

ABSTRAK

Widyahananda, Cosmas Krisna. 2018. *Tindak Tutur dalam Kegiatan Gotong-Royong Masyarakat Karangturi RT 04/RW 21, Umbulmartani, Ngemplak, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Bahasa Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini membahas fenomena tindak tutur dalam kegiatan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan tindak tutur dalam kegiatan gotong-royong yang dilaksanakan oleh masyarakat Karangturi RT 04/RW 21, Umbulmartani, Ngemplak, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif bersifat deskriptif karena berisi deskripsi tentang fenomena tindak tutur yang terjadi dalam kegiatan gotong-royong. Data diambil dalam tiga agenda gotong-royong yang dilakukan pada bulan September 2016. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti melakukan observasi partisipasi yang disertai dengan menyimak, membuat catatan lapangan dan merekam tuturan.

Penelitian ini menemukan berbagai jenis tindak tutur dan maksud tindak tutur yang terjadi dalam kegiatan gotong-royong. Tindak tutur yang ditemukan meliputi, tindak tutur langsung literal, tindak tutur tidak langsung literal, tindak tutur langsung tidak literal, dan tindak tutur tidak langsung tidak literal. Maksud tindak tutur ditemukan dengan penyampaian secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. Maksud tindak tutur yang disampaikan secara langsung, meliputi memberitahukan, bertanya, memerintah, meminta, mempersilakan, mengajak, menyuruh, menganjurkan, mendesak, dan melarang. Maksud tindak tutur yang disampaikan secara tidak langsung, meliputi meminta, mengajak, menyuruh, menolak, menawarkan, menganjurkan, mengkritik, mendesak, mengejek, dan mengingatkan. Maksud yang disampaikan melalui tindak tutur tidak langsung bertujuan untuk mendapatkan efek kesantunan. Walaupun disampaikan secara tidak langsung, ada beberapa maksud tindak tutur yang terkesan tidak santun.

Dengan demikian, fenomena tindak tutur dan maksud tindak tutur dalam kegiatan gotong-royong sangat bervariasi. Tindak tutur yang dominan, yaitu tindak tutur langsung literal karena masyarakat tersebut berada pada konteks situasi bekerja yang menuntut keefektifan dalam berinteraksi. Maksud tindak tutur secara langsung yang dominan, yaitu memberitahukan sedangkan maksud tindak tutur secara tidak langsung yang dominan, yaitu menyuruh.

Kata Kunci : tindak tutur, maksud tindak tutur, gotong-royong

ABSTRACT

Widyahananda, Cosmas Krisna. 2018. *Speech Acts in Mutual Cooperation of Karangturi RT 04/RW 21, Umbulmartani, Ngemplak, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta People's*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Teachers Training and Education Faculty, Sanata Dharma University.

This research discusses about speech acts phenomenon in people's activity. It aims to describe how speech acts work during people's mutual cooperation in Karangturi RT 04/RW 21, Umbulmartani, Ngemplak, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. This research uses qualitative – descriptive approach and contains many descriptions of how speech acts work during people's mutual cooperation. The data were taken from 3 (three) schedules of mutual cooperation events in September 2016. The writer observed the participants by listening people, taking field notes and recording the people's speech acts.

The research finds many speech of acts and its purposes happening during the mutual cooperation events. These speech acts are literally direct speech act, literally indirect speech act, loosely direct speech act, and loosely indirect speech act. The speech act purposes were found in direct speech and indirect speech. The speech act purposes in direct speech are to tell something, to ask questions, to give instruction, to ask something, to welcome, to invite, to ask something to do, to give advice, to insist something, and to prohibit. In addition, the speech act purposes in indirect speech are to ask something, to invite, to ask something to do, to refuse, to offer something, to give advice, to criticize, to insist, to mock on someone, and to remind something. The speech act purposes which delivered by indirect speech are aimed to gain politeness. Even though it is delivered by indirect speech, some purposes seemed impolite.

As the result, the speech act phenomenon and speech act purposes in people's mutual cooperation were found very various. The dominant speech act is direct literal speech act because the society is in the context of a working situation which demands effectiveness in interacting. Moreover, the dominant purpose of direct speech act is to tell something. In the other side, the dominant purpose of indirect speech act is to ask something to do.

Key words : speech acts, purpose of speech act, people's mutual cooperation