ONOMATOPOEIA ANALYSIS ON *DOCTOR DOLITTLE*

NOVEL BY HUGH LOFTING

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement
for The Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

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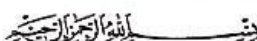
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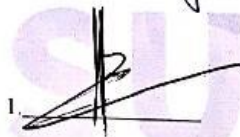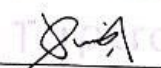PANITIA PELAKSANA

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ABSTRACT

Khairunnisa Fazlaini, 1602050070, "Onomatopoeia Analysis on *Doctor Dolittle* Novel". Skripsi English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education (FKIP), University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU). Medan 2020

This study deals with onomatopoeia in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting. The objectives of the study were to analyze the types of onomatopoeia that used in the *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting, to analyze why onomatopoeia used in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting, and to investigate how the author describe the onomatopoeia word in his novel. The scope and limitation were focused about onomatopoeia words found in the *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting. The researcher analyzed three types of onomatopoeia, there are Direct Onomatopoeia, Associative Onomatopoeia, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method and it was taken place in library of UMSU to analyze the data. The data of this reseach was taken from the *Doctor Dolittle* novel. were the novel   The technique of data analyzing was from the data collection, data presentation, data verification and, data reduction. The research finding showed that there were 38 of onomatopoeia found in this research which consist of 7 words direct onomatopoeia, 24 words assiciative onomatopoeia, and 7 exemplary onomatopoeia based on Bredin's (1996 : 558). Associative Onomatopoeia was the dominant types of *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting.

Keywords   : *Onomatopoeia, Types of Onomatopoeia.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Semantics is the study of how language is used to represent meaning. More precisely, semantics aims to explain how literal meanings are linguistically coded and translated by speakers and listeners. According to Jhon I. Seed (2016) "Semantic is the study of meaning of communicated language". The meaning of language has an important role so that what is communicated to other people or readers in a literary work will be understood and the message made by the researcher will be conveyed. Lexical semantics is also said to be a sub-field of linguistic semantics. It is the study of how and what words are used in a language. Language is very important for human life in the world to speak, to meet all the needs in life. Lexical semantic is a branch of semantics that deals with word meanings. Saeed (2003:53) defines lexical semantics as the study of the meaning of words and traditionally has two descriptive objectives: to represent the meaning of each word in a language, and to test how the meanings of words are interrelated. Lexical semantic fits in with linguistic in various ways. The use of language is not only seen from the creation of new words, but also from the various meanings represented in the form of one word. Therefore, several words may have different meanings or meanings but are related in the same form and even in the same pronunciation. Like the word onomatopoeia, many of us, and including the researcher do not know what is the word onomatopoeia. Even

though without us knowing it, we often use the word onomatopoeia in everyday life, because the word onomatopoeia is related to sound.

From these problems, many people still have difficulty deciphering the word onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia itself means a word or group of words that mimic sounds such as animal sounds, knock sounds, gunshots, etc. (Yule, 2006: 3) says that onomatopoeia are things that do not sound and abstract concepts in our world can be referred to in a language that only echoes the sounds of nature.

Onomatopoeia is linguistics usually found in literary works. This onomatopoeia discusses text-shaped sounds, simply describing a sound by pouring it into text or sentence form. According to Doft (2008:4) defines onomatopoeia as a form of sound that named by its object that imitates the natural sound inproducing. *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting is no exception. With its own features and characteristics, this novel can bring readers, who are mostly children and teenagers, to their own world. We can categorize it as imaginative literature. After the reader's attention is focused on the novel, the novel never stops playing the reader's imagination. To keep the imagination of magicians alive, there are many types of imagery that writers use. The most easily seen are visual and auditory imagery. In auditory imagery, the researcher uses many expressions that describe the sounds that appear in the story. These expressions are called onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia is defined as the fact of words that contain sounds that are similar to the sounds they describe. Apart from its relationship with translation studies, onomatopoeia itself is a very interesting language study because the fact is usually different between languages. We know

that 'bang' is an expression of a weapon fired in English, but we know that the equivalent is 'bang' in Indonesian. The most common onomatopoeia words found are animal sounds. There are many examples of onomatopoeia that express animal sounds found in both languages. In English, we know that *'meow', 'baa', 'hiss', 'neigh', and 'oink'* are some English onomatopoeic words. In Indonesian we know *'mbek', 'kukuruyuk', 'meow' and 'petok'*. Translating ideas and meanings from the source language into the target language might not be an easy thing to do. Differences in language and cultural systems between English and Indonesian cause problems in translating onomatopoeia associated with both languages. For example in the book itself there are imitations of sounds like *"ka koi fee-fee"* bird sound*, "chee-chee"* sound of the monkey, *"sh"* the sound of silenced, *"er"* sound of the people who are confused , and the last *"HULLOA"* the sound calling saying hello!.

Based on the experience of researchers, many people have difficulty determining onomatopoeia, because onomatopoeia has three types. They are Direct Onomatopoeia, Associative Onomatopoeia, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia. The word onomatopoeia can be found in novels, comics, books, films, and children's stories. Many people know or are not familiar with the word onomatopoeia. But many cannot identify it. This reasoning is correlated with the theory cited by Bredin's. "There is less unanimity however, and more difficulty, when attempts are made to define onomatopoeia".

Therefore, researchers are interested in investigating solutions to these problems. There are still many people who rarely learn the word onomatopoeia,

rarely hear the word onomatopoeia, don't understand the types of onomatopoeia, then don't know the meaning of the word onomatopoeia. . In this study, the problem is that many students have difficulty determining the onomatopoeia in a novel, so there is a problem that the novel does not look extraordinary and will make the reader feel bored reading the novel..

Researcher have analyzed the use of onomatopoeia as found in the *Doctor Dolittle* by Hugh Lofting. What made me interested in choosing this novel was that it was a very interesting story for everyone to read, especially children. Because this novel tells about a doctor who talks to animals and he likes to imitate the sounds around him. In this novel, we can recognize the word onomatopoeia, we can also find out the types of onomatopoeia because we often mimic sounds with things that happen in the real world. In addition, in this novel many examples can be taken from the use of the word onomatopoeia. Reading a novel can also enrich our understanding in interpreting its contents. In addition, reading novels leads us to learn more about the various aspects of humans that imitate sounds and things that happen in the real world.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the onomatopoeia contained in "*Doctor Dolittle*" novel by Hugh Lofting which was chosen as the object of this thesis because the term onomatopoeia is rarely known by the general public, even though onomatopoeia is actually often used in the surrounding environment. Examples include the sound of a chicken, a duck, a laugh, a cry, etc. Therefore, the authors want to make research based on experiences that occur in the environment.

B. Identification of the study

As for some of the points that will be analyzed in this paper, including :

1. The researcher found out there are many onomatopoeia words in a novel, in particular in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting. Therefore the researcher chose to identify what types of onomatopoeia are found in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting, why onomatopoeia used in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting, and how the author describe the onomatopoeia word in his novel.

2. Generally, Onomatopoeia has three types, namely Direct Onomatopoeia, Associative Onomatopoeia, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia. In this case, the researcher decides to identify the types of Onomatopoeia in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting.

C. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses about onomatopoeia words found in the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting. After finding out the onomatopoeia words, the writer will identify about what types of onomatopoeia used in the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting and determine the dominant types of onomatopoeia. The writer also analyze about how to identify onomatopoeia words found in the Doctor Dolitle novel by Hugh Lofting.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on background of the study above, it can be arranged the problems of the study are as follows:

1. What types of onomatopoeia are found in *Doctor Dolittle* Novel ?

2. Why onomatopoeia used in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting?

3. How the outhor describe the onomatopoeia word in his novel?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem formulations above, there are three objectives, that is :

1. To analyze the types of onomatopoeia that used in the *Doctor Dolittle* Novel by Hugh Lofting

2. To analyze why onomatopoeia used in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting

3. To investigate how the outhor describe the onomatopoeia word in his novel

F. Significance of the Study

The researcher really hopes that the study on onomatopoeia has some benefits to the researcher himself and to the readers in general. It is expected to have theoretical and practical significances.

1. Theoretically

The results of this study are expected to increase readership especially for English children and lovers of literary works, and can enrich reader understanding, enrich references in onomatopoeia.

2. Practically

This study can be served as reference for the students and giving better understanding about onomatopoeia and process to identify the onomatopoeia in literary works such novel.As the additional information for the readers about the English language onomatopoeia in literary works.For others researchers who want to do the further research can use this study as the reference and relevant study in similar topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the researcher presented the previous finding about onomatopoeia, pertinent ideas include explanation about novel, some genres in novel and definition of onomatopoeia, types of onomatopoeia. The researcher also explained about *Doctor. Dolittle* Novel.

1. Semantic

Semantics is a branch of linguistics which relates with meaning. Semantics is considered as a study of meaning in language. It deals with the expression of linguistic objects such as word, phrases and sentences. It does not pay attention to the syntactical arrangement or pronounciation of linguistic object. As states by Katz (1972 : 1), "Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concered with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronounciation." Semantics has long been an object of study within the philosophy. It is said that the term semantics itself was introduced into English at the end of the 19th century. Based on etimology, the word semantics originally comes from Greek word semantikos means 'significant' semainein means 'to show, signify' or 'indicated by sign'; from sema means 'sign'. However the word 'meaning' has awide range of perceptions and there is no general agreement among expert obout the way in which it should be described. There are some term semantics in various defenition by some experts,

they are: Palmer (1976 : 1) states "Semantics is the technical term used to refer to study of meaning." Hornby (1972 : 789) has defined "Semantics is branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences."

Lexical semantic is a branch of semantics that deals with word meanings (George Yule, 1996). Saeed (2003:53) defines lexical semantics as the study of the meaning of words and traditionally has two descriptive objectives: to represent the meaning of each word in a language, and to test how the meanings of words are interrelated. Lexical semantic fits in with linguistic in various ways. Some of the most common ways are: (1) as sub-modules in the semantic course; (2) as part of a vocabulary/lexicology course, including morphology, etymology, lexicography, and semantics; (3) as a free-standing course. There are two basic questions that lexical semantic might discuss: (1) how to explain the meaning of words, and (2) how to explain the diversity of meanings from context to context. Both must be related, because adequate descriptions of meaning must be able to support variation and the ability to interpret it. The study of contextual variation leads in two directions: to the process of selecting permanently available possibilities and for the creation of new meanings from the old.

Lexical semantic has been defined as the study of the meaning of words, but in practice it is often more specifically related to the study of the meaning of lexical words. This means that lexical semantic is most interested in the open-classes of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The unit of analysis in lexical semantics is a lexical unit that includes not only words but also sub-words or sub-units such as affixes and even combined words and phrases. The lexical unit includes a catalog of

words in the language. Lexical semantic shows how the meaning of lexical units correlates with the structure of language or syntax.

2. Onomotopoeia

Doft (2008:4) defines onomatopoeia as a form of sound that named by its object that imitates the natural sound inproducing. Onomatopoeia has different meaning in every country particularly animal sond. Beside that, Kambara (2010:1) states that onomatopoeia words represent states, movements, feelings, emotions, and their expression to make the words more life. Doft (2008:4) defines onomatopoeia as a form of sound that named by its object that imitates the natural sound inproducing. Onomatopoeia has different mening in every country particularly animal sond. Beside that, Kambara (2010:1) states that onomatopoeia words represent states, movements, feelings, emotions, and their expression to make the words more life. Jorden in Martin (2002:54) says that onomatopoeia in often used express an impression in a personal. Onomatopoeia is an expression of the speaker that explains a sound with word. Futhermore, Sugahara (2010:1) has a notion that onomatopoeia is a special language expression because its phonological from appears to be more directly associated with its meaning. Its different from Sugahara, Seyyedi (2013:1) has a notion that onomatopoeia, the imitative making of words from natural sounds, is a common phenomenon found in all language of the world. Dofs (2008:5) also says that onomatopoeia is a from of auditory icon sign, a name for an object which is made from animation of the sound it produces.

Based on the reseacher onomatopoeia is onomatopoeia are words which, when spoken, are an imitation of the sound produced by a particular object. onomatopoeia itself means a word or group of words that mimic sounds such as animal sounds, knocking sounds, gun sounds, etc.

3. Types of Onomatopoeia

The researcher of use Bredin's theory as the main theory who divides onomatopoeia into three types. The categorization according to Bredin was conducted based on the relation between verbal sound and meaning differentiated into referent, denotation, and cannotation (Bredin, 1996:558)

a. Direct Onomatopoeia

The first type is direct onomatopoeia. It is a word that is similar to the sound of an object. Bredin states that the criteria required for this type are: 1) the denotation of a word is a class of sound, 2) the sound of the word resembles a class member. Examples of direct types are *bang, cluck,* and *hiss.* Members of this type have an acoustic resemblance to the object with which they are associated. This similarity in some onomatopoeic words differs in the degree of acoustic similarity. Some words may have a high or low degree of similarity.

Direct Onomatopoeia can also be interpreted as an imitation of a real sound. An easy way to recognize the word Direct Onomatopoeia is when you have different perceptions of the word onomatopoeia with other people. For example, the sound of knocking on the door could be knocking, knocking,

thumping, etc. Other examples are: *boom, splash, throw, crack, boom, bang,* etc. These types are always used by outsiders in every comic. genre, but the frequency is found in the action genre.

b. Associative Onomatopoeia

The second type is associative onomatopoeia, which is related to the sound associated with the object pointed to by the word. As Bredin put it, association is just a matter of degree such as akoutik similarity, and also a matter of convention (1996: 560). Words like cuckoo and whip are classified under this type. This type of onomatopoeia involves two conventional levels: 1) The conventional relationship between something and sound. A word bubble, for example, does not resemble the object it donated but bears a resemblance to the sound of a bubbling liquid . next level, 2) The conventional naming relationship between the word and the noun named by it, such as the *cuckoo* which refers to the name of the bird, not the sound itself.

In other words the Associative Onomatopoeia representation of the sound associated with a group of people. Most Associative Onomatopoeia represent animal sounds or other related sounds. Examples: cuckoo (in other birds), bubble, *whip, scratch, splatter, cackle, cough, whisper*. This type is rarely found in superheroes or other action genres, but is sometimes used in novels that talk about animals or science fiction.

c. Exemplary Onomatopoeia

The third exemplary onomatopoeia which is related with word uttered in physical work. The words are categorized based on the amount and character of the efforts of the speaker in uttering the words. For instance *nimble* and *dart* convey less effort compared to the words *sluggish* and *slothful.* All these words are adjectives which define ability to move but they differ in the amount of effort conveyed by their meaning. In further analysis, the words *nimble* and *dart* are synonyms, having the property of (+*quick*). On the other hands, the words *sluggish* and *slothful* have the quality of (+*slow*) in its meaning. It creates sense in the meaning of *suggish* and *slothful* that the muscular and pulmonary effort to utter the word is needed much more than the other two words.

In other word exemplary Onomatopoeia is form of word that imitates a real sound based on the physical work or the quantity of the sound it represents. Examples : *nimble, dart, slothful, sluggish, mumble.* This type is difficult to find in every single genre of novel.

4. Definition of Novel

Novel is a story which tells about someone life. Novels do not, however, present a documentary picture of life. Alongside the fact that novels look at people in society, the other major characteristic of the genre is that novels tell a story. In fact, novels tend to tell the some few stories time and time. The source or the inspiration of writing novel can be a based on true story.

According to *The Shorter Oxford Dictionary*, novel is "a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity" (as cited in Rees, 1973, p.10). Novel contains story which describes human experiences or events that might happened in real life or imaginary idea. This kind of literary work is different with short story, poetry, drama and another genre of literature. Each of them had very much in common though theoritically was different one another. Novel has some major genres, including romance, mystery, science fiction, fantasy, westerns, horror, thriller and historical. Novel could express something freely and present the story even more detail. People will get more impressed on what the story tells them about. It can be by the genre , characterization, or the way how the author arranged the plot.

5. The use Onomatopoeia in The Novel

The word onomatopoeia is usually only considered a feature of expression in a novel. Generally, the word onomatopoeia is difficult for us to describe how the word forms. Therefore, the word onomatopoeia can be written and presented visually. Using onomatopoeic words saves words and space and makes sentences imaginative. Onomatopoeia is also used in slang. Solikha (2007) identified onomatopoeia as a feature of slang. For example bu, icky, yucky, dweeb, etc. The use of onomatopoeia in novels can expand its function, not only in writing but in

verb language. Onomatopoeia is also categorized assound pattern on style; he states that his onomatopoe is a feature of sound patterns that are often thought to form bridgesbetween 'style' and 'content' (Simpson, 2004: 67). In other words, a writer wants to convey content using onomatopoeia as a style. Onomatopoeia is a term for signing the creation of words that resemble real-life sounds. Words that reflect real soundslife is called onomatopoeic words.The Story of Doctor Dolittle, Being the History of His Peculiar Life at Home and Astonishing Adventures in Foreign Parts (1920), written and illustrated by the British author Hugh Lofting , is the first of his *Doctor Dolittle* books, a series of children's novels about a man who learns to talk to animals and becomes their champion around the world.

6. Phonology

Phonology is the system of contrastive relationship among the fundamental speech sounds of a language items including foreign accent such as stress, rhythm, intonation and speech sounds. Phonology is also described as the study of speech sounds in a particular language. Odden (2005: 2) defines phonology as a study of the soundstructure of a language. There are some phonological feature appear in onomatopoeia words. Dofs (2008:5) explain that sometime onomatopoeia can be connected to clusters sounds which contain of -sn, such as *seeze*, *siff*, and *snuffle*. the sound combination spelled -sh also has its own pattern of associations. it relates the sound to a sudden, loud sound or a rapid, a noise or action that is broken down into a mixed mass of smashing or rustling sound, tubulent, destructive motion such as dash, crash, slash, and smash. it is not that is associated

with the weakness and u is associated with strong, but the relation correlates to the relation between small and big. for example dong is deeper in the sound ding, clank than clink, and chip is slighter action than chop.

7. Lexical and Contextual Meaning

Onomatopoeia words often change their meaning. Therefore, semantic identification of onomatopoeic words is more tentative than formal identification. There are two interpretations related to the meaning of onomatopoeia, they are lexical meaning and contextual meaning.

a. Lexical Meaning

Taylor in Laili (35: 2008) lexical meaning refers to the dictionary definition. Onomatopoeia words have many synonyms, such as Ch-boom and which have meaning the sound of explosion. Onomatopoeia also has multi meaning such as crack which has some meaning as thing cracking or someone is being punch.

b. Contextual Meaning

As'ad in Laili (36: 2007) contextual meaning is the meaning of word in particular situations and certainly in different kind of context. It might be a reason, justification, assumption, explanation, or other function of the context. The context of sound may often provide enough clues to comprehension. Moreover, Widdowson (36: 2008) said that onomatopoeia words are considered as symbolic language, therefore, the meaning depends on the context in which it is used.

B. Previous Relevant Studies

There are some research studies about onomatopoeia that had been conducted before and relevant in this study.

1. Nastiti Lintang Kinasih, 2016. She conducted a study on onomatopoeia entitled *"Analysis of Onomatopoeic Style in Walt Disney's 5 Minute Princess Story Book"*. The aims of this research are: to identify the types of onomatopoeia used in the book The Walt Disney 5 Minute Princess Story, find the meaning generated by the onomatopoeic words in Walt Disney's 5 Minute Princess Story book, and explain how onomatopoeia helps readers or audiences to understand the stories in Walt Disney's 5 Minute Princess Stories book. The results of this study are: 1) Lexical and nonlexical onomatopoeia are found in Walt Disney's 5 Minute Princess Storybook. 2) Lexical and contextual meanings are used to determine the meaning of the onomatopoeic words contained in Walt Disney's 5 Minute Princess Story Book. 3) Onomatopoeia has the power to make children, as readers or audiences, learn and imagine how things happen in the story. The relevance of the two studies is that they both have the same discussion of onomatopoeia, that is about types of Onomatopoeia in the object and both studies use qualitative methods to solve problems. And the difference between the study above with this study is, this study more focused on why the onomatopoeia word used in the object and how the author describe the onomatopoeia word in his novel. Previous research can be used as a good reference in making this research.

2. Masykur Rauf and Amrullah 2016. He conducted a study on onomatopoeia entitled "The Onomatopoeia In Robert Vendetti's Comic The Flash". The aims of this research was to find the kinds of onomatopoeia that are used by the author in The Flash comics and to know the lexical and contextual meanings of those onomatopoeia words in The Flash comic. This research applied descriptive qualitative method where the data were analyzed through Bredin's theory. Different from the study above, this study discussed about types of onomotopoeia in the novel. The relevance of this study is both of the study is using qualitative research. And the difference of both of the study is the study above discussed about onomatopoeia in a comic while this study discussed onomatopoeia in a novel.

C. Conceptual Framework

In the previous discussion, there were some data in the form of understanding onomatopoeia, types of onomatopoiea, use of the word onomatopoeia, words to be studied and some expert explanations about onomatopoeia. In onomatopoeia itself there are several methods and techniques in gathering data about onomatopoeia. Semantics and phonology are two terms in Linguistics: the study of Universal Grammar. As it is, whereas "semantics" is the study of meanings in language, "phonology" is the study of the sound-system of languages, especially the description of the changes of sounds in a language. So, the obvious relationship between semantics and phonology lies in the fact that whereas phonology, on the

one hand, provides the particular sounds in the words of a language, semantics, on the other hand, processes these sounds to facilitate comprehension and meaning of what is written or spoken The techniques used are sematic and phonological analytics where the two meanings cannot be separated from the word onomatopoeia, matching the meaning and type of onomatopoiea, semantic meaning with the purpose and type of onomatopoeia used, viewing and analyzing techniques, reading and analyzing techniques, reading and analyzing techniques, reading and understanding techniques, seeing and matching techniques with the data and theories that have been presented. Reading the meaning of words contained in *Doctor Dolittle* Novel in conveying the word onomatopoiea in the novel. The aim is to analyze onomatopoeia in *Doctor Dolittle* Novel, semantically and phonologically. The technique used is semantic analysis in which the method is to analyze the semantic meaning of sentences detected in onomatopoeia. The method was detected in onomatopoeia by analyzing using phonology, and by sound technique in the form of text or called phonetic. As an example in semantic onomatopoeia it means it was the sound that a sign of a plank was broken.

```
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │   Semantic Field    │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │  Lexical Semantic   │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                       ╱              ╲
                      ╱                ╲
        ┌─────────────────────┐   ┌─────────────────────┐
        │  Lexical Meaning    │   │ Contextual Meaning  │
        └─────────────────────┘   └─────────────────────┘
                   │
                   ▼
        ┌─────────────────────┐
        │    Onomatopoeia     │
        └─────────────────────┘
                   │
                   ▼
        ┌─────────────────────┐
        │  Types Onomatopoeia │
        └─────────────────────┘
                   │
   ┌───────────────┼───────────────┐
   ▼               ▼               ▼
┌──────────┐  ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────┐
│  Direct  │  │ Associative  │  │  Exemplary   │    (Bredin,
│Onomatopoeia│ │ Onomatopoeia │  │ Onomatopoeia │
└──────────┘  └──────────────┘  └──────────────┘    1996:558)
```
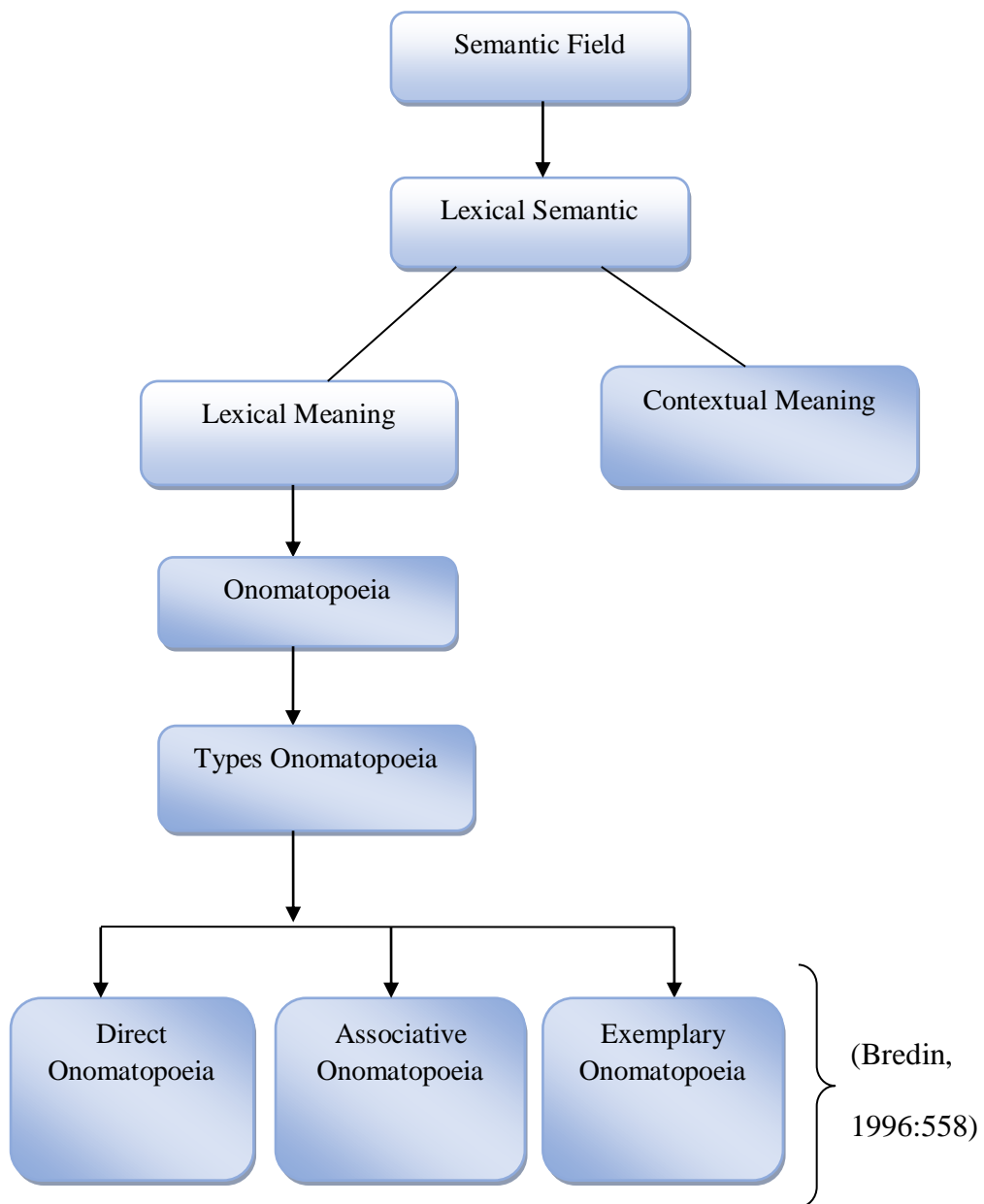
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative method. According to Mukhtar (2013 : 10) a descriptive qualitative research method is a method used by researchers to find knowledge or theories of research at one particular time. This method is used because the research data in the form of words and phrases. Qualitative research methods do not provide numbers or statistics but depend on how researchers' knowledge in analyzing data. In this study, the authors only collected, identified, and analyzed data.

B. The Source of Data

The source of data in this research were obtained from the *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting. The reseacher took all the types of onomatopoeia from the *Doctor Dolittle* novel. And the data used in this study are 38 words that are categorized asonomatopoeia.

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data for analyzing this research, researcher gathered references that supported the subject matter of the data and apply some steps. The techniques for collecting data were conducted to get information which needed to

support the goals of research. The technique for collecting the data was note taking technique. The steps of data collecting are follows:

Reading the whole story of novel entitled *Doctor Dolittle* several times in order to get full understanding about what the story was. Finding out the word onomatopoeia in *Doctor Dolittle* Novel. Selecting and picking the data up which related to the problems.Finally, conducting and analyzing the collected data and making conclusion.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis uses the analysis model from Miles and Huberman (1994:12) which divides analysis activities into several part, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusion or data verification. The diagram can be seen as the below:
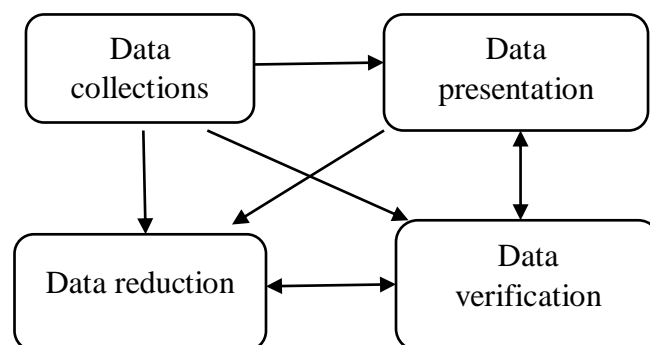
Figure 3.1 Diagram The Analysis model from Miles and Huberman

(1994:12)

Generally, data analysis in this research will conduct through the stages as follows:

1. Collecting the information or data by identifying words that contain onomatopoeia words.

2. Carefully and classifying the categories of each group of words then the words were placed in a table according to each classification.

3. After being classified according to their categories, count the words in each column in the table and the total words to get the number of dominant onomatopoeiatypes.

4. Lastly,concludesthedata

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this research were gained from Onomatopoeia on *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting. The reseacher noted all the word from the novel. After analizing all the data obtained in the novel. The finding of this research it was found that there were various types of onomatopoeia.The total of onomatopoeia types used in the novel that was 38 words, there are Associative Onomatopoeia has 24 words, there are Direct Onomatopoeia has 7 words, and there are Exemplary Onomatopoeia has 7 words. Therefore, the writer tried to collect the data needed to answer the research question of this research in a way reading the *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting.

B. Data Analysis

The steps used by the writer to identify the Onomatopoeia words in the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting based on the research system developed by Miles and Huberman (1994:12), which are: 1) Data Collections; 2) Data Presentation; 3) Data Verification; 4) Data Reduction. Based on that system, the writer will answers all the problems of the study with collecting the information or data by identifying words that contain onomatopoeia words, Carefully and classifying the categories of each group of words then the words were placed in a

table according to each classification, After being classified according to their categories, count the words in each column in the table and the total words to get the number of diminant onomatopoeia types, Lastly, concludes the data.

1. The types of onomatopoeia are found in *Doctor Dolittle* novel

After identifying the source of data, it was found 38 words which were types as onomatopoeia. The data was classified into the types of onomatopoeia as seen in the following table below:

a. Direct Onomatopoeia

Direct Onomatopoeia is a word that is similar to the sound of an object. Direct onomatopoeia can be used the interpreted as an imitation of a real sound. An easy way to recognize the word Direct Onomatopoeia is when you have different perceptions of the word onomatopoeia with other people.

Heigh ho!, Donot i know? Sighed the parrot.

The onomatopoeia word **Heigh ho!** in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description **"Sighed the parrot"** right after the sentence.

Ah yes, indeed!murmured the Doctordreamily.

The onomatopoeia word **Ah yes!** in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description "murmured the Doctor dreamily" right after the sentence

b.   Associative Onomatopoeia

Associative onomatopoeia which is related to the sound associated with the object pointed to by the word. Associative Onomatopoeia representation of the sound associated with a group of people. Most Associative Onomatopoeia represent animal sounds or other related sounds

As i passed under an apple-tree I heard a voice i knew well. **Pst!** Tommy

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the writer explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the statement **pst!** Tommy right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Huh!grunted Cheapside

The onomatopoeia word **Huh!** in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "grunted

Cheapside"right after the sentencethat has the word onomatopoeia in it..

c. Exemplary Onomatopoeia

Exemplary onomatopoeia which is related with word uttered in physical work. The words are categorized based on the amount and character of the efforts of the speaker in uttering the words.

Humph!mutteredCheapsidethoughtfully.

The onomatopoeia word **Humph** in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplary onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explain the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "mutteredCheapsidethoughtfully" right after the sentence.

Oh, gracious, sighed Too- Too.

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplay onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description "sighed Too-Too" right after the sentence.

The types of onomatopoeia in the *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting are presented in below

No	Types of Onomatopoeia	Number	Percentage
1.	**Associative**	**24**	**0.63 %**
2.	Direct	7	0.18 %
3.	Exemplary	7	0.18%
Total		38	100 %

Based on data above, the writer found the types of onomatopoeia that most constantly used in the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting is Direct Onomatopoeia was 7 words. Associative Onomatopoeia was 24 words, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia was 7 words.

2. Describing why onomatopoeia used in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting

The author's use of onomatopoeia in the novel is intended by the author to add realism, or flavor, to any bland picture panel with only a text bubble floating above it. This means bringing liveliness to the scene, such as audio, to the metion image. An example for this is the "bang-bang" which depicts a window slamming against a railing. The author can also give nuances, similar to the animal character in a fable that is able to speak and convey feelings.

In Doctor Dolittle's novels, most contexts use non-reduplications such as the word "Phew" on page 103, the word "Hafrican Hedgehog" on page 115, the word "Goo-Goo" on page 239. Also found the word "Err" on page 187, researcher also

found reduplication words such as, "Splash-Splash" on page 143 and "Humph" on page 174, also included in the sentence.

hulloa,Cheapside! I cried.

The onomatopoeia word **hulloa** in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the descrrption "Icried" right after the sentence.

As i passed under an apple-tree I heard a voice i knew well. **Pst!** Tommy

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the writer explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the statement **pst**!Tommy right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Huh!grunted the parrot.

The onomatopoeia word **Huh!** in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "grunted the parrot" righ after the sentencethat has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Heigh ho!,Don't i know? Sighed the parrot.

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the type of

direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "sighed the parrot" right after the sentecethat has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Ah yes, indeed!murmured the Doctordreamily.

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "murmured the Doctor dreamily"**.** Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

cockney*chatterbox!* snapped polynesia the parrot.

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "snapped polynesia the parrot". Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Oh, gracious, sighed Too- Too.

The onomatopoeia word **Oh** in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplay onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description "sighed Too-Too". Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Hah!giggledCheapsidewithacheekychirp.

The onomatopoeia word **Hah!** in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplay onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "giggled cheapside". Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

So far, researchers have concluded that onomatopoeia can have several purposes which according to the authors are in line with the development of the novel. It can come as a word, not a meaning. Here the researchers show that onomatopoeia is not only used as a context in words, but the word onomatopoeia can also be used to convey feelings. The word onomatopoeia has a meaning related to type and theory. First, the researcher looks at the meaning to find out whether the meaning is related to theory or not. Second, the researcher decided the types contained in the novel. And lastly, whether or not it is compatible with the theory that has been found. So that researchers can connect the meaning of words and meanings contained in the novel.

3. Identifiying how the author describe the onomatopoeia word in his novel

Onomatopoeia refers to words or phrases with different but related meanings. A word can be a Onomatopoeia word if it can be used to deliver a different meaning. The differences between these meanings can sometimes be noticeable and delicate and also sometimes it is difficult to identify whether a word contains a onomatopoiea form or not because the relation between the words can be a little

hazy and unclear. However, determining whether a word contain a polysemy form or not can be helped by interpreting the origin form of the word.

According to the expert which was taken in the journal of onomatopoeia Words by Bredin's (1996:558) theory as the main theory who divides onomatopoeia into three types. In the categorization according to Bredin was conducted based on the relation between verbal sound and meaning differentiated into referent, denotation, and conotation.

In this sentence the author explains the onomatopoeic word by adding a description such as "humph" after the onomatopoeic word. The following is an explanation in the onomatopoeic sentence.

Humph!mutteredCheapsidethoughtfully.

The onomatopoeia word **Humph!** in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplary onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "Cheapside thoughtfully". Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

hulloa,Cheapside! I cried.

The onomatopoeia word**hulloa**in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the explanation why "cheapside i cried" right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

As i passed under an apple-tree I heard a voice i knew well. **Pst!** Tommy!

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the writer explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the statement **pst!**Tommy right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Huh!grunted the parrot.

The onomatopoeia word **Huh!** in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "grunted the parrot". Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Heigh ho!,Don't i know? Sighed the parrot.

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "sighed the parrot". Right after the sentence that has sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Oh,lumme!,i think i know what's coming.

The onomatopoeia word **Oh, lumme** in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the word onomatopoeia by giving the description "i know what is coming". Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Pshaw!Such ignorance sniffed Too-Too.

The onomatopoeia word**Pshaw** in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novelexplains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "such ignorance sniffed Too-Too". Right after the sentence which has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Snuff, by Jingo! Black Rappe snuff.

The onomatopoeia word **Snuff** in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the word onomatopoeia by giving the description "black rappe snuff". Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Hey!yelled Gub-Gub.

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description"yelled Gub-Gub"right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Junganyika!they cried together

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplary onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeic word by giving the description "they cried together" right after the sentence that has the onomatopoeic word in it.

Did you think it was father christmas? Growled the scrapy voice. **Gosh**!whatanight!

The onomatopoeia word **Gosh!** in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "what a night" what a night! right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

In that way **boobah** became the word forapple in their new language.

The onomatopoeia word in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author of the novel explains the word onomatopoeia by giving the description "the word for apple" right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Oh, no!croaked the black bird.

The onomatopoeia word **Oh, no!** in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description "croaked the black bird"right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Erthat will come to, er for a moment i could not hear his words as he mumbled alittlearithmetic.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplary onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the writer explains the word

onomatopoeia by giving the statement **Er**that will come to right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

The weary gang would come back to rest, and a fresh lot would**plopplop**intothewaterand disappear.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the writer explains the word onomatopoeia by giving the description would **plop plop** in to the water right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

This was the plop, plop **splash splash**,as all those great beasts un sixes and sevens, threw themselves offthe land into my note-book.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the writer explains the word onomatopoeia by giving the description **splash splash** as all those great right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

And sure enough, a long wayoff we could both hear afainthoarse sort of cry **c-r-a-r-k!C-r-a-r-k!**

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the writer explains the onomatopoeia word by giving the description hoarse sort of cry **c-r-a-r-k! C-r-a-r-k!**Right after the sentence that had the onomatopoeia in it.

The listening cheapside (i hadthought he was asleep) opened one eye and**muttered**.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplary onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the word onomatopoeia by giving the description opened one eye and **muttered**.Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Then gaza would shake her head and say, **Bah-bah**.So in the end they would mix the two sounds and call it aboobah.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the associative type of onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeic word by giving the description her head and say, **Bah-bah.** Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Swing her due west, the bird interruptedquickly.Duewest, Doctor **hurry**!

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description Due west, Doctor **hurry**!. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Do you remember how upset she got about that crocodile you kept? **Ah yes**, indeed! murmured the Doctordreamily.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of

direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **Ah** *yes!.* Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

cockney*chatterbox!* snapped polynesia the parrot. I'd hate to tell youwhat i would like to do with youifyou don't keep quiet.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **cockney** chatterbox! Snapped. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Oh, gracious, sighed Too- Too.Nowhe's worryingabout the time again.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplay onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **Oh**, gracious sighed. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

But the doctor stammered, how many! **Hah!**giggledCheapsidewithacheekychirp.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplay onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **Hah**! giggled Cheapside . Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Makes me feel i ought to be flyin' around over em in me night-shirt, blowin' a trumpet. **Tee, hee, hee**!tittered thewhite mouse.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **Tee, hee, hee**! tittered the white mouse. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Huh! grunted the London sparrow. That, my old Mudlark is somethin' i really understand. Becky pretended not to hear while the doctor whispered.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **Huh!** grunted the London sparrow. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

Did you think it was father christmas? Growled the scrapy voice. **Gosh!**what a night!

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of exemplary onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description **Gosh!** what a night!. Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

She said it in a quiet, off-handish sort of way, as though telling us she thought it might rain. But the doctor stammered, how many! **Hah***!* giggled cheapside with

a cheeky chirp.

The word onomatopoeia in the sentence above is included in the type of direct onomatopoeia. In the sentence above, the author explains the onomatopoeia by giving the description "how many, **Hah**! giggled cheapside with a cheeky chirp." Right after the sentence that has the word onomatopoeia in it.

C. Finding

After all the data were analyzed based on the three research problems, the findings were described as follows:

1. It was found there are three types of Onomatopoeia in Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting based on Bredin (1996:558) theory. There are Direct Onomatopoeia, Associative Onomatopoeia and Exemplary Onomatopoeia.

2. Based on the analysis, it can be seen on the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting there was 7 words of Direct Onomatopoeia, 24 words of Associative Onomatopoeia, and 7 words Exemplary Onomatopoeia

3. The identification of onomatopoeia word on the Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting which are collecting the words, identify the onomatopoeia, and identify the types of onomatopoeia.

D. Discussion

Based on these findings, this study discusses onomatopoeia in *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of onomatopoeia in *Doctor Dolittle* novel. This study aims to describe direct onomatopoeia, associative onomatopoeia, and exemplary onomatopoeia, as well as to determine the dominant types of onomatopoeia in the novel. The data source of this research was taken from *Doctor Dolittle* novel. There are many types of the same words in the novel, and there are many onomatopoeia words are repeated in *Doctor Dolittle* novel.

The findings of this study were three types of onomatopoeia found in the novel. They are Direct Onomatopoeia, Associative Onomatopoeia, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia with the number of occurrences are Associative Onomatopoeia 24, Direct Onomatopoeia 7, and Model 7 Onomatopoeia. And the most dominant types of onomatopoeia found in *Doctor Dolittle* novel were 24.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzed the entire data, there are some conclusions that are concluded by the writer as follows:

1. Onomatopoeia based on Bredin's (1996:558) theory is divided into three types, Direct Onomatopoeia, Associative Onomatopoeia, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia. Direct Onomatopoeia is a word that is similar to the sound of an object, Associative Onomatopoeia is related to the sound associated with the object pointed to by the word, and Exemplary Onomatopoeia is related with word uttered in physical work.

2. The researcher found 38 words of onomatopoeia in the data which were divided into three types namely: direct onomatopoeia, associative onomatopoeia, and exemplary onomatopoeia.

3. The onomatopoeia words that are found on the Doctor Dolittle novel was identified by Hugh Lofting was identified by collecting the information or data by identifying words that contain onomatopoeia words, Carefully and classifying the categories of each group of words then the words were placed in a table according to each classification, After being classified according to their categories, count the words in each column in the table and the total words to get the number of diminant onomatopoeia types, Lastly, concludes the data.

B. Suggestion

There are some suggestion can be considered in connection with the result of the data analysis as following :

1. For the students especially for English Department the researcher suggests if you want to do analysis the onomatopoeia to be more carefully because it's not as simple as we think to analyze the onomatopoeia. Each types of onomatopoeia has their own rule and pattern. There are many sentences that we think part of onomatopoeia types but in fact it couldn't be as the onomatopoeia.

2. For the teachers that want to teach the students about the word of onomatopoeia, it can use novel, comic, and movie in order to overcome to boredom of the students, especially in the *Doctor Dolittle* novel, because this novel teaches us that there are so many onomatopoeia words what we often say whitout realizing it.

3. The researcher realized that this study is still far from perfection, because the limit of her knowledge and ability in collecting the types of onomatopoeia. The researcher accept all the critics and suggestion from the readers on order for making better this analysis.

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APPENDIX

SENTENCES
At the same time he was eating cake-crumbs from a plate the Doctor had used last night. "Why, hulloa, Cheapside!" I cried.
That's one of the reasons i fear he is getting discouraged over the work he has been busy on ever since we got back from the moon. "Humph!" muttered Cheapside thoughtfully.
While these upsetting thoughts ran through my mind, I was walking across the big lawn at the back of the house. As i passed under an apple-tree I heard a voice i knew well. "*Pst*! Tommy!" But now my goodness, i can't remember but it's simply ages since he came and asked for my help with the books. "Huh!" grunted the parrot.
"Heigh ho!", Don't i know? Sighed the parrot. Sometimes i wonder how John Dolittle is alive today, when i think how he worked alone at the doctoring business before he had you to help him.
But you see, they were foreigners from some hot country and they always used palm-leaves shredded out, you know for building their nets with. "Oh, lumme"!, i think i know what's coming, i heard Cheapside whisper.
"Pshaw! Such ignorance" sniffed Too-Too. A drop a water falling of the ceiling would have made ten times as much noise.

As soon as the boy pulled it out, Jip shouted, "Snuff, by Jingo! Black Rappe snuff. Dont you smell it? His uncle took snuff, ask him Doctor."

The white mouse was clinging to the pig's neck like a jockey on a race-horse. "Hey!" yelled Gub-Gub.

The doctor's going on a voyage to Africa. Hooray!

Swing her due west, the bird interrupted quickly. "Due west, Doctor hurry!"

But here, look no table-tools at all. The King has remembered i like best to pick my food up and eat it. Very thoughtful to him. Ah, ripe mangoes! Um-m-m!"

Do you remember how upset she got about that crocodile you kept? "Ah yes, indeed!" murmured the Doctor dreamily.

"Ah!" gurgled the old parrot, fluffing out her feathers. Wonderful to see the sun again! I declare if you lived in England long enough, you'd forget what sunshine looked like.

That's what keeps our brains from dryin' up the way yours is. *Phew!* This deck is ot. I'm goin' down to the cabin before i turns into fried chicken.

"Why you heathen, Hafrican hedgehog!" snapped Cheapside. For two pins I'd wring. But the Doctor stopped the squabble before it got really started.

In the green tunnel of that jungled-shaded river no sound broke the silence but the regular *plash plash* of our paddles.

She said it in a quiet, off-handish sort of way, as though telling us she thought it might rain. But the doctor stammered, how many! "Hah!" giggled cheapside with a cheeky chirp.

"Er that will come to, er" for a moment i could not hear his words as he mumbled a little arithmetic.

The weary gang would come back to rest, and a fresh lot would *plop plop* into the water and disappear.

This was the plop, plop "splash splash", as all those great beasts un sixes and sevens, threw themselves off the land into my note-book.

"*Sh*! Cant you see i'm gettin' drowsy? Bye, bye i you may call me in april- if the weather's good."

Then gaza would shake her head and say, "Bah-bah." So in the end they would mix the two sounds and call it a boobah.

Folks in love get along simply with "Goo, goo!" and such stuff, but now these two had to talk really sensibly.

So in the end they would mix the two sounds and call it a "boobah". And in that way boobah became the word for apple in their new language.

"Huh!" grunted the London sparrow. That, my old Mudlark is somethin' i really understand. Becky pretended not to hear while the doctor whispered.

Makes me feel i ought to be flyin' around over em in me night-shirt, blowin' a trumpet. "Tee, hee, hee!" tittered the white mouse.

The listening cheapside (i had thought he was asleep) opened one eye and *muttered*.

"cockney chatterbox"! snapped polynesia the parrot. I'd hate to tell you what i would like to do with you if you don't keep quiet.

"Oh, gracious", sighed Too-Too. Now he's worrying about the time again.

Did you think it was father christmas? Growled the scrapy voice. "Gosh!" what a night!

"Ho, ho!" i says snickering. A sign did he say? Of the end of the Deluge, eh? Sounds more to me like a sign of softening of the brain.

Becky pretended not to hear while the Doctor whispered, "Hush, cheapside!" a little more respect, please.

Ah oh, but isn't it a relief to feel your legs free, where it's deep enough for swimming? I suppose so, was all she answered.

"Oh, no!" croaked the black bird. This is only a lake. If you keep on swimming for two or three hours more, the way you are now. you should come in sight of land on the other side.

It used to be easy: hen bird sits on the eggs and cok-bird sits on a limb near by singing : *tra, la tra la*! *Twiddle dee tweet*! Oh gracious! He broke off in a cough.

"Junganyika!" they cried together, cramming the fruit into their starving mouths. So it was that the word passed into their new language, both as the name for dates as well as for the lae in which i found them and lake Junganyika men still call it to this day.

It used to be easy: hen bird sits on the eggs and cok-bird sits on a limb near by singing : *tra, la tra la*! *Twiddle dee tweet*! Oh gracious! He broke off in a cough.

The onomatopoeia and the Types of Onomatopoeia

No	SENTENCES	TPES OF ONOMATOPOEIA		
		Associative	**Direct**	**Exemplary**
1	That's one of the reasons i fear he is getting discouraged over the work he has been busy on ever since we got back from the moon. *"Humph!"* muttered Cheapside thoughtfully.			✓
2	At the same time he was eating cake-crumbs from a plate the Doctor had used last night. "Why, *hulloa*, Cheapside!" I cried.	✓		
3	As i passed under an apple-tree I heard a voice i knew well. "*Pst*! Tommy!"	✓		
4	But now my goodness, i can't remember but it's simply ages since he came and asked for my help with the books. *"Huh!"* grunted the parrot.	✓		
5	*"Heigh ho!"*, Don't i know? Sighed the parrot. Sometimes i		✓	

	wonder how John Dolittle is alive today, when i think how he worked alone at the doctoring business before he had you to help him.			
6	But you see, they were foreigners from some hot country and they always used palm-leaves shredded out, you know for building their nets with. *"Oh, lumme"!,* i think i know what's coming, i heard Cheapside whisper.		✓	
7	*"Pshaw!* Such ignorance" sniffed Too-Too. A drop a water falling of the ceiling would have made ten times as much noise.		✓	
8	As soon as the boy pulled it out, Jip shouted, *"Snuff*, by Jingo! Black Rappe snuff. Dont you smell it? His uncle took snuff, ask him Doctor."		✓	

9	The white mouse was clinging to the pig's neck like a jockey on a race-horse. *"Hey!"* yelled Gub-Gub.		✓	
10	*"Junganyika!"* they cried together, cramming the fruit into their starving mouths. So it was that the word passed into their new language, both as the name for dates as well as for the lae in which i found them and lake Junganyika men still call it to this day.			✓
11	Did you think it was father christmas? Growled the scrapy voice. *"Gosh!"* what a night!		✓	
12	*Sh*! Cant you see i'm gettin' drowsy? Bye, bye i you may call me in april- if the weather's good."		✓	
13	The doctor's going on a voyage to Africa. *Hooray!*		✓	
14	*"Huh!"* grunted the London		✓	

	sparrow. That, my old Mudlark is somethin' i really understand. Becky pretended not to hear while the doctor whispered.			
15	Swing her due west, the bird interrupted quickly. "Due west, Doctor *hurry!"*		✓	
16	But here, look no table-tools at all. The King has remembered i like best to pick my food up and eat it. Very thoughtful to him. Ah, ripe mangoes! *Um-m-m!"*		✓	
17	That's what keeps our brains from dryin' up the way yours is. *Phew!* This deck is ot. I'm goin' down to the cabin before i turns into fried chicken.			✓
18	*"Ah!"* gurgled the old parrot, fluffing out her feathers. Wonderful to see the sun again! I declare if you lived in		✓	

	England long enough, you'd forget what sunshine looked like.			
19	"Why you heathen, *Hafrican hedgehog!"* snapped Cheapside. For two pins I'd wring. But the Doctor stopped the squabble before it got really started.			✓
20	In the green tunnel of that jungled-shaded river no sound broke the silence but the regular *plash plash* of our paddles.	✓		
21	But the doctor stammered, how many! *"Hah!"* giggled cheapside with a cheeky chirp.			✓
22	*"Er* that will come to, er" for a moment i could not hear his words as he mumbled a little arithmetic.			✓
23	The weary gang would come back to rest, and a fresh lot	✓		

	would *plop plop* into the water and disappear.			
24	This was the plop, plop *"splash splash"*, as all those great beasts un sixes and sevens, threw themselves off the land into my note-book.	✓		
25	Makes me feel i ought to be flyin' around over em in me night-shirt, blowin' a trumpet. *"Tee, hee, hee!"* tittered the white mouse.	✓		
26	And sure enough, a long way off we could both hear a faint, hoarse sort of cry "*c-r-a-r-k!* C-r-a-r-k!"		✓	
27	The listening cheapside (i had thought he was asleep) opened one eye and *muttered*.			✓
28	Then gaza would shake her head and say, *"Bah-bah."* So in the end they would mix the two sounds and call it a	✓		

	boobah.			
29	Folks in love get along simply with *"Goo, goo!"* and such stuff, but now these two had to talk really sensibly	✓		
30	So in the end they would mix the two sounds and call it a *"boobah".* And in that way boobah became the word for apple in their new language.	✓		
31	*"Ho, ho!"* i says snickering. A sign did he say? Of the end of the Deluge, eh? Sounds more to me like a sign of softening of the brain.		✓	
32	*"Oh, no!"* croaked the black bird. This is only a lake. If you keep on swimming for two or three hours more, the way you are now. you should come in sight of land on the other side.		✓	
33	*Ah oh*, but isn't it a relief to feel your legs free, where it's		✓	

	deep enough for swimming? I suppose so, was all she answered.			
34	It used to be easy: hen bird sits on the eggs and cok-bird sits on a limb near by singing : *tra, la tra la*! *Twiddle dee tweet*! Oh gracious! He broke off in a cough.		✓	
35	Swing her due west, the bird interrupted quickly. "Due west, Doctor *hurry*!"		✓	
36	Do you remember how upset she got about that crocodile you kept? "*Ah yes*, indeed!" murmured the Doctor dreamily.		✓	
37	*"cockney chatterbox"!* snapped polynesia the parrot. I'd hate to tell you what i would like to do with you if you don't keep quiet.		✓	
38	*"Oh*, gracious", sighed Too-			✓
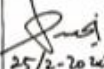
	Too. Now he's worrying about the time again.			

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa   : Khairunnisa Fazlaini

NPM   : 1602050070

Prog.Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Onomatopoeia analysis on Dr. Dolittle book by Hugh Lofting	25/2-2020

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Medan, Februari 2020
Hormat Pemohon

Dra. Diani Syahputry, M. Hum

Khairunnisa Fazlaini

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama	: Khairunnisa Fazlaini	
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Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	
IPK Kumulatif	: 135 SKS	IPK = 3,46

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Onomatopoeia Analysis on Dr. Dolittle Novel by Hugh Lofting	
	An Analysis of Personification Expression in the Giving Tree Book by Shel Silverstain	
	Semantic Analysis of "Wetonan" in Javanese Culture	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 7 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,

Khairunnisa Fazlaini

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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KepadaYth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

Nama   : Khairunnisa Fazlaini
NPM   : 1602050070
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum
di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Onomatopoeia Analysis on Dr. Dolittle Novel by Hugh Lofting

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibusebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Dra. Diany Syahputri. M.Hum   ACC PP
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas
perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terimakasih.

Medan, 17 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Khairunnisa Fazlaini

Dibuat Rangkap3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Nomor : 764/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp. : ---
H a l : **Pengesahan Proposal dan**
Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Khairunnisa Fazlaini**
N P M : 1602050070
Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Onomatopoeia Analysis on Dr. Dolittle Novel by Hugh Lofting

.Pembimbing : **Dra. Diany Syahputri M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan *BATAL* apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : *4 Mei 2021*

Medan, 11 Ramadhan 1441 H
04 Mei 2020 M
Wassalam
Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi	Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama	Khairunnisa Harlami
NPM	1602050270
Program Studi	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	Onomatopoeia Analysis on Dr. Dolittle Book by Hugh Lofting

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
02-05-2020	Chapter 1 Format Background of the study, Write the reason why do you discuss about Onomatopoeia Analysis on Dr. Dolittle read Chapter II focus on the Semantic Problem On omatopoeia Chapter III Research Desig and References	
09-05-2020	Background of the study, Scope and limit, formulated of the Problem and objective, conceptual frame work, Relevant study By citing	
12-05-2020	Acc untuk diseminarkan.	

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Prodi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 12 - 05 - 2020
Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal 18 Bulan Mei Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Khairunnisa Fazlaini
N P M : 1602050070
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Onomatopoeia Analysis on *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	Onomatopoeia Analysis on *Doctor Dolittle* novel by Hugh Lofting
BAB I	Objective of the study Change "describe" to "describing"
BAB II	
BAB III	3.1 Theory
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	(✓) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak ( ) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 18 Mei 2020

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Khairil, S.Pd, M.Hum   Dra. Diani Syahputri, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua   Sekretaris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum   Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama   : Khairunnisa Fazlaini
N P M   : 1602050070
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Onomatopoeia Analysis on *Doctor Dolittle* Novel by Hugh
                    Lofting

Pada hari Selasa tanggal 18 bulan Mei tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 18 Mei 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Khairil, S.Pd, M.Hum   Dra. Diani Syahputri, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – I bagi :

Nama   : Khairunnisa Fazlaini
NPM   : 1602050070
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
               : Onomatopoeia Analysis on *Doctor Dolittle* Novel by Hugh
Judul Skripsi   Lofting

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat dizinkan untuk melaksanakan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui oleh :

Diketahui/Disetujui oleh   Pembimbing
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih,S.Pd,M.Hum   **Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum**

Nomor	:	898/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020	Medan, 20 Syawal	1441 H
Lamp.	:	--	12 Juni	2020 M
H a l	:	**Mohon Izin Riset**		

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Pustaka UMSU**
Di
    Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

N a m a	:	**Khairunnisa Fazlaini**
NPM	:	1602050070
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Onomatopoeia Analysis on Dr. Dolittle Novel by Hugh Lofting.

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Pertinggal

Jika anda melakukan riset hendaknya anda memperhatikan prosedur keselamatan dimasa Pandemi Covid-19, jangan terlalu memaksakan diri, utamakan keselamatan. #dirumahaja.

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: ..2441./KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	Khairunnisa Fazlaini
NPM	:	1602050070
Univ./Fakultas	:	UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir/ skripsi dengan judul :

"Onomatopoeia Analysis on Doctor Dolittle novel by Hugh Lofting"
Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>9 Rabiul Awal 1442 H</u>
Oktober 2020 M
Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi   : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas   : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap   : Khairunnisa Fazlaini
N.P.M   : 1602050070
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : Onomatopeia Analysis on *Doctor Dolittle* Novel By Hugh Lofting

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
3-Sep-2020	Abstract, Acknowledgment, Table of contents, Chapter I, chapter II, Previous studies, chapter III The technique of Data Analysis, chapter IV, References.	
18-Sep-2020	Abstract, Acknowledgment, Table of contents Introduction, Review of Literature, conceptual frame work, Research Design, Chapter IV, Chapter V, References.	
13-Okt 2020	Acc untuk disidangkan	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Medan,   September 2020

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.)

(Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum)

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap	:	Khairunnisa Fazlaini
N.P.M	:	1602050070
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	:	Onomatopeia Analysis on *Doctor Dolittle* Novel by Hugh Lofting

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan,   Mei 2020
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Khairunnisa Fazlaini

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: .1963./KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Khairunnisa Fazlaini**
NPM	:	**1602050070**
Fakultas	:	**Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/ P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 28 Safar 1442 H
16 Oktober 2020 M
Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah in:

Nama   : Khairunnisa Fazlaini
NPM   : 1602050070
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas   : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"Onomatopoeia Analysis on *Doctor Dolittle* Novel by Hugh Lofting"** adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*) , bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,

(KHAIRUNNISA FAZLAINI)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name   : Khairunnisa Fazlaini

Address   : Dusun VI.A Pasar IX. Desa Manunggal, Labuhan Deli

Telephone   : 081264205376

Place Date of Brith : Medan, May, 29nd 1998

Name of Parents   : Sudarsono S.Pd and Rismawati

Gender   : Female

Nationally   : Indonesia

Religion   : Islam

Marital Status   : Single

Email   : kfazlaini@gmail.com

Hobbies   : Singing and Cooking

Education

The year of 2010   : Elementary School of SD Swasta PAB 4 Medan

The year of 2013   : Junior High School of SMP Negeri 38 Medan

The year of 2016   : Senior High Scool of SMK Negeri 8 Medan

The year of 2020   : University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara