

ABSTRAK

Rahayu, A. Sri Puji. 2002. *Nilai-Nilai Budi Pekerti dalam Cerita Rakyat Yogyakarta 2 Karya Bakdi Soemanto Suatu Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra dan Implementasinya dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di Sekolah Dasar*. Yogyakarta: Skripsi S-1 PBSID, FKIP. Yogyakarta : Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini mengkaji nilai-nilai budi pekerti dalam *Cerita Rakyat Yogyakarta 2* karya Bakdi Soemanto dan implementasinya dalam pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia di Sekolah Dasar.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi sastra positivistic menurut gagasan Swingewood. Alasan pemilihan pendekatan tersebut karena dalam pendekatan tersebut karya sastra dipandang sebagai refleksi atas realitas kehidupan masyarakat yang tidak perlu dilihat dalam suatu keseluruhannya tetapi berusaha melihat hubungan antara unsur sosial budaya suatu masyarakat dengan salah satu unsur yaitu unsur tokoh dan penokohan suatu karya sastra.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah metode analisis deskriptif. Dengan metode tersebut, penelitian ini terbagi atas dua tahap : pertama, analisis sepuluh cerita dalam *Cerita Rakyat Yogyakarta 2* untuk mengetahui tokoh dan penokohnya; kedua, menggunakan hasil analisis tahap pertama untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan nilai-nilai budi pekerti yang ada dalam karya sastra tersebut.

Tokoh yang ditemukan berwatak positif dan negatif. Penokohan dalam cerita tersebut lebih dominan menggunakan metode analitik serta dramatik dan sedikit sekali menggunakan metode kontekstual dan campuran. Bertolak dari watak tokoh yang positif dapat dikaji nilai budi pekerti yang terkandung secara tersurat atau tersirat dalam karya sastra tersebut. Nilai-nilai budi pekerti yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini ada sepuluh yaitu (1) nilai rukun terdapat dalam cerita “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Dukun Bayi dan Nyamuk”, “Ratu Laut Selatan”, “Bima di Kali Opak”; (2) nilai hormat terdapat dalam cerita “Syekh Belabelu”, “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Dukun Bayi dan Nyamuk”, “Pertempuran di Prambanan dan Letusan Gunung Merapi”; (3) nilai bijaksana terdapat dalam cerita “Asal Usul Nama Yogyakarta”, “Syekh Belabelu”, “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Dukun Bayi dan Nyamuk”, “Goa Kiskenda”, “Ratu Laut Selatan”, “Pertempuran di Prambanan dan Letusan Gunung Merapi”; (4) nilai mawas diri terdapat dalam cerita “Asal-Usul Nama Yogyakarta”, “Syekh Belabelu”, “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Dukun Bayi dan Nyamuk”, “Goa Kiskenda”, “Ratu Laut Selatan”, “Pertempuran di Prambanan dan Letusan Gunung Merapi”; (5) nilai sabar terdapat dalam cerita “Syekh Belabelu”, “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Pertempuran di Prambanan dan Letusan Gunung Merapi”; (6) nilai *nrimo* terdapat dalam cerita “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Ratu Laut Selatan”, “Pertempuran di Prambanan dan Letusan Gunung Merapi”; (7) nilai tabah terdapat dalam cerita “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, Ratu Laut Selatan”, “Bima di Kali Opak”; (8) nilai setia terdapat dalam cerita “Asal Usul Nama Yogyakarta”, “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Dukun Bayi dan Nyamuk”, “Asal Usul Gunung Merapi”,

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“Goa Kiskenda”, “Bima di Kali Opak”; (9) nilai berani terdapat dalam cerita “Asal Usul Nama Yogyakarta”, “Syekh Belabelu”, “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Dukun Bayi dan Nyamuk”, “Asal Usul Gunung Merapi”, “Goa Kiskenda”, “Ratu Laut selatan”, “Bima di Kali Opak”; (10) nilai tanggung jawab terdapat dalam cerita “Asal Usul Nama Yogyakarta”, “Si Bungsu Kecil yang Cerdas”, “Dukun Bayi dan Nyamuk”.

Berdasarkan analisis nilai-nilai budi pekerti dapat digunakan sebagai bahan pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia di Sekolah Dasar.



ABSTRACT

Rahayu, A. Sri Puji. 2002. *Moral Values in Bakdi Soemanto's Cerita Rakyat Yogyakarta 2 (Folklore of Yogyakarta 2); a sociological view of literature and the implementation of the values in teaching Indonesian in elementary schools.* S-1 Thesis, PBSID, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta.

This research analyzes the moral values of Bakdi Soemanto's work *Folklore of Yogyakarta 2* and the implementation of the values in the teaching of Indonesian in Elementary Schools.

This research uses a positivistic sociological approach of literature based on Swingewood's concept. The reason why the approach is chosen is that it considers a literary work as a reflection of the reality of social life which doesn't need to be viewed on the whole but in its relationship between the societal, cultural, social aspects and the figures of the work and its characterization.

This research applies a descriptive analytical method. By this method the research is divided into two phases. The first phase is the analysis of the ten stories of the *Folklore Yogyakarta 2* to learn the figures and the characterization. The second phase is that by using the result of the analysis of the first phase we can analyse and describe the moral values found in the literary work.

The figures found in it are of positive and negative characteristics. The characterization in the story uses analytical and dramatical method more dominantly than the contextual and aclectical one. Based on the characteristics of the positive figures we can study the moral values of the literary work explicitly and implicitly. There are ten values found in the literary work. They are (1) the value of living in harmony, which is found in the stories entitled "The Little and Clever Youngest Son", "The Midwife and Mosquitos", "The Queen of South Ocean", and "Bima in Opak River", (2) the value of respecting others found in the stories "Syekh Belabelu", "The Little and Clever Youngest Son", "The Midwife and Mosquitos", and "The Battle in Prambanan and The Explosion of Merapi Volcano", (3) the value of wisdom, which is found in "The Origin of the Name of Yogyakarta", "Syekh Belabelu", "The Little and Clever Youngest Son", "The Midwife and Mosquitos", "The Cave of Kiskenda", "The Queen of South Ocean", and "The Battle in Prambanan and the Explosion of Merapi Volcano", (4) the value of self introspection found in "The Origin of the Name of Yogyakarta", "Syekh Belabelu", "The Little and Clever Youngest Son", "The Midwife and Mosquitos", "The Cave of Kiskenda", "The Queen of South Ocean", "The Battle in Prambanan and the Explosion of Merapi

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Volcano”, (5) the value of patience in “Syekh Belabelu”, “The Little and Clever Youngest Son”, “The Battle in Prambanan and the Explosion of Merapi Volcano”, (6) the value of acquiescence found in “The Little and Clever Youngest Son”, “The Queen of South Ocean” and “The Battle in Prambanan and the Explosion of Merapi Volcano”, (7) the value of perseverance found in “The Little and Clever Youngest Son”, “The Queen of South Ocean”, “Bima in Opak River”, (8) the value of loyalty in “The Origin of the Name of Yogyakarta”, “The Little and Clever Youngest Son”, “The Midwife and Mosquitos”, “The Origin of Merapi Volcano”, “The Cave of Kiskenda” and “Bima in Opak River”, (9) the value of courage in “The Origin of the Name of Yogyakarta”, “Syekh Belabelu”, “The Little and Clever Youngest Son”, “The Midwife and Mosquitos”, “The Origin of Merapi Volcano”, “The Cave of Kiskenda”, “The Queen of South Ocean” and “Bima in Opak River”, and (10) the value of responsibility found in the stories “The Origin of the Name of Yogyakarta”, “The Little and Clever Youngest Son” and “The Midwife and Mosquitor”.

Based on the analysis, the moral values can be used as the material in teaching Indonesian in Elementary Schools.

