

## ABSTRAK

Istianto, Danang. 2014. *Ketidaksantunan Linguistik dan Pragmatik Berbahasa dalam Ranah Agama Islam di Wilayah Kotamadya Yogyakarta*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: PBSI, JPBS, FKIP, USD.

Penelitian ini membahas ketidaksantunan linguistik dan pragmatik berbahasa dalam ranah agama Islam di Kotamadya Yogyakarta. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) mendeskripsikan wujud-wujud linguistik dan pragmatik, (2) mendeskripsikan penanda linguistik dan pragmatik berbahasa, serta (3) mendeskripsikan maksud ketidaksantunan berbahasa yang melatar belakangi pemuka agama Islam dalam berkomunikasi dengan umatnya di wilayah Kotamadya Yogyakarta. Dilihat berdasarkan metodenya, penelitian ini termasuk ke dalam jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah pemuka beragama Islam di Kotamadya Yogyakarta dengan data berupa tuturan lisan yang tidak santun. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan petunjuk wawancara (daftar pertanyaan dan pancingan). Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan metode simak dengan teknik dasar berupa catat dan rekam, dan metode cakap yang dilakukan dengan teknik pancing. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kontekstual untuk menganalisis data.

Simpulan dari hasil penelitian ini adalah pertama, wujud ketidaksantunan linguistik berupa tuturan lisan tidak santun yang terdapat dalam (1) kategori mengancam muka sepihak (subkategori mengancam, menyalahkan, menyindir, menegaskan, menjelaskan, memberitahu, menegur, dan memperingatkan), (2) kategori melecehkan muka (subkategori menyarankan, mengejek, menyindir, memberitahu, meragukan, dan kesal), (3) kategori menghilangkan muka (subkategori memperingatkan, meragukan, menyindir, mengejek, menyarankan, memberitahu, dan kesal), dan (4) kategori kesembronoan yang disengaja (subkategori menegaskan, memberitahu, kesal, menyindir, mengejek, dan memperingatkan), sedangkan wujud ketidaksantunan pragmatik berupa cara penyampaian penutur yang tidak santun. Kedua, penanda ketidaksantunan linguistik berupa penggunaan diksi, kata fatis, nada, tekanan, dan intonasi, sedangkan penanda ketidaksantunan pragmatik berupa konteks yang berupa penutur dan mitra tutur, waktu dan tempat ketika bertutur, situasi saat bertutur, tujuan bertutur, serta tindak verbal dan tindak perlokusi yang menyertai tuturan tersebut. Ketiga, maksud ketidaksantunan penutur dalam (1) kategori mengancam muka sepihak bermaksud menyadarkan, keluhan, menasehati, merendahkan, kesal, bercanda, dan memperingatkan; (2) melecehkan muka bermaksud menyarankan, bercanda, kesal, memberitahu, jengkel, dan keluhan; (3) menghilangkan muka bermaksud memperingatkan, keluhan, bercanda, meragukan, menyadarkan, kesal, dan jengkel; dan (4) kesembronoan yang disengaja bermaksud keluhan, bercanda, menyadarkan, memberitahu, kesal, harapan, dan memperingatkan.

**ABSTRACT**

Istianto, Danang. 2014. *The Impoliteness of Linguistics and Pragmatic Speech of Islam Religion Around Yogyakarta Municipality Region*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSI, JPBS, FKIP, USD.

The research discussed The Impoliteness of Linguistics and pragmatic Speech of Islam in Yogyakarta Municipality. This research aims (1) to describe the forms of linguistics and pragmatic (2) to describe the signs of Linguistics and Pragmatic Languages (3) to describe the meaning of the impoliteness of speech which form the background of the leaders of Islam in communicating to its members in Yogyakarta Municipality. Based on the methodology, this research included into descriptive qualitative research. The data resources is the leaders of Islam religion in Yogyakarta Municipality which the data in the form of oral speech impolitely. The instrument of the research used interview (questionnaire lists and elecitation). The method of data collecting technique used observation attentively method with based technique in form of making a note, recording, and capable method which is done by elecitation technique. This research used contextual method to analyze the data.

The conclusion of this research is firstly the forms of linguistics impoliteness in form of oral speech impolitely which found in (1) the category threatening the face unilaterally (sub category of threatening, blaming, teasing, clarifying, explaining, informing, admonishing, and warning) (2) category of despising the face (sub category suggesting, ridiculing, teasing, informing, warning, annoying) (3) category of disappearing the face (sub category warning, hesitating, teasing, ridiculing, suggesting, giving information, and annoying), and (4) category of recklessness intentionally (sub category clarifying, giving information, annoying, teasing, ridiculing, warning), while the form of pragmatic impoliteness in form of delivery ways of the speaker impolitely. Secondly, the sign of linguistics impoliteness were the use of diction, the word of fatis, tone, compression, and intonation, while the sign of pragmatic impoliteness were the context which in form of speakers and its partners, time and place, the situation when doing the speech, the aims of speech, also verbal and perlocution actions which participated in that speech. Thirdly, the meaning of the impoliteness of speakers in (1) category of threatening the face unilaterally, means making someone aware, complaining, advising, despising, annoying, making a joke, and warning; (2) despising the face means suggesting, making a joke, annoying, giving information, and having sigh; (3) disappearing the face means warning, complaining, making a joke, hesitating, making someone aware, and annoying; (4) recklessness intentionally means complaining, making a joke, making someone aware, giving information, annoying, hoping, and warning.