

## ABSTRAK

Wardaya, 2000, *Konstruksi Nomina + Yang + Klausa dalam Bahasa Indonesia*.

Skripsi. PBSID FKIP. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas konstruksi *Nomina + yang + Klausa*. Konstruksi ini dibahas karena terdapat tiga alasan. Alasan pertama karena terdapat tiga permasalahan. Permasalahan pertama adalah terdapat berbagai jenis nomina yang dapat diikuti *yang + Klausa*. Permasalahan kedua adalah terdapat berbagai macam struktur fungsional klausa atribut. Permasalahan ketiga adalah adanya berbagai macam relasi semantis konstruksi *Nomina + yang + Klausa*. Alasan kedua perlunya penelitian konstruksi tersebut adalah relevan sebagai masukan bahan pembelajaran frase nomina bagi siswa SMU. Alasan ketiga, karena sejauh penelitian penulis, penulis tidak menemukan hasil penelitian tentang konstruksi tersebut.

Ada empat rumusan masalah yang dijawab dalam skripsi ini. Pertama, jenis nomina apa saja yang dapat diikuti *yang + klausa*? Kedua, bagaimana struktur fungsional klausa yang mengikuti *nomina + yang*? Ketiga, bagaimana relasi semantis dalam konstruksi *Nomina + yang + Klausa*? Keempat, Apakah relevansi hasil penelitian konstruksi *Nomina + yang + Klausa* bagi pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia di sekolah?

Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui tiga tahap. Pertama, tahap penyediaan data, dilakukan dengan metode simak, dengan teknik dasar teknik sadap dan teknik lanjutan teknik catat. Kedua, tahap analisis data, dilakukan dengan metode agih dan padan. Teknik yang digunakan dalam metode agih adalah teknik dasar bagi unsur langsung dengan teknik lanjutan sisip, lesap, baca markah, ganti, dan ubah ujud (parafrase). Teknik dasar yang digunakan pada metode padan referensial adalah teknik pilah unsur penentu. Ketiga, tahap pemaparan hasil analisis data.

Berdasarkan bentuknya, jenis nomina yang diikuti *yang + klausa* adalah nomina dasar dan nomina turunan, dan berdasarkan kebernyawaanya adalah nomina



## PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

obyektif + yang + pasif + (lokatif/temporal/purposif/metodikal), (3) obyektif + yang + pasif + agentif + (temporal/lokatif), (4) obyektif + yang + pasif + reseptif (5) obyektif + yang + pasif + agentif + benefaktif, (6) benefaktif + yang + pasif + obyektif + agentif, (7) reseptif + yang + pasif + agentif, (8) reseptif + yang + pasif + obyektif + agentif, (9) obyektif + yang + pasif + fundamental, (10) pasientif + yang + proself-pasif + prosesor. Macam-macam relasi semantis dalam konstruksi *Nomina + yang + Klausa Verba Pasif* dengan predikat berupa verba berafiks *ter-* atau predikat berupa frase verba dengan unsur inti berafiks *ter-* adalah (1) obyektif + yang + pasif + (kausatif/temporal/lokatif), (2) obyektif + yang + pasif + instrumental, (3) posesor + yang + termilik + statif + lokatif, (4) obyektif + yang + statif + lokatif, (5) obyektif + yang + pasif + agentif, dan (6) obyektif + yang + pasif + asal.

Kecompak, relasi semantis dalam konstruksi *Nomina + yang + Klausa adjektiva* adalah: (1) obyektif + yang + statif, (2) eksperienser + yang + statif, (3) obyektif + yang + adjektif, (4) terbanding + yang + komparatif + pembandingan (5) eksperienser + yang + perseptif-kognitif + obyektif, (6) posesor + yang + obyektif + adjektif/statif, dan (7) posesor + yang + obyektif + statif/adjektif + lokatif.

Hasil penelitian konstruksi *N + yang + N* dalam bahasa Indonesia ini relevan sebagai masukan bahan pembelajaran frase nomina bagi siswa SMU. Hal ini sesuai dengan tujuan khusus kebahasaan butir kelima yang tercantum pada GBPP Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia untuk SMU yang berbunyi, "Siswa memahami ciri-ciri frase".

ABSTRACT

Wardhya, 2000. *Construction of Noun + Yang + Clause in Indonesian*  
A Thesis. PBSID FKIP, Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.

This thesis discussed about construction of *noun + yang + clause*. This construction was discussed because it had three reason. The first there are three problems. The first problem was that there were some nouns which could be followed by *yang + clause*. The second problem was that there were many kinds of attribute clause functional structures. The third problem was there were some semantic relations of *noun + yang + clause*. The second reason why this thesis had been done it was a relevance as an input for the senior high school students material. The third reason was that the writer did not find a result of a construction research.

There were four problem formulations which would be answered in this thesis. The first one was that what noun could be followed by *yang + clause*. The second was how the clause functional structure which followed *yang + clause*. The third one was how the semantic relation in construction of *noun + yang + clause*. The fourth one was that whether or not the construction research result of *noun + yang + clause* relevanced with Indonesia study at schools.

This research was done in three steps. The first one was supplying data. It was done using scrutinize method, with the tapping technique as the basic technique and the noting technique as the advanced technique. The second one was data analysis. This step was done using selective and equal methods. The used techniques in the selective methods were the basic technique for direct element with inserting, dissapeare, mark reading, substitution, paraphrase as the advanced techniques. The basic technique used in the referencial equal method was divide determines element technique. The third one was the data analysis result presentation step.

## PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

Based on the form, the kinds of noun followed by *yang* + *clause* were basic noun and derivative one. And based on the animate, they were human animate noun, non human animate and inanimate noun. The core types of clause functional structure following *noun* + *yang* were *predicate*, *subject - predicate*, *subject - predicate - object*, *predicate - object*, *predicate - complement*, *subject - predicate - adverb*, and *subject - predicate - complement*.

The semantic relation in the construction of *noun* + *yang* + *clause* was classified into four. The first, the semantic relations in the construction of *noun* + *yang* + *transitive verb clause* were (1) agentive + *yang* + active + objective/patientive, (2) agentive + *yang* + active + objective + benefactive, (3) agentive + *yang* + active + benefactive + objective, (4) agentive + *yang* + active + receptive, (5) agentive + *yang* + active + objective + receptive, (6) agentive + *yang* + active + objective + locative, (7) agentive + *yang* + active + patientive + identive, (8) agentive + *yang* + active + instrumental + patientive, (9) possessor + *yang* + possessive + objective, (10) possessor + *yang* + possessive + patientive, and (11) instrumental + *yang* + active + objective + (frequentive/time).

The second, the semantic relations in the construction of *noun* + *yang* + *intransitive verb clause* were (1) agentive + *yang* + active, (2) agentive + *yang* + active + locative, (3) agentive + *yang* + active + purposive, (4) agentive + *yang* + active + fundamental, (5) agentive + *yang* + reciprocal + comitative, (6) acquirer + *yang* + quantity + identive, (7) possessor + *yang* + possessive + quantity, (8) possessor + *yang* + possessive + objective, (9) possessor + *yang* + possessive + locative, (10) possessor + *yang* + possessive, (11) objective + *yang* + (time) + active + locative, (12) agentive + *yang* + reflexive + (locative) (13) agentive + *yang* + progressive, (14) objective + *yang* + stative + comitative, and (15) objective + *yang* + existential + locative.

The third, the semantic relation in construction of *noun* + *yang* + *passive verb clause* was grouped in to two. They were semantic relation in construction of *noun* + *yang* + *passive verb clause* with verb having affix *di-* or verb with verb phrase with the core element having affix of *di-* and the semantic relation and

## PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

semantic relation in the construction of *noun + yang + passive verb clause* with verb having affix of *ter-* or verb which was verb phrase with the core element having affix of *ter-*. Kinds of semantic relations in the construction of *noun + yang + passive verb clause* with verb having affix of *di-* or verb which was verb phrase with the core element having affix of *di-* were (1) objective + *yang* + passive, (2) objective + *yang* + passive + (locative/time/purposive/manner), (3) objective + *yang* + passive + agentive + (time/locative), (4) objective + *yang* + passive + receptive, (5) objective + *yang* + passive + agentive + benefactive, (6) benefactive + *yang* + passive + objective + agentive, (7) receptive + *yang* + passive + agentive, (8) receptive + *yang* + passive + objective + agentive, (9) objective + *yang* + passive + fundamental, and (10) patientive + *yang* + possessive-passive + possessor. Kinds of semantic relations in the construction of *noun + yang + passive verb clause* with verb having affix of *ter-* or verb which was verb phrase with the core element having affix of *ter-* were (1) objective + *yang* + passive + (causative/time/locative), (2) objective + *yang* + passive + instrumental, (3) possessor + *yang* + possessed + stative + locative, (4) objective + *yang* + stative + locative, (5) objective + *yang* + passive + agentive, and (6) objective + *yang* + passive + source.

The fourth, the semantic relations in the construction of *noun + yang + adjective clause* were (1) objective + *yang* + stative, (2) experiencer + *yang* + stative, (3) objective + *yang* + adjective, (4) compared + *yang* + comparative + equivalent, (5) experiencer + *yang* + perceptive-cognitive + objective, (6) possessor + *yang* + objective + adjective/stative, and (7) possessor + *yang* + objective + stative/adjective + locative.

The result of a construction *noun + yang + clause* research relevance with Indonesian study at Senior High School. It was suitable with fill point of special language purpose. It was there at GBPP Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia untuk SMU.