

ABSTRAK

Sung, Paulina Kurniaty.2019. *Wujud dan Maksud Tuturan Imperatif Para Guru kepada Siswa dalam Pembelajaran di Kelas VIII SMP Pangudi Luhur 1 Yogyakarta (Kajian Pragmatik)*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Pendidikan Bahasa Sastra Indonesia, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini membahas wujud dan maksud tuturan imperatif para guru kepada siswa dalam pembelajaran di kelas VIII SMP Pangudi Luhur 1 Yogyakarta dengan kajian pragmatik. Sasaran dalam penelitian ini yaitu tuturan imperatif yang digunakan guru dalam pembelajaran. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh wujud tuturan imperatif guru yang berbeda-beda dan tingkat pemahaman bahasa setiap siswa yang berbeda. Wujud tuturan imperatif yang digunakan guru memiliki maksud yang ditafsirkan berdasarkan konteks tuturan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan wujud pragmatik imperatif, maksud tuturan imperatif dan aspek yang memengaruhi maksud tuturan imperatif.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan hasil data deskriptif berupa wujud tuturan imperatif para guru dalam pembelajaran di kelas VIII SMP Pangudi Luhur 1 Yogyakarta. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu teknik observasi, teknik catat dan teknik rekam. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini yaitu peneliti sendiri sebagai alat pengumpul data. Analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis deskriptif dan dilakukan dalam empat tahap yaitu identifikasi, klasifikasi, interpretasi dan pelaporan dalam narasi.

Hasil analisis data menunjukkan tiga hal penting yaitu pertama, wujud pragmatik imperatif dalam pembelajaran terdiri atas perintah, suruhan, permintaan, desakan, imbauan, persilaan, ajakan, permintaan izin, mengizinkan, larangan, umpatan, anjuran, dan “ngelulu”. *Kedua*, tuturan imperatif yang disampaikan guru memiliki maksud yang terdiri atas memerintah, meminta, mengimbau, mempersilakan, mengajak, melarang dan menganjurkan. *Ketiga*, terdapat lima aspek yang memengaruhi maksud tuturan imperatif para guru yaitu penutur dan lawan tutur, konteks tuturan, tujuan tuturan, tuturan sebagai bentuk tindakan atau aktivitas dan tuturan sebagai produk tindak verbal.

Kata kunci: pragmatik, tuturan imperatif, wujud pragmatik imperatif.

ABSTRACT

*Sung, Paulina Kurniaty.2019. **The Form and The Meaning of Teacher's Imperative Discourse to Students in Learning in Class VIII of Pangudi Luhur 1 Middle School in Yogyakarta.** Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Departement of Languages and Arts, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.*

This research discusses the form and the meaning of teacher's imperative discourse to students in learning in class VIII of Pangudi Luhur 1 Middle School in Yogyakarta with pragmatic studies. The objective of this research is the imperative discourse used by the teacher in the learning process. This research is motivated by different forms of teacher's imperative discourse and different levels of language comprehension of each student. The form of imperative discourse used by the teacher has a purpose that is interpreted based on the context of the discourse. This research aims to describe the form of pragmatic imperatives, the meaning of imperative discourse and aspects that affect imperative discourse intentions.

This research is qualitative descriptive research with descriptive data results in the form of imperative discourse of the teachers in learning in class VIII Pangudi Luhur 1 Middle School in Yogyakarta. Data collection techniques used in this research were observation techniques, note-taking techniques, and recording techniques. The instrument of this research is the researcher as a data collection tool. The analysis of data using descriptive analysis techniques and carried out in four steps, i.e. identification, classification, interpretation, and narrative reporting.

The results of data analysis showed three important things, first, form of pragmatic imperatives in learning consists of command, order, demand, pressure, appeal, very fine command, invitation, permission request, permissible, prohibition, curse, advice, and "ngelulu". Second, imperative discourse that spoken by the teacher's has a meaning that consists of instruct, ask, appeal, very fine command, invite, forbid, and advocate. Third, there are five aspects that affect the meaning of the imperative discourse of the teachers, i.e. the speakers and the opponents, the context of discourse, the purpose of discourse, discourse as a form of action or activity and discourse as a product of verbal action.

Keywords: pragmatics, imperative discourse, the form of imperative discourse.