

ABSTRAK

Wibowo, Monica Leli. 2007. *Penggunaan Fungsi Keterangan Pada Kalimat dalam Karangan Argumentasi Siswa Kelas XI IPA SMA Stella Duce 1 Yogyakarta Tahun Ajaran 2006/2007*. Skripsi, Yogyakarta: PBSID, FKIP, USD.

Penelitian ini mengkaji penggunaan fungsi keterangan pada kalimat dalam karangan argumentasi siswa kelas XI IPA SMA Stella Duce 1 Yogyakarta tahun ajaran 2006/2007. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mendeskripsikan jenis keterangan yang digunakan oleh siswa dalam karangan argumen-tasinya, (2) mendeskripsikan bentuk keterangan yang digunakan pada kalimat dalam karangan argumentasi, dan (3) mendeskripsikan distribusi setiap jenis keterangan yang digunakan pada kalimat dalam karangan argumentasi.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di SMA Stella Duce 1 Yogyakarta. Subjek penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas XI IPA dengan jumlah 109 siswa. Objek penelitian adalah karangan sejumlah 60 karangan yang diambil secara random dari 109 karangan. Penelitian ini berlangsung pada bulan Januari. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengamati dan membaca secara teliti karangan siswa yang terkumpul.

Analisis data dilakukan dengan tahap pengklasifikasian dan tahap pengkodean. Tahap pengklasifikasian dilakukan dengan: (1) menggarisbawahi setiap jenis fungsi keterangan yang ditemukan dalam kalimat dan (2) mengklasifikasikan fungsi keterangan berdasarkan jenisnya. Setiap jenisnya diteliti bentuk dan distribusinya dalam kalimat. Tahap pengkodean dilakukan dengan memberi kode pada setiap kalimat siswa sesuai dengan jenis keterangan yang digunakan.

Dari penelitian dapat disimpulkan hal-hal berikut: (1) setiap siswa yang merupakan subjek penelitian telah menggunakan fungsi keterangan pada kalimat dalam karangan masing-masing. Dari semua karangan siswa ditemukan 17 jenis fungsi keterangan yaitu keterangan: waktu, tempat, penyerta, tujuan, cara, sebab, perbandingan, alat, kesalingan, syarat, pengandaian, konsesif/perlawanan, hasil /akibat, modalitas, derajat/kuantitas, kualitas, dan perwatasan. (2) Keterangan mempunyai kemungkinan diisi kata, frasa, dan klausa. (3) Distribusi fungsi keterangan dalam kalimat dapat terletak di depan S dan P, di antara S dan P, P dan O, P dan Pel dan di belakang S dan P.

Bentuk keterangan berupa kata diisi oleh kata dasar dan kata jadian. Kata jadian yaitu seperti afiksasi dan perulangan. Frasa pengisi keterangan konstruksinya bervariasi, yaitu frasa preposisi dan frasa adverbial. Klausa pengisi keterangan adalah klausa yang sering ditandai oleh kata penghubung. Semua keterangan mempunyai kemungkinan diisi frasa dan hanya sebagian yang dapat diisi kata dan klausa. Keterangan yang mutlak memerlukan preposisi atau kata depan cenderung tidak

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dapat diisi kata dan klausa. Peranan preposisi dan kata penghubung adalah sebagai: (a) penentu fungsi keterangan, (b) penentu jenis keterangan, (c) penentu jenis kata atau bentuk lain yang dapat mengikuti, (d) penegas fungsi keterangan.

Keterangan mempunyai kemungkinan terletak di antara P dan O, jika O berbentuk frasa berkonstituen preposisi bahwa. Fungsi keterangan mempunyai kemungkinan terletak di antara P dan Pel, jika Pel berbentuk frasa berkonstituen preposisi oleh. Distribusi keterangan di antara S dan P, umumnya S kalimat berupa kata tunggal tanpa perluasan. Keterangan yang berupa klausa pada umumnya berdistribusi di depan dan di belakang. Perbedaan distribusi keterangan pada umumnya tidak mengubah makna kalimat, tetapi kemungkinan hanya mengubah fokus kalimat. Perubahan distribusi keterangan pada umumnya mempengaruhi intonasi fungsi keterangan dan juga intonasi kalimat. Tidak setiap jenis keterangan mempunyai kemungkinan memperluas pola-pola kalimat inti dalam bahasa Indonesia, karena terdapat keterangan yang hanya mungkin menerangkan suatu tindakan, sehingga tidak dapat memperluas kalimat inti yang predikatnya bukan kata kerja.

ABSTRACT

Wibowo, Monica Leli. 2007. *The Usage of the Adverbs in Sentences of Argumentative Essay of Grade XI Science Students of Stella Duce 1 Senior High School Yogyakarta Academic Year 2006/2007*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSID, FKIP, USD.

This research studies about the usage of the adverbs in sentences of argumentative essay of grade XI science students of Stella Duce 1 Senior High School Yogyakarta academic year 2006/2007. The purposes of this research are (1) to describe the types of adverb applied by students in there argumentative essay, (2) to describe the form of adverb applied in sentences of argumentative essay, (3) to describe the distribution of every type of adverb applied in a sentences of argumentative essay.

This research was done in Stella Duce 1 Senior High School Yogyakarta. This research subjects are grade XI science students with 109 students. This research objects are essays with 60 essays from 109 essays which were taken randomly. This research done on January. Data collecting technique in this research was done by observing and reading the collected students' argumentative essays.

Data analysis was done by classification phase and encoding phase. Classification phase was done with these following steps: (1) underline every type of adverb found in a sentence, and (2) clasifies adverb based on its type. Every type was checked by its form and distribution in a sentence. Encoding phase was done by giving code in each student sentence based on the type of adverb that was used.

From the research it could be concluded that: (1) every student which was the research subject had apllied adverb in sentences in their own essays. From all student essays there were found 17 types of adverb function, which were adverb of: time, place, participant, purpose, manner, cause, comparative, instrument, reciprocity, requirement, conditional, opponent, effect, modals, quantity, quality, and qualifier. (2) Adverb had possibility to be filled by word, phrase, and clause. (3) Adverb had possibility to be placed in front of subject and verb, between subject and verb, between verb and object, between verb and complement, and behind subject and verb.

The form of adverb be the word could filled headword and derived word. The derived word was as affixation and reduplication. The construction of a phrase for adverbs was varied. They are phrase of: preposition and phrase of adverb. The clause for an adverb was clause that was often marked by conjuction. All adverbs had the possibility to be filled by phrase and only part of them could be filled by word and clause. Adverb, absolutely, that needed preposition tend to could not be filled by word and clause. The role of preposition and conjuction were as: (a) adverb determiner, (b) type of adverb determiner, (c) determiner of word type or other forms that follow, and (d) function of adverb assertive.

Adverb had possibility to be placed between verb and object, if object forms phrase constituent with preposition that. Adverb had possibility to be placed between verb and complement, if the complement forms phrase constituent with preposition by. The distribution of adverb between subject and verb, generally, the subject was a single word without extension. Adverb that is a clauses, generally, could not change sentence meaning, but it possible to change sentence focus. The change of adverb distribution influenced adverb and sentence intonation. Not every type of adverb had possibility to extend independent clause pattern in indonesian because there was adverb which only possibly explains an action, so that can not extend independent clause of which the verb was not a verb.

