In other words, Korean and Indonesian have no grammatical category (feminism, masculine) for number marking since ‘deul’ and reduplication word ‘buku-buku’ could be applied in general to indicate plural (Lee & Lardiere, 2016). As an addition, word ‘God’ has no classifier neither in Korean and Indonesian (Prihantoro et al, 2011).
Derivational Morphemes
Derivational morpheme is occurred if there is a change of word class after the process of adding affixes. Both Korean and Indonesian language have derivational morphemes (Byon, 2009; Andyana, 2017). Transformation of words in Korean involves the suffix ‘ki’ (gi) in which verb and adjective could change into noun after the adding of suffix, as well as ‘reul’, ‘hada’, and vice versa which could change nouns become verbs. Moreover, it is also possible for any changes from positive into negative forms by using ‘an’ as the prefix, it changes adverb or verb to be noun. Word classes which are included in this process are nouns, pronouns, numbers, adverbs, and pronouns.

E5: 일음 (N) 일음을 (V) (Korean)
    (Ireum) (Ireum-eul)
Nama (N) Ber-nama (V) (Indonesian)

크다 (N) 크게하다 (V) (Korean)
(Keuda) (Kaegehada)
Besar (N) Per-besar (V) (Indonesian)
(Adnyana, 2017, p. 84)

As shown in E5, both Korean and Indonesian have the derivational morpheme after the process of affixation. noun could transform to be verb by adding suffix ‘eul’ in Korean, while prefix ‘ber’ could be used in Indonesian present that transformation. Another process of affixation are also possible to form derivational morphemes. Further explanation would be shown in findings section.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Translational Identity method would be used in this research by comparing linguistic features of Korean and Indonesian languages. Comparing language features of two or more languages; in which both of similarities and diversities will be taken into account is called contrastive analysis (Lado, as cited in Troike, 2012; Sudaryanto, 2018). Nevertheless, Saryono (2011) mentioned it as comparing linguistic study which involves activity of observing language through comparing two or more languages. Saryono (2011) mentioned the activity of observing language through comparing two or more languages is called as comparative linguistic. In other words, the researchers suggested that comparative study is able to clarify and explain the same and diverse features of several languages.

The data which is represented in this research came from relevant translation in writing form—novel. The writing form involves a Korean-language novel and its translation in Indonesian language. Writing form is common to be used as the data by researcher who is interested in taking deeper knowledge of morphological and grammatical aspects (Coulmas, 2003). In addition, according to Jakobson (as cited in Bessie, 2017), translation which involves one language to another is defined as interlingual translation. Therefore, researcher would take into account the interlingual translation in form of Korean and Indonesian novels as the instrument for presenting the data in this comparative linguistic study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Inflectional Morphemes
No Word Class Changing After Affixation Process

E6:
Korean: “누구 만나러 오셨어요?” (Page 2)
    : “Nugu manna-ro osyeosseoyo?”
(Do you want to meet someone?)

Indonesian: “Apa anda sedang mencari sesuatu?” (Page 9)
    : “Nama manna-ro osyeosseoyo?”
(Do you want to meet someone?)

As shown in E6, Korean form of word ‘manna’ comes from the dictionary form of word ‘mannada’ and its stem is ‘manna’. When suffix ‘ro’ is added, then it is transformed to be ‘mannaro’. Meanwhile, its translation is ‘ mencari’ which comes from word ‘cari’. Both words in Korean and Indonesian are verbs. If we look at the translation form of the mentioned sentences, we could find the distinct word to express ‘manna’ (meet) and its replacement by using ‘ mencari’ (looking for) in Indonesian, instead of ‘menemui’. However, its translation form is still appropriate and equivalent.

Therefore, inflection morphemes was applied in both sentences in two novels of Indonesian and Korean versions, ‘mannada’ changes to ‘mannaro’ by deleting ‘da’ in order to be a stem, and then adding suffix ‘ro’ in Korean language. While Indonesian word ‘cari’ transforms to ‘ mencari’ by prefix addition of ‘men’. Both morphological transformations do not
applied any changes of word classes since both transformations still act as verbs (V).

E7:
Korean: “네. 오빠가 만들어 줘요”(Page 166)
Indonesian: “Iya, oppa buatkan untukku ya” (Page 311)
(Yes, brother make it (coffee) for me)

As shown in E7, as it was found in page 166 in Korean version and 311 in Indonesian translation novel, words ‘만들어’(mandeuro) and its translation form ‘buatkan’ are consisted of verb and suffix in each, and that suffix could stand by itself. Therefore, these transformations do not imply the word class changing since both words still act as verbs.

E8:
Korean: “끝내. 오빠. 알았지?” (Page 23)
(Hurry up, finish it. Understood?)

E8 shows that word ‘arajji’ which its dictionary form is ‘arda’ and its stem is ‘ara’. Stem ‘ara’ is added the suffix of ‘jji’ in order to be ‘arajji’. Although, there is a process of affixation, both ‘ara’ and ‘arajji’ are still remain as verbs. As explained, both words have no impact of word class changing as those words are still verbs. It means those are inflectional morphemes.

Derivational Morphemes
Word Class Changing After Affixation Process
E9:
Noun → Verb
Mal (N) → Malhada (V) (Korean)
Hal (N) → Mengatakan (V) (Indonesian)

Noun
Korean: “오빠한테서 들은 말 중에서 가장 납만적인 말인 것 같네요.” (Page 225)

Indonesian: “Sepertinya itu adalah hal paling romantis yang pernah aku dengar dari oppa” (Page 422)
(It is the most romantic thing which I ever heard from you, oppa)

Noun
Korean: “그럼 잔말 말고 나 오라 고 하세요” (Page 75)
Indonesian: “Kalau begitu, jangan bicara macam-macam dan suruh anak itu kemari” (Page 136)
(Well, do not talk freely and ask that kid to be here)

Verb
Korean: “내가 말하마” (Page 76)
Indonesian: “Nenek akan mengatakan padanya” (Page 139)
(No one will talk about anything)

As shown in E9, both Indonesian and Korean verbs could be made after affixation. Word ‘mal’ (word/saying) in Korean acts as noun as well as word ‘hal’ (thing) in Indonesian. ‘Mal’ could also be meant ‘horse’ in other context as homograph word. Both sentences have equivalent meaning, although those use varied dictons. ‘Hal’ could be replaced by ‘perkataan’ which is a noun form of ‘berkata’ (verb).

Words ‘mal’ (noun) and ‘malha’ (verb) come from word ‘malhada’ (verb) in dictionary form in Korean, while ‘hal or kata’ comes from ‘berkata/bicara’ (verb) in Indonesia. Both of those transformations change noun to be verb. In other words, there is word class changing which is occurred in E9.

E10:
Noun → Verb
(Korean)
Insa (N) → Insaro (V)

(Indonesian)
Salam (N) → Senang bertemu/ menyalami (V)

Noun
Korean : “와서 제대로 인사” (Page 190)
: “Waseo jedaero insa”

Indonesian: “Pulang dan sampaikan salammu pada nenek dengan benar” (Page 354)

( Go home and greet me appropriately)

Verb
Korean : “귀국 환영 인사로 받을게” (Page 42)
: “Dwiguk hwanyeong insaro badeulke”

Indonesian: “Senang bertemu lagi denganmu” (Page 62)

(Nice to meet you)

As shown in E10, the transformation of Korean word ‘insa’ acts as a noun and its verb form ‘insaro’ which occurred after the addition of suffix ‘-ro’, implies the formation of derivational morpheme since it is resulted the word class changing from noun to verb. Those words were translated in Indonesian as ‘salam’ (noun) and senang bertemu (verb) which were employed in Indonesian version novel. As a common sense, it is apparent for word ‘salam’ to transform to be ‘menyalami’, instead of ‘senang bertemu’ in the rule of affixation. Hence it is the context of translation process and translator consideration, no further discussion will be given about it.

The meaning of those words are greeting (noun) and greet (verb). Although, the dictionary form is ‘salam’ as a noun, after the process of adding prefix ‘men-’ and suffix ‘-i’, it changes to be verb. It is also indicate the changing of sound [s] to be [y], once the affixation process takes place. Therefore, there is word class changing as an impact of affixation process in those words.

CONCLUSION
Considering all the above findings and discussions, it could be concluded that there are several similarities of how Korean and Indonesian words transform after the affixation process. The noun forms in both Korean and Indonesian are usually occurred in shorter word rather compared to longer length of verbs (insa-insaro, salam-menyalami); it is different with English (greeting-greet) which is on the opposite way.

Linguistic differences is one of the main difficulties in translating process, but it seems that Korean and Indonesian are relatively on the same rule in the aspect of morphology. Therefore, it is likely to be easier for Korean and Indonesian speakers to learn interchangeably. However, the challenging aspect of learning Korean will be its writing system (hangul) and the complex role of its suffixes such as hierarchy, mode, tense, and vice versa.

Beside of affixation process, there are some other ways of word transformation such as combining and borrowing word. Nonetheless, those were not in the scope of this study, so it is suggested for further reaching in morphological transformation.

REFERENCES


