



ENSEIGNER ET APPRENDRE LE FRANÇAIS

Dynamiques Pédagogiques, Linguistiques, et Littéraires



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Éditeur
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ONOMATOPOEIA ANALYSIS OF THE FRENCH VERSION OF *LOOKISM* COMIC BY PARK TAE JOON IN WEBTOON APPLICATION

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the form and function of onomatopoeia in the comic *Lookism* by Park Tae Joon. The data source for this research is the comic *Lookism* by Park Tae Joon which was published in 2019 on the French webtoon Application. The data in this study are phrases and sentences containing onomatopoeia. The object of this research is onomatopoeia words in the comic. The data was collected using the observation method, continued with close reading technique and note technique using data tables. The data is analyzed with a referential identity method and continued with dividing-key-factorss technique and equalizing the main point's technique. In this research, the reference is an image in a comic. The results of the analysis allow us to conclude that the most often found type of onomatopoeia based on noise sources is the onomatopoeia of the human body. Meanwhile, according to the morphological process, the most often found type of onomatopoeia is monosyllabic onomatopoeia. Next, the most often found function of onomatopoeia is the function to give certain effects. The reason is that this comic uses a lot of onomatopoeia to liven up the atmosphere, the scenes or the actions represented.

Keywords: *Comic, Onomatopoeia, Webtoon*

INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, the development of digital media has brought great changes to the world of comics and graphic novels. One form of digital media that has increased in popularity is the webtoon, which is an online comic that can be accessed easily through the internet. With a variety of styles and stories on offer, webtoon attracts readers from all walks of life. According to Yunseul [2018: 2], in his journal, he said that

'webtoon is the combined word consisting of "web" and "cartoon" diverse multimedia effects of merely scanning comic books.' Webtoon is a combination of the words 'web' and 'cartoon', which means comics that can be enjoyed online. Webtoon is a service that allows readers to access comics from any country through various means such as laptops, smartphones, and so on. One of the most popular webtoons in the world is a comic called 'Lookism' by Park Tae Joon.

Park Tae Joon's Lookism webtoon is a South Korean comic series commonly called 'manhwa', which means comics in Korean. Although this comic originates from South Korea, readers can set the language used in this webtoon as desired. There are various languages in the world. For example, in the settings there is an option to use French, so the language of the comic will automatically switch to French. All translations in this comic are done by a team of professional translators appointed by LINE Webtoon [Naver, 2019].

Lookism comic was first released on the Korean webtoon on 10 November 2014, then on 19 December 2019, the comic was officially published on the French webtoon with more than 423 episodes and still continues today. The comic focuses on the life of Park Hyeong Seok, who mysteriously gains the physical ability to switch bodies. Because of this ability, his life changes drastically, and he has to face new challenges in his life. Themes such as self-image, bullying, discriminatory treatment of people considered physically unattractive, friendship, and physical changes are all part of the story. The story invites readers to follow the struggles of a young man who is initially bullied and has no friends, but then develops into a strong, courageous character with many friends. Each scene in this comic features slick and dramatic images, combining the genres of comedy, action, and drama.

As with comics in general, the language in Park Tae Joon's Lookism comic aims to convey stories and emotions to readers. In addition to dialogue and narration, visual elements also play an important role for communication in comics. One of the word forms in language that plays an important role in the visual elements of comics is onomatopoeia, which are words used to

describe sounds or actions in comics. Onomatopoeia is a sound source that can be adapted into a form of words used daily by speakers. The origin of the sound can come from animals, inanimate objects, nature, to humans. Onomatopoeia not only affects the visuals of comics, but also helps readers understand the actions and emotions of characters. Some examples of onomatopoeic vocabulary found in the comic are: 'toc' [tɔk]; 'ploc' [plɔk]; 'clac' [klak] which draws the sound of blood dripping, 'hurgh!' [œʁk]; 'kof! kof! kof!' [kɔf kɔf kɔf] which describes the sound of coughing in pain, and so on. This vocabularies are not easily understood by all readers, especially those who are learning French. In addition, not all onomatopoeic vocabulary can be found in dictionaries, so it is feasible to conduct research on these vocabularies.

Onomatopoeia is a word that describes sounds or imitative sounds, produced by humans, animals, or other objects [Rahayu, 2020: 78]. Onomatopoeia is an important part of comics. Without it, comics would feel boring, silent, and colorless. This is reinforced by a statement from Schlegel et al. [2021: 1] which reveals that 'onomatopoeia can help to better explain events, give a more vivid description of emotions, and provide the receiver with a richer understanding of intent and meaning,' meaning onomatopoeia can help to better explain events, give a more vivid description of emotions, and provide the reader with a richer understanding of intent and meaning.

Wijana [2008: 4] divides onomatopoeic vocabulary into three syllable categories, namely monosyllable, bisyllable, and multisyllable. Onomatopoeia consists of several forms. According to Ramadani et al [2022: 21], there are five forms of onomatopoeia, namely onomatopoeia of sounds produced by humans, sounds produced by animals, sounds produced by objects, sounds produced by human activities, and sounds produced by nature. Onomatopoeia also has a function. Brown [2007: 56] reveals that there are five functions of onomatopoeia, namely the function of explaining the sounds produced by objects, explaining the actions performed by humans or animals, showing

the intensity of events or actions, expressing character emotions, and giving certain effects.

Onomatopoeia is part of the study of morphology, the science of morphemes, or the science of the ins and outs of words. It is also stated by Janah & Perdana [2022: 60] that onomatopoeia is part of morphology which is covered in word formation morphology. There are several methods of word formation in morphology and one in all is onomatopoeia,' which means that onomatopoeia is part of morphology which is covered in word formation morphology. There are several methods of word formation in morphology and one of them is onomatopoeia. Morphologically, onomatopoeia has a syllable-based structure formation process or involves syllables [Julinafta & Sari, 2022; 103].

In the French webtoon version, Park Tae Joon's Lookism comic has been read more than 46 million times and received a very high rating of 9.71 out of 10. This proves how popular this comic series is in France. In this comic, there are many onomatopoeias in the dialogue between characters. The large number of onomatopoeias found in this comic could be important material for further research. Therefore, a deeper discussion of the form and function of onomatopoeia is needed in order to achieve a more comprehensive understanding.

This research can help comic fans in understanding the use of onomatopoeia and can contribute to the reading experience of webtoons, as one of the growing digital media. In addition to benefiting readers, with a better understanding of how onomatopoeia is used in webtoons, comic writers and comic illustrators can also hone their skills in creating stronger visual and emotional effects in their works. They can utilize the use of onomatopoeia in French or other languages to give their stories an added nuance.

Some previous studies are relevant with the current research. First, Hartini [2020], entitled 'Analysis of Onomatopoeia in Cubitus Comic, Anyone's Friend by Dupa and Jeremy Deep in the Well by Jef Nys' examines the form, structure and meaning of onomatopoeia in comics using comparison theory. Second,

research conducted by Alvina Sahri [2022] entitled 'Analysis of Onomatopoeia in Webtoon Keco and Dendam Karya Renato Adhitama' which examines the types and meanings of onomatopoeia in comics using Sudjianto's theory. The equation in the research that has been done before, namely both examining the form of onomatopoeia in comics. If the previous study examined Indonesian comics, this study examines onomatopoeia in comics contained in the French version of the Webtoon application, focusing on the form and function of onomatopoeia in Park Tae Joon's Lookism comics in the Webtoon application.

METHOD

This research on onomatopoeia in Lookism comics by Park Tae Joon is included in qualitative descriptive research, which is research that presents data or explanations according to scientific logic, and does not use numbers, numbers and percentages, but uses verbal descriptions [Febriani, 2018: 2]. The instrument in this research is the researcher herself with all her abilities and skills in understanding the theories related to onomatopoeia and also the methods used to collect data, analyze data and report the results of this research.

The data source of this research is Park Tae Joon's Lookism comic published in the French webtoon application. Researchers took seven episodes proportionally as data sources, starting from episode 132 to episode 138. Data is material obtained from the object of research [Bungin, 2007: 68-69]. Data is the target object of research along with its context that is directly related to the problem in question. The data in this study are phrases and or sentences containing onomatopoeic vocabulary, while the object of research is onomatopoeic vocabulary contained in the French version of Lookism comic by Park Tae Joon.

The data collection method used in this research is the observation method, continued with close reading technique and note technique using data tables. In that technique, the researcher is not directly involved in the data generation process and only observes the speaker (not participating in the conversation

process) [Sudaryanto, 2015: 204]. The researcher read by scrutinizing to find lingual units that are expected to become data, namely phrases and or sentences containing onomatopoeia. The data collection process continued with the note-taking technique, namely recording the data which was then entered into the data table. In this table, the data is also classified based on its form and function. Furthermore, the data is analyzed with a referential identity method and continued with dividing-key-factors technique and equalizing the main point's technique. In this research, the referents are contexts and images in *Lookism* comics. The validity used is semantic validity. Reliability in this research is intrarater and then using expert judgment assisted by the supervisor and a French speaker named András Böjti to ensure that the data that has been collected is valid data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

From all the data taken from seven episodes of Park Tae Joon's *Lookism* comic in the French webtoon, and which has been analyzed, the following results were obtained: 4 forms of onomatopoeia were found based on the sound source: (1) 35 onomatopoeic vocabulary, imitating sounds produced by humans, (2) 8 onomatopoeic vocabulary, imitating sounds produced by animals, (3) 14 onomatopoeic vocabulary, imitating sounds produced by objects, Meanwhile, based on the morphological process, 2 forms of onomatopoeia were found, namely 75 monosyllable onomatopoeia vocabularies and 2 multisyllable onomatopoeia vocabularies.

Each sound imitation has a function. After analyzing the functions, I found there are five, namely: (1) 11 onomatopoeic vocabularies that have the function of explaining the sound produced by objects, (2) 23 onomatopoeic vocabularies that have the function of explaining actions performed by humans or animals, (3) 20 onomatopoeic vocabularies that have the function of giving a certain effect, (4) 17 onomatopoeic vocabularies that have the function of expressing the emotional state of the

character, and (5) 6 onomatopoeic vocabularies that have the function of showing the intensity of events or actions.

There are several previous studies, which also discuss onomatopoeia in comics. Research conducted by Chang [2018] with the title *The Analysis Of Onomatopoeia In "The Adventure Of Tintin And The Blue Lotus"* resulted in the categorisation of onomatopoeia based on the origin of the sound, namely 24 onomatopoeias from human sounds, 30 onomatopoeias from object sounds, and 5 onomatopoeias from animal sounds. Meanwhile, research conducted by Prihadi et al [2021] with the title *An Analysis Types of Onomatopoeia Words in Batman Beyond Comic* produced five categories of onomatopoeia, namely *mechanical sound* (imitating the sound of a machine), *fast motion* (conveying the sound of speed), *musical sound* (containing the sound of a musical instrument), *food preparation and eating* (sound while eating), *fighting* (containing action words), and *animals words* used for animal sounds. Handayani et al [2022] in their research entitled *An Analysis of Onomatopoeia in a Webcomic Tower of God* stated that onomatopoeia can be grouped into three, namely: 87 direct onomatopoeias, 80 associative onomatopoeias, and 91 exemplary onomatopoeias.

Discussion

The discussion of form and function will be carried out in an integrated manner, because the two cannot be separated from each other. The following is a discussion of the form and function of onomatopoeia in Park Te Joon's Lookism comic in the French webtoon version.

Forms and Functions of Onomatopoeia, Sound Imitations Derived from Sounds Produced by Humans (Bruits du Corps Humain)

Onomatopoeia, imitation of sounds produced by humans (*bruits du corps humain*), is a form of imitation of sounds made by humans both verbally and non-verbally. The following are examples of onomatopoeia vocabulary.

a. Sound of Sobbing



Figure 1. Onomatopoeia of the sound of sobbing
(Webtoon Lookism episode 133)

Context: Little Yohan was crying and complaining to his mother because he was often teased for being poor by his friends.

- (1) Yohan: *Mes amis me disent que nous sommes des mendiants. Pourquoi sommes-nous aussi pauvres ?*
"My friends tell me that we are beggars. Why are we so poor?"

Yohan: **Snif Snif [snif snif]**

Based on the identification through the help of picture 1, there is an onomatopoeia 'SNIF SNIF' [snif snif] which comes from Yohan's crying. In the picture, a young Yohan is seen crying and complaining to his mother because he was teased by his friends. While crying, he complains and asks his mother why they are so poor. The declining health of his mother's eyes is the main factor why Yohan and his mother's economy has declined, making his mother's salon business empty. Therefore, Yohan, who was still a child at the time, was often teased by his friends.

Yohan's cry produces the sound 'SNIF SNIF' [snif snif]. Therefore, it can be concluded that the onomatopoeia based on its sound source is included in the form of onomatopoeia of sounds produced by humans (bruits du corps humain). Morphologically, the onomatopoeia 'SNIF SNIF' [snif snif] is categorized as a monosyllable onomatopoeia with repetition, namely on the word SNIF [snif].

Furthermore, the onomatopoeia 'SNIF SNIF' [snif snif] is included in the function of expressing the character's emotional state. Onomatopoeia is a sound imitation that functions to express the feelings of someone who feels sad. The description of the onomatopoeia 'SNIF SNIF' [snif snif] refers to little Yohan who feels sad because he is often teased for being poor by his friends, so he complains to his mother while crying. Therefore, onomatopoeia is included in the function of expressing the character's emotional state in the form of negative emotions, namely sadness.

b. Anxious Shouting Sounds



Figure 2. Onomatopoeia of the sound of screaming anxiety
(*Webtoon Lookism* episode 134)

Context: Jinseong and Mijin are greeting the Poongsan puppy they met on their way to the location of the cult they thought was a regular church that Yohan's mum attended.

(1) Jinseong : *Hé, viens ici. Oh mon tout petit !*

"Hey, come here. Oh ! my son!"

Mijin : *Kya [kja]*

Based on the identification through the help of picture 2, there is an onomatopoeia 'KYA' [kja] which comes from Mijin's anxious cry. The picture above shows Mijin and Jinseong greeting the Poongsan puppy they met on their way to the heretical church. Those who at that time still did not know anything about the heretical church looked relaxed and happy when they saw the Poongsan puppy, even Mijin shouted at the puppy's cuteness.

The shout made the sound 'KYA' [kja], which can be concluded that the onomatopoeia based on its sound source is included in the form of onomatopoeia of sounds produced by (bruits du corps humain). Morphologically, the onomatopoeia 'KYA' [kja] is categorized as a monosyllable onomatopoeia, namely the word KYA [kja]. Furthermore, the onomatopoeia 'KYA' [kja] is included in the function of expressing the character's emotional state. Onomatopoeia is an imitation of sounds that express the feelings of someone who feels anxious. The depiction of the onomatopoeia 'KYA' [kja] refers to Mijin, who feels anxious because she met a cute poongsan puppy. Therefore, the onomatopoeia 'KYA' [kja] falls into the function of expressing the character's emotional state in the form of a positive emotion, namely anxiety.

Forms and Functions of Onomatopoeia, Sound Imitations Derived from Sounds Produced by Animals (bruits des animaux)

Onomatopoeia, imitation of sounds derived from animal sounds (bruits des animaux), is a form of imitation of sounds produced by animals. The data source for this research is Lookism comics. The sounds produced can be barks, growls, and other sounds related to the animals in question. The following are examples of onomatopoeia vocabulary.

a. Dog Barking Sound



Figure 3. Onomatopoeia of barking sounds
(*Webtoon Lookism* episode 135)

Context: The poongsan dogs are barking aggressively at Yohan, Jinseong, and Mijin to prevent them from escaping from the confinement cell on the orders of the sect leader.

- (1) Le chef de secte hérétique : *Ces gars qui ont fait sortir le « pécheur ». Demain, mettez-les sur « l'échafaud » !*
 The heretic sect leader : *Those guys who let the 'sinner' out. Tomorrow, put them on the scaffold!*

Les chiens : ***Ouaf! Ouaf! Ouaf! [waf waf waf]***

Based on the identification through the help of picture 3 there is onomatopoeia 'OUAF! OUAF! OUAF!' [waf waf waf] which

comes from the sound of dogs barking. In the picture above, the poongsan dogs are barking aggressively at Yohan, Jinseong, and Mijin who are locked up because they have been framed by the sect leader and ordered by the sect leader to attack and prevent the three from escaping.

These barking dogs produce the sound 'OUAF! OUAF! OUAF!' [waf waf waf], which shows that this onomatopoeia based on the source of the sound belongs to the category of onomatopoeia of sounds produced by animals (*bruits des animaux*). Morphologically, the onomatopoeia 'OUAF! OUAF! OUAF!' [waf waf waf] is categorized as a monosyllable onomatopoeia with repetition, namely on the word OUAF [waf].

Furthermore, the onomatopoeia 'OUAF! OUAF! OUAF!' [waf waf waf] belongs to the function of giving a certain effect. The onomatopoeia 'OUAF! OUAF! OUAF!' [waf waf waf] in the picture above gives an additional effect to the reader that the atmosphere looks tense because of the aggressive barking of the dogs aimed at Yohan, Jinseong, and Mijin, so the onomatopoeia is included in the function of giving a certain effect in the form of a tense effect.

b. Dog Urinating Sound



Figure 4. Onomatopoeia of dog urination sounds
(*Webtoon Lookism* episode 135)

Context: Poongsan's dog was urinating in front of the pulpit as the congregation of the cult worshiped him.

(1) Le chien : *Fzz* [fz]

Based on the identification through the help of figure 4, there is an onomatopoeia 'FZZ' [fz] which comes from the sound of a dog urinating. The action taken by the dog produces a sound in the form of 'FZZ' [fz] so it can be concluded that the onomatopoeia based on its sound source is included in the form of onomatopoeia of sounds produced by animals (*bruits des animaux*). Morphologically, the onomatopoeia 'FZZ' [fz] is categorized as a mono-syllable onomatopoeia, namely the word FZZ [fz].

Furthermore, the onomatopoeia 'FZZ' [fz] belongs to the function of explaining the actions performed by animals. The picture above shows that one of the poongsan dogs is urinating. This dog's action produces the sound 'FZZ' [fz], so it can be concluded that the onomatopoeia 'FZZ FZZ' [fz] is included in the function of explaining the actions performed by animals.

Onomatopoeia of sounds produced by objects (*bruits produits par des objets manufacturés*) is a form of imitation of sounds produced by objects. Here is an example of the onomatopoeia vocabulary.

MES...
MES YEUX !!

BLAM!

MES
YEUX !!

Context: Yohan's mum threw a tantrum because his eye condition had not improved despite his diligent worship at the cult, and he threw a hairdryer at the mirror until it broke.

Based on the identification through the help of picture 5, there is an onomatopoeia 'BLAM!' [blam] which comes from the sound of a broken mirror. The image has a context that starts with

Yohan's mother having a tantrum due to the effect of inhaling the smoke of illegal plants burned by the cult leader. This causes her to lose consciousness and cannot control her emotions, so she is easily influenced by the sect leader's invitation with the frill that her eyesight will be cured, and she can return to work as a hairdresser to support herself and Yohan. However, because she did not recover, Yohan's mother would often throw tantrums in the house and throw everything around her and bang her head on the floor, claiming that her eyes would be restored by the dog god Poongsan.

The mirror thrown by the hairdryer by Yohan's raging mother produced the sound 'BLAM!' [blam], indicating that this onomatopoeia is categorized as a sound produced by (bruits produits par des objets manufacturés). Morphologically, the onomatopoeia 'BLAM!' [blam] is categorized as a monosyllable onomatopoeia, namely the word BLAM [blam].

Furthermore, the onomatopoeia 'BLAM!' [blam] belongs to the function of expressing the character's emotional state. The onomatopoeia is an imitation of a sound that expresses the feelings of someone who feels angry and frustrated because his wishes have not been fulfilled. The depiction of the onomatopoeia 'BLAM!' [blam] refers to Yohan's mother having a tantrum by throwing things around her and hitting the mirror until it broke. Therefore, the onomatopoeia 'BLAM!' [blam] falls into the function of expressing the character's emotional state in the form of negative emotions, namely anger and frustration.

b. The sound of church bells

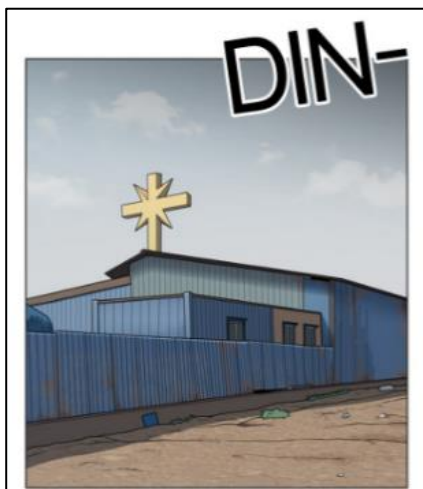


Figure 6. Onomatopoeia of church bells
(*Webtoon Lookism* episode 135)

Context: The bells of the heretical church are ringing to signify that it is time for the congregation to worship and adore the poongsan dog.

(1) La cloche : *Din-* [dɛ̃]

Based on the identification through the help of picture 6, there is an onomatopoeia 'DIN-' [dɛ̃] which comes from the sound of bells ringing. The bell in the picture is a heretical church bell used by the congregation as a reminder to worship immediately by banging their heads on the floor while chanting prayers of hope and worshipping their god, the poongsan dog. The 'DIN-' [dɛ̃] sound emitted by the bell shows that this onomatopoeia based on its sound source belongs to the category of onomatopoeia made by objects (*bruits produits par des objets manufacturés*). Morphologically, the onomatopoeia 'DIN-' [dɛ̃] is categorized into a monosyllabic form of onomatopoeia, namely in the word DIN [dɛ̃].

Furthermore, the onomatopoeia 'DIN-' [dɛ̃] belongs to the function of describing the sound produced by objects. The picture above shows that the bells of the heretical church are ringing as a sign that it is time to worship. The bell produces the sound 'DIN-' [dɛ̃], so it can be concluded that the onomatopoeia belongs to the function of explaining the sound produced by objects.

Forms and Functions of Onomatopoeia, Sound Imitations Derived from Sounds Produced by Human Activity (bruits de l'activité humaine)

Onomatopoeia of sounds produced by human activities (bruits de l'activité humaine) is a form of imitation of sounds produced by activities carried out by humans. The following are examples of such onomatopoeia vocabulary

a. Hand Strike Sound



Figure 7. Onomatopoeia of the sound of a hand strike
(*Webtoon Lookism* episode 132)

Context: Yohan is saved by Jinseong from the bullied students at school, who always bully Yohan by beating them all to a pulp.

- (1) 1^{er} garçon : *Ah !*
 2^{ème} garçon : *Ji... Jinseong, tu le connais ?!*
"Ji... Jinseong, do you know him?!"
 Le poing de Jinseong : ***Paf paf [paf paf]***

Based on the identification through the help of picture 7, there is an onomatopoeia 'PAF PAF' [paf paf] which comes from the sound of Jinseong hitting one of the junior high school students at his school. The incident started when three junior high school students, schoolmates of Yohan and Jinseong, bullied Yohan in the backyard of the school.

The three considered Yohan an easy target because he was considered a loser and a coward who could not stand up to them. However, Jinseong, who was 15 years old at the time, managed to save Yohan and easily beat up the bullies as he was considered the strongest kid in the school thanks to his skills as a teenage boxer.

Jinseong's punching and punching caused the sound 'PAF PAF' [paf paf], so it can be concluded that the onomatopoeia based on the source of the sound is a form of onomatopoeia of sounds produced by human activity (*bruits de l'activité humaine*). Morphologically, the onomatopoeia 'PAF PAF' [paf paf] is categorized as a monosyllable onomatopoeia with repetition, namely on the word PAF [paf].

Furthermore, the onomatopoeia 'PAF PAF' [paf paf] is included in the function of explaining actions performed by humans. The picture above shows that Jinseong is hitting or punching the students who bully Yohan at school. Jinseong's action produces the sound 'PAF PAF' [paf paf], indicating that it comes from his hand punch. Therefore, it can be concluded that the onomatopoeia belongs to the function of explaining actions performed by humans.

b. Head Banging Sound

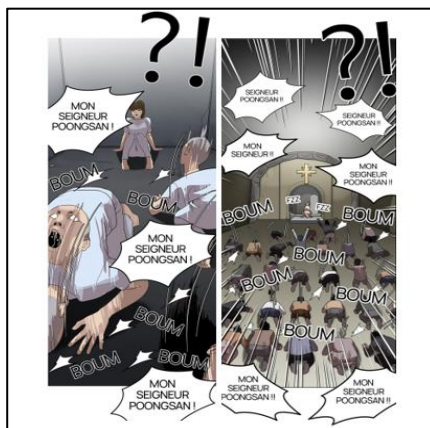


Figure 8. Onomatopoeia of head impact sound
(Webtoon *Lookism* episode 135)

Context: The members of a cult are banging their heads repeatedly as a form of worship to the poongsan dog they worship.

(1) Les membres de secte hérétique : *Mon seigneur poongsan !! Mon seigneur poongsan !*

Heretic sect members: My lord poongsan ! My lord poongsan !

Les membres de secte hérétique : **Boum boum boum [bum bum bum]**

Based on the identification through the help of picture 8, it can be seen that the onomatopoeic vocabulary 'BOUM BOUM BOUM' [bum bum bum] comes from the sound of the head banging of the members of the heretical sect, including Yohan's mother who worship dogs. This activity is usually done by them when the church bells ring and when they hear it they seem to lose consciousness and become aggressive by banging their own heads on the floor as a form of worship to the poongsan dog in the hope

that their lives will be blessed. This tradition of banging one's head on the floor or ground is considered a representation of the congregation's suffering, assuming that those who suffer the most are the most honorable. They believe that dogs have been chosen by the Almighty to give way to the truth of the church. That is why they worship dogs and hurt their own heads on the ground to show their pain.

Their worship activities make the sound 'BOUM BOUM BOUM' [bum bum bum], which shows that, based on the source of the sound, it is a form of onomatopoeia of sounds produced by human activity (bruits de l'activité humaine). Morphologically, the onomatopoeia 'BOUM BOUM BOUM' [bum bum bum] is categorized as a monosyllable onomatopoeia with repetition, namely on the word BOUM [bum].

Furthermore, the onomatopoeia 'BOUM BOUM BOUM' [bum bum bum] belongs to the function of showing the intensity of the action. In the picture above, they praise and ask for prayers to their god, the poongsan dog, while banging their heads repeatedly on the floor to make a loud 'BOUM BOUM BOUM' [bum bum bum] sound. The onomatopoeia can help explain the terrifying and intense atmosphere that occurs during their worship. Therefore, onomatopoeia fulfills the function of showing the intensity of the action.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the form and function of onomatopoeia in the French version of Lookism comic by Park Tae Joon, which has been described above, it can be concluded as follows.

- (1) There are 35 onomatopoeic vocabulary words that imitate sounds made by humans (bruits du corps humain). 8 onomatopoeic vocabularies imitating sounds produced by animals (bruits des animaux), 14 onomatopoeic vocabularies imitating sounds produced by objects (bruits produits par des objets manufacturés), 20 onomatopoeic vocabularies imitating sounds produced by human activities (bruits de l'activité humaine). Based on the morphological process,

there are 75 monosyllable onomatopoeia and 2 multisyllable onomatopoeia.

- (2) From the above vocabulary, it was found that the most common onomatopoeia based on the sound source is onomatopoeia, an imitation of sounds derived from sounds produced by humans. This means that this comic is a story dominated by human characters, so that many actions of human characters cause sounds. While the most number of sound imitations found morphologically is monosyllable onomatopoeia. This means that the short and simple form allows readers to immediately associate the onomatopoeia with the sound in question more easily. This simplicity also allows for faster and more natural pronunciation, adding dynamics to the scenes in the comic.
- (3) Each onomatopoeic vocabulary has its own function, including 11 onomatopoeic vocabularies that function to explain the sound produced by objects, 18 onomatopoeic vocabularies that function to explain actions performed by humans, 5 onomatopoeic vocabularies that function to explain actions performed by animals, 20 onomatopoeic vocabularies that function to give a certain effect, 17 onomatopoeic vocabularies that function to express the emotional state of the characters, and 6 onomatopoeic vocabularies that function to show the intensity of events or actions. The most common function of onomatopoeic vocabulary is the function of giving a certain effect. This means that this comic uses a lot of onomatopoeia to bring to life the atmosphere, scene or action depicted.

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