

# PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

## ABSTRAK

**Sembiring, Oratna. 2011. *Bentuk-Bentuk Tindak Tutur Imperatif dan Penanda Kesantunan Berbahasa Indonesia Studi Kasus di Komunitas Suster SCMM Pringwulung-Yogyakarta*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: PBSID, JPBS, FKIP, USD.**

Penelitian ini membahas bentuk-bentuk tindak tutur dan penanda kesantunan yang digunakan di Komunitas SCMM Pringwulung-Yogyakarta, dalam rentang waktu 1 s.d. 29 Juli 2010. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: (1) mendeskripsikan bentuk-bentuk tindak tutur imperatif dan penanda kesantunan berbahasa Indonesia yang digunakan di Komunitas Suster SCMM Pringwulung-Yogyakarta dan (2) mendeskripsikan penanda kesantunan dalam tindak tutur imperatif yang digunakan di Komunitas SCMM-Pringwulung-Yogyakarta.

Dilihat dari segi metode penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif naturalistik. Dari segi sumber data, penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah para Suster SCMM Pringwulung-Yogyakarta. Data penelitian berupa tindak tutur imperatif dan penanda kesantunan berbahasa Indonesia yang digunakan dalam rentang waktu 1 s.d. 29 Juli 2010. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri. Teknik pengumpulan data yang ditempuh peneliti adalah teknik rekam dan catat. Teknik rekam dan catat diwujudkan peneliti dengan cara menginventarisasi, mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasi, selanjutnya peneliti menganalisis data-data tersebut. Dalam analisis data, peneliti mengutip data beserta konteksnya. Selanjutnya, peneliti menginterpretasi makna tuturan yang telah dikutip dengan memperhatikan konteks yang melingkupi terjadinya tuturan itu. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kontekstual.

Simpulan hasil penelitian ini adalah: *Pertama*, Bentuk-bentuk imperatif yang ditemukan di Komunitas SCMM Pringwulung-Yogyakarta meliputi (1) bentuk tindak tutur imperatif langsung literal, (2) bentuk tindak tutur imperatif tidak langsung literal, (3) tindak tutur imperatif langsung tidak literal, dan (4) tindak tutur imperatif tidak langsung tidak literal. Tindak tutur imperatif langsung literal meliputi (1) tindak tutur imperatif suruhan (2) tindak tutur imperatif halus, (3) tindak tutur imperatif permintaan, (4) tindak tutur imperatif ajakan dan harapan, (5) tindak tutur imperatif larangan, dan - (6) tindak tutur imperatif pembiaran. *Kedua*, penanda kesantunan berbahasa Indonesia yang digunakan di Komunitas Suster SCMM Pringwulung-Yogyakarta dalam rentang waktu 1 Juli s/d 29 Juli 2010 meliputi (1) penanda kesantunan faktor kebahasaan, dan (2) penanda kesantunan faktor nonkebahasaan. Adapun penanda kesantunan faktor kebahasaan dirinci menjadi (1) diksi, (2) gaya bahasa, (3) penggunaan pronomina, (4) penggunaan kata keterangan (modalitas), dan (5) bentuk tuturan selanjutnya, penanda kesantunan faktor nonkebahasaan dirinci sebagai berikut (1) topik pembicaraan, (2) budaya, dan (3) konteks situasi komunikasi.

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## ABSTRACT

**Sembiring, Oratna, 2011. *The Forms of Imperative speech acts and The Politeness Marker of Indonesian Language used by the Community Case Study of SCMM Sisters of Pringwulung-Yogyakarta*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSID, JPBS, FKIP, USD.**

This research discusses the speech act forms and the politeness marker which is used in the Community of SCMM Sisters of Pringwulung -Yogyakarta, in the range of July, 1 to 29 2010. The purposes of this research are: (1) To describe the forms of imperative speech acts used in the Community of SCMM Sisters of Pringwulung-Yogyakarta, and (2) To describe of the politeness marker in the imperative speech acts used in the Community SCMM Sisters of Pringwulung-Yogyakarta.

In the terms of the methods this research including qualitative naturalistic research. In terms of data sources, this research is a case study. The source of data in this study is the SCMM Sisters of Pringwulung-Yogyakarta. The research data are in the form of imperative speech acts and the politeness marker of Indonesian language that used in the range of July, 1 to 29, 2010. The Instrument of this study is the researcher herself. The collecting data technique taken by the researcher is recorded and noted. Record and note techniques manifested by the researcher by means that inventoried, identified, and classified all data that have been found, and then the researchers analyzed the data. In the data analysis, the researcher writes the data together with the context. Furthermore, researcher interpret the meaning of the story which has been cited by taking into account of the context surrounding of it. The data analysis was done with contextual methods.

The conclusions of this research is as follows. The First, the imperative forms found in the Community of SCMM Sisters of Pringwulung-Yogyakarta include: (1) direct imperative literal speech act, (2) indirect imperative speech act literal, (3) indirect imperative literal speech act, and (4) indirect imperative non literal speech act. Direct imperatives literal speech acts include: (1) messenger imperative speech acts (2) fine imperative speech acts, (3) demand imperative speech acts, (4) invitations and expectations imperative speech acts, (5) prohibition imperative speech acts, and (6) omission imperative speech acts. The Second, the politeness marker in Indonesian language used in the Community of the SCMM Sisters of Pringwulung within the range of July, 1 to 29, 2010 include: (1) politeness marker of linguistic factors, and (2) politeness marker nonlinguistic factors. The politeness marker linguistic factors divided into: (1) diction, (2) style, (3) the use of pronominal, (4) the use of adverbs (modalities), and (5) form of the next speech, politeness marker nonlinguistic factors detailed as follows: (1) subject, (2) culture, and (3) the context of the communication situation.