

ABSTRAK

Andini, Hanim Mawar. 2017. *Jenis-jenis Tindak Tutur dan Makna Pragmatik Bahasa Guru pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA Negeri 1 Karangreja Kabupaten Purbalingga Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: PBSI, JPBS, FKIP, USD.

Penelitian ini memaparkan mengenai jenis-jenis tindak tutur bahasa guru serta makna pragmatik yang terdapat dalam tuturan guru pada pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA Negeri 1 Karangreja tahun ajaran 2016/2017. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah guru pada pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA Negeri 1 Karangreja. Data penelitian berupa tuturan yang digunakan guru kepada siswa pada pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia, yang terkumpul pada bulan Mei-Juni 2017 berjumlah 93 tuturan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode simak. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan teknik rekam dan catat. Peneliti mengumpulkan tuturan-tuturan guru pada pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia dan kemudian melakukan klasifikasi atau pengelompokan berdasarkan jenis tindak tutur dan makna pragmatiknya. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan teknik analisis padan ekstralingual, seperti menghubungkan masalah bahasa dengan hal yang berada di luar bahasa.

Hasil penelitian ini menemukan beberapa jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam tuturan guru pada pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia, yaitu tindak tutur langsung, tindak tutur tidak langsung, tindak tutur tidak literal, tindak tutur langsung literal, dan tindak tutur tidak langsung literal. Adapun jenis tindak tutur yang paling dominan sering muncul dari tuturan guru adalah tindak tutur langsung dan tindak tutur tidak langsung literal. Kedua jenis tindak tutur ini paling menonjol dan banyak digunakan guru dalam pembelajaran untuk bertanya, memerintah, menginformasikan, serta bertanya dengan maksud memerintah, dan menginformasikan dengan maksud menyuruh kepada siswa.

Makna pragmatik yang sering muncul dalam tuturan guru pada pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA Negeri 1 Karangreja, yaitu makna perintah. Selain itu makna pragmatik lainnya seperti sapaan biasanya diutarakan sebelum pembelajaran, teguran untuk siswa yang ribut di kelas, nasihat, klarifikasi, suruhan, puji, peringatan, sindiran, dan saran juga muncul dalam tuturan guru.

Kata kunci: jenis-jenis tindak tutur, pragmatik, bahasa guru.

ABSTRACT

Andini, Hanim Mawar. 2017. *The Types of Speech Act and Teachers' Language Pragmatic Meaning in Indonesian Language Learning in Senior High School 1 Karangreja School Year 2016/2017*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSI, JPBS, FKIP, USD.

This research explains about the types of teachers' speech act along with pragmatic meaning implied in teachers' speech during Indonesian language subject in Senior High School 1 Karangreja school year 2016/2017. The data source in this research is a teacher in the learning of Indonesian language in Senior High School 1 Karangreja. The data of this research is in the form of speeches that are used by the teacher to the students in Indonesian language learning. The collected data in May-June add up to 93 speeches. The type of this research is qualitative descriptive. The method of data-gathering in this research uses refer method. The recording technique was used rewrite an object in the forms of speech act used in the teacher's speech in Indonesian language learning. The researcher collects the teacher's speeches in Indonesian language learning and classifies or groups them based on the types of the speech act and their pragmatic meaning. To analyze the data, the researcher used extra-lingual comparing method, namely a method used to analyze extra-lingual element, such as connecting language matter with other matters outside language matter.

Findings from this research found several types of speech act used in the teacher's speech in Indonesian language learning, which are direct speech act, indirect speech act, literal speech act, literal direct speech act, and literal indirect speech act. As for the most dominant and often-showing speech act is the direct speech act and literal indirect speech act. These two types of speech act are the most prominent and the most often to be used by the teacher in the learning for asking, instructing, informing, and asking which intend to instruct, and informing which intend to order the students.

Findings from this research found pragmatic meanings that often show in teacher's speech act in Indonesian language learning in Senior High School 1 Karangreja is instructive meaning. Besides, other pragmatic meaning such as greetings are usually expressed before the learning activity, admonition for students who are noisy in the class, advice, clarification, errand, compliment, warning, sarcasm, and suggestion are also found in the teacher's speech act as well.

Keywords: types of speech act, pragmatic, teachers' language.