

ABSTRAK

Andhika, Anastasia Rindi. 2012. *Jenis Koherensi dan Peranti Koherensi Dalam Paragraf Deskripsi Siswa Kelas X Semester I SMA Sang Timur Yogyakarta Tahun Ajaran 2011/2012*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia dan Daerah, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini menganalisis jenis koherensi dan peranti koherensi dalam paragraf deskripsi yang disusun oleh siswa Kelas X Semester I Tahun Ajaran 2011/2012 berdasarkan hasil observasi. Tujuan penelitian (1) mendeskripsikan jenis koherensi dan (2) peranti koherensi yang digunakan dalam paragraf deskripsi yang disusun oleh siswa kelas X semester I SMA Sang Timur Yogyakarta tahun ajaran 2011/2012.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa karangan siswa yang berisi paragraf deskripsi yang ditulis oleh siswa kelas X semester 1 SMA Sang Timur Yogyakarta tahun ajaran 2011/2012 berdasarkan hasil observasi. Sumber data penelitian ini berupa kata-kata yang ada dalam paragraf deskripsi berupa jenis koherensi dan peranti koherensi pada kalimat-kalimat dalam paragraf deskripsi. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah menggunakan tes mengarang.

Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan sebagai berikut: *pertama*, jenis koherensi paragraf deskripsi yang digunakan oleh siswa kelas X semester I SMA Sang Timur dalam tahun ajaran 2011/2012 sebagai berikut: (1) koherensi aditif/ penambahan, (2) koherensi rentetan/ seri, (3) koherensi pertentangan, (4) koherensi hasil/simpulan, (5) koherensi cara, (6) koherensi kegunaan, (7) koherensi perbandingan, (8) koherensi pemberian contoh, (9) pronomina diri, (10) pronomina penunjuk, (11) pronomina empunya, (12) pronomina penghubung, (13) pronomina tak tentu, dan (14) repetisi.

*Kedua*, peranti koherensi dalam paragraf deskripsi yang digunakan oleh siswa SMA Sang Timur tahun ajaran 2011/2012 adalah (1) peranti koherensi aditif/ penambahan (*dan, juga, selain, di samping itu*), (2) peranti koherensi rentetan/ seri (*selanjutnya, lalu*), (3) peranti koherensi pertentangan (*tetapi, namun, sedangkan, walaupun*), (4) peranti koherensi hasil/simpulan (*memang*), (5) peranti koherensi cara (*dengan*), (6) peranti koherensi kegunaan (*untuk*), (7) peranti koherensi perbandingan (*pun*), (8) peranti koherensi pemberian contoh (*misalnya*), (9) pronomina diri (*kami*), (10) pronomina penunjuk (*ini, itu, di sana, di situ*), (11) pronomina empunya (*-nya*), (12) pronomina penghubung (*yang*), (13) pronomina tak tentu (*para*), dan (14) repetisi.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut, peneliti memberikan saran bagi (1) Guru bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia hendaknya diharapkan mengajarkan koherensi Bahasa Indonesia dengan benar, (2) siswa SMA dalam kegiatan menulis perlu menggunakan koherensi dan (3) peneliti diharapkan peneliti lebih banyak membaca buku-buku referensi.

ABSTRACT

Andhika, Anastasia Rindi. 2012. Describing The Types of Coherence and Instruments of Coherence in Descriptive Paragraph for First Semester Students Grade X SMA Sang Timur Yogyakarta 2011/2012 Academic Year. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian and Local Language, and Literature Education Study Program. Faculty of Teachership and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This research analyzed describing the types of coherence and instruments of coherence in descriptive writings composed by first semester students grade X 2011/2012 academic year based on observation. The purposes of the research were (1) describing the types of coherence and (2) instruments of coherence which was used in descriptive writings composed by first semester students grade X at SMA Sang Timur Yogyakarta 2011/2012 academic year.

The type of this research was qualitative descriptive. The data in this research was students' writings that contained descriptive paragraphs which were written by first semester students grade X at SMA Sang Timur Yogyakarta 2011/2012 academic year based on the observation result. The sources of this research data were words in descriptive paragraph that were the use of coherence in sentences in descriptive paragraph. The data collection method in this research was applying composing test.

The conclusion of this research were : *first*, the types of coherence which were used by first semester students grade X at SMA Sang Timur in writing descriptive paragraph 2011/2012 academic year were : (1) additional coherence, (2) temporal coherence, (3) concessive coherence, (4) result coherence, (5) manner coherence, (6) the use coherence, (7) comparative coherence, (8) giving example coherence, (9) personal pronoun, (10) demonstrative pronoun, (11) possessive pronoun, (12) conjunctive pronoun, (13) indefinite pronoun, and (14) repetition.

*Second*, instruments of coherence that were used by the students of SMA Sang Timur 2011/2012 academic year in descriptive paragraph were (1) instruments of additional coherence (*dan, juga, selain, di samping itu*), (2) instruments of temporal coherence (*selanjutnya, lalu*), (3) instruments of concessive coherence (*tetapi, namun, sedangkan, walaupun*), (4) instruments of result coherence (*memang*), (5) instruments of manner coherence (*dengan*), (6) instrument of the use of coherence (*untuk*), (7) instrument of comparative coherence (*pun*), (8) instrument of giving example coherence (*misalnya*), (9) personal pronoun (*kami*), (10) demonstrative pronoun (*ini, itu, di sana, di situ*), (11) possessive pronoun (*-nya*), (12) conjunctive pronoun (*yang*), (13) indefinite pronoun (*para*), and (14) repetition.

Based on the result of the research, the researcher provided some suggestions for (1) teachers of Indonesian and Local Language were expected to be able to teach about coherence of Indonesian Language appropriately, (2) the students of SMA could apply coherence properly in writing activity, (3) the researcher was expected to read many references.