

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai kefatisan berbahasa warga masyarakat berlatar belakang kultur Tionghoa di wilayah Beskalan Selatan Yogyakarta. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mendeskripsikan penanda-penanda kefatisan berbahasa yang terdapat pada tuturan warga masyarakat berlatar belakang kultur Tionghoa di wilayah Beskalan Selatan, Yogyakarta dan (2) mendeskripsikan makna-makna pragmatik kefatisan berbahasa yang terdapat pada tuturan warga masyarakat berlatar belakang kultur Tionghoa di wilayah Beskalan Selatan, Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif sehingga penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk memahami perilaku, persepsi, motivasi, tindakan, dan lain-lain yang disajikan secara deskripsi kata-kata dan bahasa. Sumber data penelitian ini terdiri dari dua yaitu sumber data substansif dan sumber data lokasional. Dalam penelitian ini berarti sumber data substansif nya adalah transkrip cuplikan percakapan antar warga berlatar belakang budaya Tionghoa di wilayah Beskalan Selatan yang mengandung kefatisan berbahasa. Kemudian, sumber data lokasional dalam penelitian ini adalah warga masyarakat yang berlatar belakang kultur Tionghoa di wilayah Beskalan Selatan Yogyakarta. Data dari penelitian berupa tuturan-tuturan yang diungkapkan oleh para warga yang mengandung kefatisan berbahasa. Peneliti menggunakan teknik simak bebas libat cakap serta pencatatan untuk mengumpulkan data. Selanjutnya, peneliti menganalisis data yang telah dikumpulkan dengan mengidentifikasi dan mengkategorikan data-data tersebut menjadi dua kategori yaitu sesuai bentuk kefatisan berbahasa dan makna kefatisan berbahasa.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti mendapatkan data berupa bentuk dan makna kefatisan berbahasa. Bentuk kefatisan berbahasa tersebut terdiri dari, tuturan berbentuk kata, tuturan berbentuk frasa, tuturan berbentuk klausa, dan tuturan berbentuk kalimat. Selanjutnya, makna kefatisan berbahasa terdiri dari, tuturan bermakna menerima, tuturan bermakna mengundang atau meminta, tuturan bermakna menolak, tuturan bermakna berterima kasih, tuturan bermakna menyampaikan salam, tuturan bermakna meminta maaf, dan tuturan bermakna memberikan simpati atau empati.

Kata Kunci: kefatisan berbahasa, basa-basi, pragmatik kultur spesifik, konteks pragmatik

ABSTRACT

This research discusses the phatic language practicality found in the speeches of people with Chinese cultural backgrounds in the South Beskalan area, Yogyakarta. The purposes of this research are (1) to describe makers of phatic language practicality found in the speeches of people with Chinese cultural backgrounds in the South Beskalan area, Yogyakarta (2) and to describe meanings of phatic language practicality found in the speeches of people with Chinese cultural backgrounds in the South Beskalan area, Yogyakarta.

This research is a qualitative descriptive study, so this research is intended to understand behavior, perceptions, motivation, actions, etc. Which are presented in descriptions of words and language. The data sources of this research consisted of two, namely substantial data sources and local data sources. In this research, the source of the substantive data is a transcript of snippets of conversations between the speeches of people with Chinese cultural backgrounds in the South Beskalan region which contain phatic language. Then, the source of the locational data in this research were the speeches of people with Chinese culture background in the South Beskalan area of Yogyakarta. The data from the research are in the form of utterances expressed by people who contain phatic language. Researchers used the technique of free, involved, competent listening and note-taking to collect data. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the data that had been collected by identifying and categorizing the data into two categories, namely according to the form of types of phatic language and the meanings of phatic language.

Based on the results of the study, the researcher obtained data in the form of types and meanings of phatic language. The form of types of the phatic language consists of speech in the form of words, speech in the form of phrases, speech in the form of clauses, and speech in the form of sentences. Furthermore, the meaning of phatic language consists of, utterances which mean accepting, utterances which mean to invite or ask, utterances which mean to refuse, utterances which mean gratitude, utterances which mean to convey greetings, utterances meaning apologizing, and utterances which meant giving sympathy or empathy.

Keywords: *phatic discourse, lip-serving, culture-specific pragmatics, pragmatics context*