Teaching Methods of the Polysemous Word 잡다 "Jabda" to Myanmar Students

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Abstract

This paper compares the Korean usages with Myanmar usages from polysemous point of view but the study is limited to have some usages in Myanmar. Teaching methods are presented based on not only the original meaning but also the change of meaning in their learning according to sentence constructions. Teaching of the polysemous words in sentences will mainly help the second year BA students. Students can avoid misunderstanding in communication and make easier in interactions if the students know the original meaning of a word and its polysemous meanings. The sample sentences of "Jabda" and "ဖမ်းသည့်" are collected from the Korean and Myanmar dictionaries. The study of the teaching methods for same and different uses of verbs aims to improve the understanding of the Korean Language learners in Myanmar.

Keywords: basic meanings, polysemous meanings, teaching methods

Introduction

Word meanings in the dictionary can cover all the word senses in the corpus, with some overlapping and repetitive content of each other. In this paper, the polysemous meanings of Korean verb 잡다"Jabda" is compared with the Myanmar verb"ဖမ်းသည့်", to help the Korean Language learners in Myanmar. In Korean Language learning, the meaning of "Jabda"explained in the dictionary is not sufficient. Thus, it is presented how the meaning of "Jabda" widely varies in sentence comprehension, and the effective teaching methods for polysemous words which can be applied.

Literature Review

Most common content words have more than single meaning in every language, but are used in a number of related meanings, or senses. A word or a phrase has the capacity to have multiple meanings usually related by contiguity of meaning within a semantic field. Sometimes only one of those meanings is intended, depending on the context, and sometimes multiple meanings are intended at the same time. Other types are derivations from one of the other meanings that lead to a verb or an activity. In this way, a word has multiple meanings with different levels of taxonomy.

According to Palmer (1976:100), words that are etymologically distinct are treated as separate lexemes. It is also observed that multiplicity of sense of words is a general characteristic feature of a language (Palmer, 1976: 108). In polysemy, a particular word exhibits variations of its sense depending on the context of its use (Fellbaum, 2000: 52). Mg Kin Min (Danuphyu) (2015:173) explains "that one does not need to consider words for its each and every meaning because polysemous words have more than one related senses"(Trs). It does not have many to recognize and those words are precisely used in numerous meanings.

In vocabulary teaching, Brown and Paynel (1994) have identified five steps: (a) having sources for encountering new word, (b) getting clear image, either visual or auditory or both, of the form of the new words, (c) learning the meaning

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of the words (d) making a strong memory connection between the forms and the meaning of the words, and (e) using the words. From this strategy, it has found the learning process for vocabularies with multiple meanings related in senses, thereby reinforcing to get easier interaction without misunderstanding.

Aim

The aimof this paper is clearly to help students understand that"Jabda" possess two or more related senses during sentence comprehension, and students can use them correctly. It is intended that the research findings will contribute to support students in their learning process; further, to assist their perspective and understanding of Korean culture.

Material and Method

In order to carry out this contrastive analysis, the meanings of Korean verb "Jabda" are retrieved from Standard Korean Dictionary (1999) and those of the Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်" are collected from Myanmar dictionaries respectively, while the explanations of words in dictionaries are little different.

"Jabda" has multiple meanings due to context and setting. Among them, 획득 (to find, possession),구속(to restraint), 파악 (to seize, to find), and 판단 (to judge) are presented in this study. In contrast, the usages of Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်" are compared. The contrastive analysis is a systematic and synchronic comparison of two or more languages aiming to point out similarities and differences between them. It has been used to explore the meanings of "Jabda" in sentence comprehension and to reveal the effective teaching methods for polysemous words.

Research Questions

- Why do the students need to understand the multiple meanings of "Jabda" in related senses?
- How does "Jabda" have multiple meanings in related senses?
- How are the polysemous meanings of "Jabda"used?

Findings

1. The Korean Verb "Jabda"

In finding a word in a dictionary, the definitions are numbered when a word has more than one meaning. The main definition is expressed as number one, in such a way as other following related meanings are designated as alternate definitions. The main definition of "Jabda" is considered by some to be less than differently descriptive in many Korean dictionaries. The number of alternate definitions is little different in each dictionary. The Korean Standard Dictionary (1999), published by National KoreanLanguage Researcher Team, defines "Jabda" as follows:

잡다 : (1)손으로 움키고 놓지 않는다.

(2) 붙들어 손에 넣다.
(3) 짐승을 죽이다.
(4) 권한 따위를 차지하다.
(5) 돈이나 재물은 얻어가지다.
(6) 실마리,요점, 단점 따위를 찾아 내거나 알아내다.
(7) 자동차 따위를 타기 위하여 세우다.
(8) 어떤 순간적인 장면이나 모습을 확인하거나 찍다.

(9) 일,기회 따위를얻다.
(10) 말 따위를 문제로 삼다.
(11) 노름 따위에서 어떤 끗수나 패를 가지다.
(12) 사람을 떠나지 못하게 말라다
(13) 어떤 상태를 유지하다.
(14) 노래, 따위를 제 박자와 음정에 맞게 부르다.
(15) 을,를 계획 의견 따위를 정하다.
(16) 이야기 따위를 시작하다.
(17) 사람이 어떤 자세를 다른 사람 앞에서 취하다
(18) 기세를 누그러뜨리다.
(19) 흥분되거나 들뜬 마음을 가라 않히다
(20) 어느 한쪽으로 기울거나 굽거나 잘못된 것을 바르게 만들다.
(21) 남을 모해하여 곤경에 빠뜨리다.
(22) 물 따위를 일정한 정도로 차게 하다.
(23) 기분, 일 따위를 일정한 정도로 차게 하다.

The meanings of "Jabda" mentioned above can directly be translated in English as following:

Catch: (1) hold of, take: ~ a person by the hand
        (2) capture, seize: ~ a thief
        (3) catch, capture, seize, trap :~ an animal
        (4) dominate, rule, control, take, come into: ~ power, authority
        (5) make, build up: ~ a fortune; make a one's pile
        (6) find, point to: ~ clue, disadvantages
        (7) pick up, take, get: ~ a taxi
        (8) identify, capture: ~ any momentary scene, appearance
        (9) get, find: ~ a job; a position
        (10) take the matter of
        (11) have [ex. I have a certain number of cards from a gambler]
        (12) arrest: ~ people; criminal
        (13) keep, hold: ~ condition
        (14) tune, put in [ex. He always sings in tune.]
        (15) make: ~ a plan; an opinion
        (16) start to talk
        (17) ~ an attitude [ex. A photographer ~ him in the attitude of prayer (ie kneeling)]
        (18) relieve momentum
        (19) relax the excited minds
        (20) lean, bend, make [ex.one makes the wrong things right.]
        (21) put others in trouble
        (22) store, save, reserve
        (23) calm down

1.1 The main definition of "Jabda"

In Korean Standard Dictionary (1999) the main definition of "Jabda" is firstly explained and its polysemous meanings or alternative meanings are number (2) to (23).

e.g (1) 어머니는 내손을 꼭 잡셨다.
        My mother holds my hand.
In this sentence, the main definition of "Jabda" is "to hold with hand".

1.2. The polysemous meanings of "Jabda"

In this paper, an attempt is made to identify the multiplicity of sense of "Jabda". The linguist and semanticist Stephan Ullmann (1951:115) wrote that polysemy, the fact that some words has a network of multiple, but related in meaning, is the pivot of semantics analysis.

1.2.1 획득 (possession/ to possess/ to find)

"획득"means that one possesses money, things, places and opportunities by the effort of itself or the other's help. In addition, the meaning of "획득" refers to "possession/to possess" and "to find" too. The dictionary definitions of No. (2), (4), (5), (9) and (11) refer them. It can be seen in the following sentences.

e.g (2) 영국에서는 지금 부수당이 정권을 잡고 있다.

In Britain, the conservative party is now power.

e.g (3) 네가 빨리 직장을 잡아 돈을 벌어야 할 텐데.

You should find a job as soon as possible to get money.

The above sentences showed that "획득" turns "to possess" related to political power and rights, and "to find" something respectively.

1.2.2 구속 (to arrest/ to catch)

The verb 구속"to arrest" is used to stop the functioning machine or moving things. This may be an object or a living thing such as animals, cars, fire, mind or thoughts, price and others. According to the sentence, it means 구속"to arrest" and describes as alternative definitions No. (3), (7), (12) and (18) in the dictionary. 구속 is derived into "to catch" the living things such as "fish" and to control the prices of"things" in the sentences as followed:

e.g (4) 소년은 맨 손으로 큰 물고기를 잡았다.

The boy caught a big fish with his bare hands.
    (5) 나는 역 앞에서 택시를 잡았다.
The government failed to keep prices down.

1.2.3 파악 (to seize, to find)

파악 plays with such nouns a clue, a key, a quiz which indicates to seize the truth. In investigating it forms to "to find" and expressing one's feeling turns the meaning into "to understand" in the dictionary definitions No. (6), (8), (10), and (16).

e.g (6) 문제 해결의 실마리를 잡을 수 없다.

I can't find the key to the problem.

(7) 나는 네가 무슨 얘기를 하려고 하는지 핵심을 잡을 수가 없다.

 I don't understand what you mean.

In the first sentence 파악 refers to find the solution of the new things and new case in which its weak points and bad things are proved, while the second sentence shows that they get the main points of the conversation.

1.2.4 판단 (to estimate, to adjudicate)

"판단" means to estimate and to adjudicate things correctly. Programmes, opinions, and decisions and budget are frequently used with "판단". Dictionary definitions No. (15), (3) and (4) refer them.

e.g (8) 어떻게 주제를 잡고 재료 수집해야 할까?

Which topics should I decide to do and how can I collect the data?

(9) 그 목수는 집의 신축 비용을 2 천만 원으로 잡았다.

The carpenter estimated the cost of building a new house twenty millions.

2. The Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်"

The Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်" has been described in Myanmar Dictionary (2005):

ဖမ်း(ကြိ) ၁။ မလွတ်မထွက်အောင်အမိအရချုပ်ကိုင်သည်။
         ၂။ တရားဥပဒေနှင့်ငြိစွန်းရှုထိန်းသိမ်းသည်။ ထိန်းသိမ်းချုပ်နှောင်သည်။
         ၃။ တစ္ဆေသရဲစသည် နောက်ယှက်စွဲဝင်သည်။
    It can be translated in English as follows:

catch 1.to seize, to grasp

       2. to arrest

       3. to possess

2.1 The main definition of "ဖမ်းသည်"

The main definition of Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်" means " to catch", the alternative meanings are represented as (2) to (3) in the dictionary. The sample sentence for the main definition of "ဖမ်းသည်" is

e.g(10) လာခရောခဲ့ကစားနည်းသည်ပိုက်ကွန်တပ်တုတ်တံသုံး၍ဘောလုံးဖမ်း
        သယ်ဆောင်ကစားရသောကစားနည်း ဖြစ်သည်။
    Lacrosse is a team sport and players use lacrosse stick to catch the ball.

2.2 The polysemous meanings of "ဖမ်းသည်"

In case of the verb "ဖမ်းသည်", the Myanmar dictionary (2005) indicates "to seize or to arrest" by police.

e.g (11) ညမထွက်ရ အမိန့်ကို ချိုးဖောက်သောသူ ၁၂ ယောက်တို့ကို လွန်ခဲ့သော စနေနေ့ညက ဖမ်းဆီးခဲ့တယ်လို့ ရဲကပြောပါတယ်။

    The police said twelve people were seized last Saturday night who broke curfew law.

Another alternative meaning of "ဖမ်းသည်" reveals as No. (3) in dictionary : "one seemed to be possessed by the devil."
It can be found in the following:

e.g (12) သူမကို မကောင်းဆိုးဝါးဝင်ပူးနေတယ်။

         She is possessed by an evil spirit.

Discussion

The above sentences showed that the main definitions of the verb "Jabda" and "ဖမ်းသည်" are the same. However, the analysis of their polysemous meanings may help indicate the differences of their alternative meanings in sentence

comprehension. To distinguish their alternative meanings in the easiest way for students, there are some significant facts which are summarized as below:

(1) The verb "Jabda" has (23) alternative definitions, whereas only (3) alternative definitions are found in Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်". Among them, the meaning "to seize" was used in both languages.

(2) An alternative definition of "ဖမ်းသည်", "possessed by an evil spirit", is only used in Myanmar. Likewise, the usage "획득"(to seize, to dominate, to rule, to control, take power, build up, a fortune, make a one's pile, take a seat), which are used to stop the functioning machine, can only be found in the alternative meanings of "Jabda".

(3) Furthermore, "파악" (seizing), (to find to the end of a thread and to understand the key point) are noted as the verb "Jabda".

(4) The alternative usages such as "catch a fish", "catch a tiger" do not exist in Myanmar dictionary, although they are widely used in Myanmar spoken language.

(5) Estimation, adjudication related to money, budget and something to estimate only exist in Korean verb "Jabda".

In this paper, only four meanings of "Jabda", which are frequently used in interactions are 획득(to gain), 구속 (to restraint), 파악 (to hold/to grasp) and 판단(to judge), They are mentioned and compared with Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်". Taking all these usages in consideration, the similarities and differences of these two verbs are shown in the table below.

meanings in the dictionary	Korean Verb "Jabda"	Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်"
to hold with hand	✓	✓
"획득"(to gain)	✓	✗
"구속"(to restrain)	✓	✓
"파악"(to seize, to find)	✓	✗
"판단"(to judge)	✓	✗
တစ္ဆေသရဲဝင်ပူးသည်(to possess)	✗	✓

The polysemous meanings of the Korean verb "Jabda" and the Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်" are observed and their meaning changes of these two verbs in sentences are presented. With this aid, the students can learn the polysemous meaning of each word in a proper way to apply correctly in their conversation and writing. Another interesting point is that the verb "Jabda" has more alternative definitions than the verb "ဖမ်းသည်".

Methods of Teaching

The teaching method for the verb "Jabda" is designed as follows:

Warm up→ presentation →practice→use→ follow up

In "warm up" stage the teacher stimulates the interest of students in the verb "Jabda" using related speaking text or with gesture and mimic.

The meaning of "Jabda" and its alternative usages are explained in the "presentation" stage. For the second year students, only the core meaning of "Jabda" is not enough for them. Therefore, the verb "Jabda" is compared with Myanmar verb "ဖမ်းသည်" to analyze their uses in sample sentences thereby clarifying the meanings related to senses such as to acquire, to arrest, to seize, to catch and to hold off, to estimate and to adjudicate.

In "practice" stage, the students practice repeatedly the verb "Jabda" with exercises in form of *sentence completions* and *joining sentences*. From these vocabulary trainings, students may be aware of the alternative meanings and different usages of the verb "Jabda".

The students are then trying to make new sentences, conversations and group discussions by using the verb "Jabda" in the "use" stage.

Finally, the teacher will summarize the meanings of "Jabda" and assign them exercises like writing an essay as a "follow up".

Conclusion

Thus, it may be concluded from the present study that a word has many different meanings relating in senses depending on more the context than in the dictionary. It is important to understand not only the core meaning, but also the alternative definitions of the word, because they play in the vital role in sentence comprehension. Even then, the Korean learners made mistakes and confused the use of verb "Jabda" and "ဖမ်းသည်"; while these verbs have same core definitions, their alternative definitions are significantly different.

Therefore, the full understanding of the alternative meanings of "Jabda" will encourage the students to revitalize their inspiration for learning process. This paper discusses about only the "획득, 구속, 판단, 파악" from alternative meanings of "Jabda". It still remains to analyze other alternative definitions. The investigation on the error analysis of polysemous word "Jabda" is also necessary to be processed.

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ခင်မင်၊ မောင်၊ ရေဖြူ၊ (၁၉၉၀၊ ၁၇၃)၊ စကားသမုဒ္ဒရာ စာသမုဒ္ဒရာ၊ စာပေဗိမာန်ပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။

ထွန်းမြင့်ဦး၊ ဦး၊ (၁၉၉၅)၊ဘာသာဗေဒ ရန်ကုန် ဂျီအီးစီပညာရေးသမဝါယမလီမိတက်။

ခင်မင်၊ မောင်၊ ရေဖြူ၊ (၁၉၉၀၊ ၁၇၃)၊ စကားသမုဒ္ဒရာ စာသမုဒ္ဒရာ၊ စာပေဗိမာန်ပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။

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A Study on Some of the Regional Dialects of the Republic of Korea

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Abstract

A language, in general, can be studied in terms of its pronunciation, large or small groups of regional dialects, and even the spoken style of individual, which is termed as idiosyncrasy. There may be many regional dialects of a language. It can be said that regional dialects have stood widely in social communicative field, especially in the study of a community and its language. Therefore, this research was carried out to highlight the importance of studying the regional background in learning the Korean language. In this research, the pronunciation of the two regional dialects of Korea, which are originated in Gyeongsang and Jeju, was studied in comparison with the standard Korean language. The present paper also aims to give a chance for those who are studying the Korean language to study the existence of regional dialects because of the different regional backgrounds.

Keywords: regional dialect, social communicative field

Introduction

Language is the most essential medium in the community. Therefore, teaching and learning foreign languages systematically has become the important role to build a society that can be linked to international. That is why, students majoring in Korean as well as those who want to exchange the views or expertise in politics, economics, and technology need to know the regional dialects of Korea in order to be able to communicate effectively with the society of the Korean. This research will be helpful to point out the social background and regional background that are related to the regional dialects of Korea.

This research was written to show the different regional dialects of Korean according to regions. Thus, it is not easy to collect all the regional dialects spoken in all regions in Korea. Consequently, among the eight Provinces in Korea, the important regional dialects of the two Provinces were concisely studied.

This research aims to present those who are learning the Korean language an account of the relationship between the Korean language and regional background.

Research Questions

The questions of this research are as follows.

- How different are the dialects from one another according to the region?
- How similar are the regional dialects and standard language?

Literature Review

In this session, the standard language and regional dialects, and the related researches are presented. As defined by Aung Myint Oo (2010), the characteristics of standard language involve having codifications in grammar and dictionaries, having standard pronunciation and linguistic values of meaning, having the standards according to the basic principles, public acceptance and correspondence with the literary rules and principles.

The varieties of a language are termed as the dialects (Aung MyintOo, 2010). Dialects can be divided into three types, namely regional dialect, social

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