

ABSTRAK

Ananta, Erlita Mega. 2021. **“Jenis Tindak Tutur dan Maksud Tuturan Pengarang Novel Populer Indonesia Periode 2001-2010 Melalui Para Tokohnya: Suatu Kajian Pragmatik”**. Tesis. Yogyakarta: Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Program Magister, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mendeskripsikan jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh pengarang novel populer Indonesia, (2) mendeskripsikan maksud tuturan yang ingin diungkapkan oleh pengarang novel populer Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori-teori yang relevan guna mendeskripsikan jenis tindak tutur dan maksud tuturan dalam novel populer Indonesia. Teori yang digunakan ialah teori tindak tutur sebagai pendekatan yang didukung dengan teori pragmatik dan sastra populer.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data yang digunakan berupa tuturan para tokoh dalam novel populer periode 2001-2010. Data pada penelitian ini ialah tuturan para tokoh dalam novel yang diduga mengandung tindak tutur. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan teknik baca dan catat. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode padan yang didukung dengan pengklasifikasian data ke dalam tabulasi data. Teknik analisis data yang dilakukan oleh peneliti mencakup (1) indentifikasi, (2) klasifikasi, (3) interpretasi, (4) pelaporan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan sebagai berikut. *Pertama*, berdasarkan temuan setiap tindak tutur dapat diklasifikasikan menurut jenisnya. Yaitu tindak tutur lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi. Peneliti menemukan data yang merupakan tindak tutur lokusi dan kesemuanya merupakan kalimat deklaratif. Sedangkan pada tindak tutur ilokusi terdiri atas lima jenis yaitu, (1) tindak tutur representatif dalam bentuk (a) menyatakan, (b) mempertahankan, (c) menolak, (d) menjelaskan, dan (e) memberitahukan; (2) tindak tutur komisif dalam bentuk (a) berjanji, (b) menjanjikan, (c) menawarkan, dan (d) ancaman; (3) tindak tutur direktif dalam bentuk (a) memerintah, (b) menyuruh, (c) meminta, (d) memohon, (e) perintah, (f) mengajak, (g) merendah, dan (h) khawatir; (4) tindak tutur ekspresif dalam bentuk (a) memuji, (b) terima kasih, dan (c) minta maaf; (5) tindak tutur deklaratif dalam bentuk tidak setuju. Berikutnya, tindak tutur perlokusi peneliti menemukan dua data berupa kalimat imperatif dan deklaratif. *kedua*, makna tuturan yang terdapat di dalam novel populer tahun 2000-an merupakan maksud yang ingin diungkapkan oleh penuturnya. Adapun maksud tuturan yang ingin diungkapkannya ialah (a) menyangkal, (b) menolak, (c) memuji, (d) meminta maaf, (e) menolak.

Kata kunci: tindak tutur, maksud tuturan, dan novel populer.

ABSTRACT

Ananta, Erlita Mega. 2021. “Types of Speech Acts and Speech Intention Seen in the 2001-2010 Indonesian Popular Novel Authors Based on Those of the Characters: A Pragmatic Study”. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Master Program, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta.

This study aims to (1) describe the types of speech acts used by Indonesian popular novelists, and (2) describe the meaning of the utterances that Indonesian popular novelists want to express. This study uses relevant theories to describe the types of speech acts and speech intentions in Indonesian popular novels. The theories used are the speech act theory, pragmatic theory, and that of popular literature.

This research is a qualitative-descriptive research. The primary data of this study are the speech acts and intentions of the characters found in the related 2001-2010 Indonesian popular novels. They were collected using reading and note-taking techniques. The method used in this study is to classify the data into data tabulations. The data analysis techniques were carried out by means of (1) identifying, (2) classifying, (3) interpreting, and (4) reporting.

The results of this study can be concluded as follows. First, based on the findings, each speech act can be classified according to its type. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. The researcher found that the locutionary speech acts are declarative sentences. Meanwhile, illocutionary speech acts consist of five types, namely, (1) representative speech acts in the form of (a) stating, (b) defending, (c) refusing, (d) explaining, and (e) informing; (2) commissive speech acts in the form of (a) promising, (b) promising, (c) offering, and (d) threatening; (3) directive speech acts in the form of (a) commanding, (b) ordering, (c) asking, (d) pleading, (e) commanding, (f) inviting, (g) humbling, and (h) worrying; (4) expressive speech acts in the form of (a) praising, (b) thanking, and (c) apologizing; (5) expressing declarative speech acts in the form of disagreement. Next, the researcher found two data perlocutionary speech acts in the form of imperative and declarative sentences. second, the meaning of the speech is an intention that is bound to the context of the speech (*context dependent*). As for each character's speech, it has an intention that can only be known by focusing on who is speaking, to whom the person is speaking, how is the speaker's condition, when, where, and what is the characters' intentions or purpose. Next, the researcher found two data perlocutionary speech acts in the form of imperative and declarative sentences. second, the meaning of the speech contained in the popular novels of the 2000s is the intention that the speaker wants to express. The purpose of the speech to be expressed is (a) denying, (b) refusing, (c) praising, (d) apologizing, (e) refusing.

Keywords: speech acts, speech intentions, and popular novels.