

ABSTRAK

Rum, Maria Sari Purbaning. 2011. *Kohesi dan Koherensi pada Tulisan Ilmiah Populer dalam Majalah Intisari Edisi Januari-Juni 2009*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, dan Daerah. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penanda kohesi yang terdapat pada tulisan ilmiah populer dalam majalah *Intisari* edisi Januari-Juni 2009, mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis kohesi yang terdapat pada tulisan ilmiah populer dalam majalah *Intisari* edisi Januari-Juni 2009, mendeskripsikan penanda koherensi yang terdapat pada tulisan ilmiah populer dalam majalah *Intisari* edisi Januari-Juni 2009, mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis koherensi yang terdapat pada tulisan ilmiah populer dalam majalah *Intisari* edisi Januari-Juni 2009.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah teknik catat. Langkah-langkah yang dilakukan dalam analisis data yaitu (1) peneliti membuat kode pada setiap data yang dianalisis, kode yang dibuat berdasarkan hasil temuan, (2) peneliti mencari dan menentukan penanda kohesi sekaligus jenis kohesinya, (3) peneliti mencari dan menentukan penanda koherensi sekaligus jenis koherensinya, (4) penanda kohesi, jenis kohesi, penanda koherensi, dan jenis koherensi yang telah ditemukan dimasukkan ke dalam tabel-tabel analisis data, (5) peneliti mendeskripsikan hasil analisis data yang telah ditemukan untuk menjawab masalah penelitian, dan (6) pemaknaan satuan data.

Penelitian ini menghasilkan empat temuan, yaitu penanda kohesi, jenis kohesi, penanda koherensi, dan jenis koherensi. Penanda kohesi meliputi perangkaian, pengulangan, pelepasan, penggantian, dan bagian-keseluruhan. Jenis kohesi meliputi perangkaian, pengulangan, pelepasan, penggantian, dan bagian-keseluruhan. Penanda koherensi meliputi penjumlahan, perturutan, perlawanan, lebih, sebab akibat, waktu, syarat, cara, kegunaan, dan penjelasan yang berupa misal/ contoh. Jenis koherensi meliputi penjumlahan, perturutan, perlawanan, lebih, sebab akibat, waktu, syarat, cara, kegunaan, dan penjelasan. Koherensi penjelasan mencakup penjelasan yang berupa keterangan lebih lanjut, rincian, dan contoh/ misal.

Berdasarkan hasil temuan di atas, peneliti memberikan saran bagi guru Bahasa Indonesia dan peneliti lain. Guru harus memberikan perhatian lebih untuk kegiatan menulis dan mengoreksi hasil tulisan siswa, khususnya mengenai penggunaan kohesi dan koherensinya, sehingga siswa terampil menghasilkan tulisan yang benar-benar utuh dan padu. Melalui kegiatan membaca, guru diharapkan mampu mengasah kepekaan siswa terhadap penggunaan kohesi dan koherensi dalam bacaan yang mereka baca. Bagi peneliti lain diharapkan dapat mencari wacana lain untuk diteliti dan dapat memperluas topik permasalahan penelitian, tidak hanya sebatas meneliti penanda dan jenisnya saja.

ABSTRACT

Rum, Maria Sari Purbaning. 2011. *Cohesion and Coherence on Popular Scientific Writings in Intisari Magazine through the Edition of January-June 2009*. Yogyakarta: Language Studies, Indonesian and Regional Literature, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This research aimed to (1) describe the cohesion sign found on popular scientific writing in Intisari magazine through the edition of January-June 2009, (2) describe the types of cohesion found on popular scientific writing in Intisari magazine through the edition of January-June 2009, (3) describe the coherence sign found on popular scientific writing in Intisari magazine through the edition of January-June 2009 (4) describe the types of coherence found on popular scientific writing in Intisari magazine through the edition of January-June 2009.

Qualitatif descriptive research was employed in this study. The method used to collect the data was taking notes. In order to analyze the data, the researcher applied some steps. They were (1) making the code for every analyzed data and it was determined based on the finding, (2) finding and determining the cohesion sign as well as the cohesion type, (3) finding and determining the coherence sign as well as the coherence type, (4) putting the cohesion sign and its cohesion type, and the coherence sign and its coherence type found into data analysis tables, (5) describing the data analysis result to answer the research problem, and (6) determining the meaning.

In this research, the researcher gained four findings, they were cohesion signs, types of cohesion, coherence signs, and types of coherence. Cohesion signs were connection, repetition, deletion, substitution, and the whole part. Types of cohesion were connecting, repetition, deletion, substitution, and the whole part. Coherence signs were addition, series, contradiction, excess, cause and effect, time, condition, method, usefulness, and explaining through example. Types of coherence were addition, series, contradiction, excess, cause and effect, time, condition, method, usefulness, and explanation. This explanation coherence was categorized into three types; explanation coherence for further information, in details, and through example.

Based on the results above, the researcher recommends some suggestions for Indonesian teachers and other researchers. It is suggested that Indonesian teachers should provide more portion for writing activity and check the students' writing, especially about the use of cohesion and coherence, so the students can produce a unified and coherence writing. By doing reading activity the teacher is expected to be able to enlighten students' awareness towards the use of cohesion and coherence in the passage they read. For other researchers, it is suggested to find other discourse to be researched since newspaper and popular scientific writing have been analyzed. Hence, the other researchers can enlarge the research problem, not just a matter of sign and its type.