

ABSTRAK

Hertanto, Dani. 2015. *Basa-basi dalam Berbahasa Antaranggota Keluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: PBSI, JPBS, FKIP, USD.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang basa-basi berbahasa antaranggota keluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini ingin menjawab tiga masalah, yaitu: (a) apa sajakah wujud basa-basi dalam berbahasa antaranggota keluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta, (b) apa sajakah penanda linguistik dan nonlinguistik basa-basi dalam berbahasa antaranggota keluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta, dan (c) apa sajakah maksud basa-basi dalam berbahasa antarkeluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta.

Dilihat berdasarkan metodenya, penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah anggota keluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta. Data penelitian ini berupa tuturan basa-basi yang diucapkan oleh keluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta. Metode pengumpulan data yakni, *pertama*, metode simak dengan teknik catat dan rekam, dan *kedua*, metode cakap yang disejajarkan dengan metode wawancara yang dilaksanakan dengan (kuesioner) teknik pancing. Dalam analisis data, penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode analisis kontekstual, yakni dengan menerapkan dimensi-dimensi konteks dalam menafsirkan data yang telah berhasil dikumpulkan, diidentifikasi, dan diklasifikasikan.

Simpulan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Wujud basa-basi berbahasa antaranggota keluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta terbagi menjadi delapan subkategori. Kedelapan subkategori tersebut ialah basa-basi salam, basa-basi terima kasih, basa-basi menolak, basa-basi menerima, basa-basi meminta maaf, basa-basi berbelasungkawa, basa-basi mengucapkan selamat, dan basa-basi mengundang. (2) Penanda basa-basi linguistik yang ditemukan adalah (a) diksi, (b) kata fatis, (c) nada, (d) tekanan, dan (d) intonasi. Penanda basa-basi nonlinguistik dapat dilihat berdasarkan konteks melingkupi tuturan. Konteks tersebut meliputi (a) penutur dan mitra tutur, (b) tujuan penutur, (c) situasi dan suasana, dan (d) tindak tutur. (3) Maksud basa-basi berbahasa antaranggota keluarga Kasultanan Yogyakarta adalah untuk memulai, mempertahankan atau mengukuhkan, menjalin relasi antara penutur dan mitra tutur, serta untuk menyampaikan berbagai maksud.

Kata kunci: basa-basi, penanda basa-basi, wujud basa-basi, maksud basa-basi

ABSTRACT

Hertanto, Dani. 2015. *The Phatic of Communicating Among The Family Members in Kingdom of Yogyakarta*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSI, JPBS, FKIP, USD.

This research discusses about the phatic communication among the family members in Kingdom of Yogyakarta. This research is about to answer three questions, which are (a) what are the forms of phatic of communicating among the family members in Kingdom of Yogyakarta, (b) what are the linguistic markers and nonlinguistic phatic of communicating among the family members in Kingdom of Yogyakarta, and (c) what are the intentions of the phatic of communication among the family members in Kingdom of Yogyakarta.

Based on the methods, this research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research. The data source of this research is the family members of Kingdom of Yogyakarta. This research data is in the form of phatic utterances which are uttered by the family members of Kingdom of Yogyakarta. The data collecting techniques are, *first, metode simak* with log and record methods, and *second, metode cakap* which is aligned with interview methods which is carried out with (questionnaires) *teknik pancing*. In analyzing the data, this research used contextual analysis which applied the context dimensions in interpreting the data which have been collected, identified and classified.

The conclusions of this research are (1) The phatic forms of communicating among the family members in Kingdom of Yogyakarta is divided into eight subcategories. These eight subcategories are greeting phatic, thanking phatic, refusing phatic, accepting phatic, apologizing phatic, showing condolence phatic, congratulating phatic and inviting phatic. (2) The chitchat linguistic markers which are found are (a) diction, (b) phatic words, (c) tone, (d) stress and (e) intonation. The phatic nonlinguistic markers could be seen from the utterance contexts. Those contexts are (a) the speaker and the hearer, (b) the speaker's purpose, (c) the situation and the circumstances and (d) the speaker's actions. (3) The chitchat communication purposes among the family members in Kingdom of Yogyakarta are to start, maintain or strengthen, establish the relation between the speaker and the hearer, and to deliver various intentions.

Keywords: phatic, phatic markers, phatic forms, phatic purposes.