

ABSTRAK

Gultom, Dorasi Brigita. 2007. *Interferensi Leksikal Bahasa Sunda Dalam Pemakaian Bahasa Indonesia pada Karangan Narasi yang Ditulis Berdasarkan Media Gambar Berseri Siswa Kelas III SD Indriyasana Bandung Tahun Ajaran 2005/2006*. Skripsi Program Sarjana (S-1). Yogyakarta: PBSID, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini mengkaji interferensi leksikal bahasa Sunda dalam pemakaian bahasa Indonesia pada 31 karangan narasi yang ditulis berdasarkan media gambar berseri siswa kelas III SD Indriyasana Bandung tahun ajaran 2005/2006. Tujuan dari penelitian ini (1) mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis interferensi leksikal bahasa Sunda dalam pemakaian bahasa Indonesia siswa kelas III SD Indriyasana Bandung berdasarkan kategori katanya dan (2) mendeskripsikan perbedaan frekuensi interferensi leksikal bahasa Sunda dalam pemakaian bahasa Indonesia siswa kelas III SD Indriyasana Bandung antara siswa laki-laki dan perempuan berdasarkan kategori katanya.

Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memberikan tes membuat karangan narasi yang ditulis berdasarkan media gambar berseri. Data yang terkumpul diklasifikasikan kemudian dianalisis.

Hasil penelitian (1) interferensi leksikal yang ditemukan dalam karangan narasi siswa sebanyak 18 kata. Berdasarkan kategori kata bahasa Indonesia dalam karangan siswa terdapat empat jenis kategori kata yang mengalami interferensi leksikal, yakni kata benda sebanyak 4 kata, kata kerja sebanyak 11 kata, kata sifat sebanyak 2 kata, dan kata tugas sebanyak 1 kata, dan (2) ada perbedaan tingkat frekuensi interferensi leksikal antara siswa laki-laki dan siswa perempuan. Interferensi leksikal lebih banyak ditemukan dalam karangan siswa perempuan sebanyak 11 kata daripada dalam karangan siswa laki-laki sebanyak 7 kata.

Hasil penelitian ini berimplikasi pada pengajaran bahasa Indonesia khususnya di sekolah dasar. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis memberi saran (1) kepada guru mata pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia supaya lebih meningkatkan pembelajaran kosa kata, makna kata, dan kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia secara tepat dan jelas, dan guru hendaknya mulai mengurangi menggunakan bahasa campuran (bahasa daerah dengan bahasa Indonesia) dalam mengajar dan (2) bagi peneliti lain, fenomena interferensi leksikal masih sering terjadi di beberapa sekolah, oleh karena itu diharapkan hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan informasi lain untuk pengembangan penelitian sejenis.

ABSTRACT

Gultom, Dorasi Brigita. 2007. *Lexical Interference of Sundanese Language in Using Indonesian Language in Narrative Composition That Was Written Based On Serial Picture Media for Students of Third Degree of Indriyasana Elementary School, Bandung in Academic Year of 2005/2006*. Undergraduate Thesis (S-1). Yogyakarta: PBSID, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This research analyzed the lexical interference of Sundanese language in the use of Indonesian language in 31 narrative composition that was written based on serial picture media for students of third degree of Indriyasana Elementary school, Bandung in 2005/2006 academic year. The aims of this research are first, to describe the kinds of lexical interference of Sundanese language in the use of Indonesian language of the students of third degree of Indriyasana elementary school, Bandung based on the word category, and second, to describe the differences of lexical interference frequency of Sundanese language in using Indonesian language of students of third degree of Indriyasana elementary school Bandung, between male students and female students based on the word category.

The collecting data was done by giving a test of making narrative composition that was written based on serial picture media. The data gathered were classified and analyzed.

The results of the research were first, the lexical interference which was found in students narrative composition were 18 words. Based on Indonesian language word category in students composition, there were four kinds of word category which had lexical interference, namely 4 nouns, 11 verbs, 2 adjectives and 1 function word; and second, there was a difference of lexical interference frequency between male and female students. Lexical interference are found 11 words in female students composition, much more than in male students composition which is only 7 words.

The results of the research were implicated to Indonesian language elementary school teaching, especially in Indriyasana elementary school, Bandung. The result of research can be used as the description that there is lexical interference of Sundanese language in narrative composition. Based on the result of the research, the writer gives suggestions, first, for the teacher of Indonesian language is more expected to increase the learning of vocabulary, the meaning of word, and sentence of Indonesia language properly and clearly, and the teacher has to lesson by using mix language (local language and Indonesian language) in teaching, and second, for other researchers, the phenomenon of lexical interference often happened in some schools. Therefore, the result of the research is expected to give other information for the development of the same research.