

ABSTRAK

**INTERFERENSI MORFOLOGIS BAHASA JAWA DALAM BAHASA
INDONESIA PADA TUTURAN LISAN GURU-GURU DI SD NEGERI II
PAMIJEN BUMIAYU**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menemukan jenis-jenis interferensi morfologis bahasa Jawa dalam bahasa Indonesia pada tuturan lisan guru-guru pada waktu mengajar di kelas I, II, III, IV, V, dan VI di SD Negeri II Pamijen Bumiayu. Pertanyaan yang secara khusus dijawab dalam penelitian ini adalah: (1) Apa sajakah jenis-jenis interferensi morfologis bahasa Jawa dalam bahasa Indonesia pada tuturan lisan guru-guru pada waktu mengajar di kelas I, II, III, IV, V, dan VI di SD Negeri II Pamijen Bumiayu? (2) Bagaimana tingkatan frekuensi kemunculan interferensi morfologis bahasa Jawa dalam bahasa Indonesia pada tuturan lisan guru-guru pada waktu mengajar di kelas I, II, III, IV, V, dan VI di SD Negeri II Pamijen Bumiayu?

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif dengan metode observasi. Subjek penelitian adalah seluruh guru SD Negeri II Pamijen Bumiayu kelas I, II, III, IV, V, dan VI.

Dari hasil penelitian, ditemukan interferensi morfologis jenis afiksasi, yaitu afiksasi prefiks, afiksasi sufiks, dan afiksasi konfiks. Tidak ditemukan adanya pemakaian afiksasi infiks dalam tuturan guru-guru. Kemunculan interferensi morfologis bahasa Jawa dalam bahasa Indonesia pada tuturan lisan guru-guru di SD Negeri II Pamijen Bumiayu sebanyak 182 kata. Untuk penggunaan interferensi tertinggi adalah di kelas III, yaitu sebanyak 64 kata. Kemunculan interferensi morfologis bahasa Jawa dalam bahasa Indonesia pada tuturan lisan guru-guru di SD Negeri II Pamijen Bumiayu Untuk penggunaan interferensi morfologis bahasa Jawa dalam bahasa Indonesia tertinggi adalah bentuk afiksasi prefiks, yaitu sebanyak 84 kata. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa interferensi morfologis yang terjadi sekolah dasar, khususnya di SD Negeri Pamijen II Bumiayu masih sering terjadi.

Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan manfaat bagi semua pihak yang tertarik dengan interferensi, karena hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan gambaran bahwa guru-guru di sekolah dasar, khususnya di SD Negeri II Pamijen Bumiayu, masih sering menggunakan bahasa pertama atau bahasa Jawa dalam mengajar.

ABSTRACT

**MORPHOLOGIC INTERFERENCES OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN
INDONESIAN LANGUAGE ON TEACHERS ORAL SPEECH IN
STATE'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL II OF PAMIJEN BUMIAYU**

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This research aimed to describe and find out the kinds of morphologic interferences of Javanese language in Indonesian on teacher's oral speech when they are teaching in the I, II, III, IV, V, and VI grades in State's Elementary School II of Pamijen Bumiayu. Peculiarly questions which are answered in this research are: (1) What are the type of Javanese morphologic interferences in Indonesian oral speech by the teachers when teaching I, II, III, IV, V, and VI grades at State's Elementary School II of Pamijen Bumiayu? (2) How are the frequency level of appearances of Javanese morphologic interferences in Indonesian on oral speech of the teachers when teaching I, II, III, IV, V, and VI grades in State's Elementary School II of Pamijen Bumiayu?

This research is a qualitative research with the observation method. The Research Subject are the entire teachers of State's Elementary School II of Pamijen Bumiayu of class I, II, III, IV, V, and VI. The data collected from this research are teachers' oral speeches when teaching, especially the speech which was contains of Javanese morphologic interferences in Indonesian.

From the result of the research, had been found a morphologic interferences type of afixation, which is afixation prefix, suffix afixation, and confix afixation. It did not found the existence of usage of infix afixation in teachers' speech. The appearances of Javanese morphologic interferences on Indonesian teachers' oral speech in State's Elementary School II of Pamijen Bumiayu are as much as 182 words. For the use of highest interferences are in grade III, that is as much as 64 words. The highest appearances of Javanese morphologic interferences in Indonesian on teachers' oral speech in State's Elementary School of II Pamijen Bumiayu are form the prefix afixation, that is as much as 84 words. The result of the research indicated that the morphologic interferences that happened in Elementary School, especially in State's Elementary School II of Pamijen Bumiayu are often still happened.

This research is expected to give a benefit for all especially for Headmaster and for the teachers in State's Elementary School II of Pamijen Bumiayu, because the result of this research can give a picture that elementary teachers at school, specially in State's Elementary School II of Pamijen Bumiayu, are often still use the first language or Javanese in teaching. In this case, there are governmental rule that vernacular can be used in the 1st until 3rd grade of Elementary School if needed, it meanings if assumed that the students are not yet earned to follow the lesson given in Indonesian.