

## ABSTRAK

Rismarini, Veronica Rema. 2024. *Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Asertif Tuturan Tokoh pada Film Kukira Kau Rumah Karya Umay Shabab: Kajian Pragmatik Perspektif Leech*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta. PBSI, FKIP, USD

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang tindak tutur ilokusi asertif dalam film *Kukira Kau Rumah karya Umay Shabab: Kajian Pragmatik*. Terdapat dua rumusan masalah yaitu: (1) apa saja bentuk-bentuk tuturan ilokusi asertif pada tuturan tokoh dalam film *Kukira Kau Rumah*? (2) apa saja makna pragmatik tuturan ilokusi asertif tokoh pada film *Kukira Kau Rumah*? Adapun penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan yakni: 1) mendeskripsikan bentuk-bentuk tuturan ilokusi asertif pada tuturan tokoh dalam film *Kukira Kau Rumah* 2) mendeskripsikan makna pragmatik tindak tutur ilokusi asertif dalam film *Kukira Kau Rumah*.

Penelitian ini berjenis deskriptif-kualitatif. Objek penelitian ini merupakan film *Kukira Kau Rumah karya Umay Shahab*. Sumber data pada penelitian ini yakni tindak tutur ilokusi asertif yang dituturkan oleh para tokoh dalam film *Kukira Kau Rumah karya Umay Shahab*. Adapun teknik yang peneliti gunakan dalam pengumpulan data yakni simak dan catat. Pada teknik simak peneliti melakukan pengamatan tuturan yang disampaikan oleh para tokoh pemeran film *Kukira Kau Rumah karya Umay Shahab*. Sementara itu, pada teknik catat peneliti akan mencatat dalam bentuk tabulasi klasifikasi yang berisikan bentuk dan makna pragmatik tindak tutur ilokusi asertif di setiap tuturan para tokoh dalam film *Kukira Kau Rumah karya Umay Shahab*.

Berdasarkan proses mengkaji yang telah dilakukan oleh peneliti, temuan data mengenai bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi asertif yakni 1) mengatakan dengan penanda seperti frasa “kosong kan”, 2) menyangkal dengan penanda seperti kata “tapi”, 3) menuduh dengan penanda seperti frasa “emang lo aja kali”, 4) menyetujui dengan penanda seperti kata “oke”, 5) menunjukkan dengan penanda seperti frasa “lihat ni”, 6) menegaskan dengan penanda seperti frasa “dapet nilai A”, 7) memberi tahu dengan penanda seperti frasa “sekarang engga”, 8) pembelaan dengan penanda seperti frasa “lagian juga”, 9) menambahkan dengan penanda seperti klausa “dan tugas saya minggu ini numpuk banget”, 10) menahan dengan penanda seperti kata “sebentar”, 11) mengakui dengan penanda seperti kata “iya”, 12) menyerahkan dengan penanda seperti kata “silakan”, 13) menjawab dengan penanda seperti klausa “iya, gua tetangga”, 14) menyarankan dengan penanda seperti frasa “ajarin adiknya”, 15) menyatakan dengan penanda seperti frasa “saya harus gunting”, 16) menekankan dengan penanda seperti partikel “/kan/”, 17) tidak setuju dengan penanda seperti frasa “belum kelar”, 18) menolak dengan penanda seperti kata “enggak”, dan 19) memprotes dengan penanda seperti frasa “bisa tolong jangan dipotong”. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan makna pragmatik tindak tutur ilokusi asertif yakni 1) mengatakan, 2) menyatakan, 3) menuduh, 4) menyetujui, menyampaikan, 6) menekankan, 7) mengakui, 8) membenarkan, 9) menegaskan, 10) menahan, 11) mengungkapkan, 12) menyerahkan, 13) menjawab, 14) menerima, 15) meyakinkan, 16) memperkenalkan, 17) menilai, 18) memberi tahu.

**Kata Kunci:** bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi asertif, ilokusi, konteks, makna pragmatik tindak tutur asertif, pragmatik, tindak tutur.

## ABSTRACT

*Rismarini, Veronica Rema. 2024. Assertive Illocutionary Acts of Speech of Characters in the Movie Kukira Kau Rumah Karya Umay Shabab: A Pragmatics Study from Leech's Perspective. Thesis. Yogyakarta. PBSI, FKIP, USD*

*This study examines the assertive illocutionary speech acts in the movie Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shabab: Pragmatics Study. There are two problem formulations, namely: (1) what are the forms of assertive illocutionary speech in the characters' speech in the movie Kukira Kau Rumah? (2) what are the pragmatic meanings of assertive illocutionary speech in the movie Kukira Kau Rumah? This research has two objectives, namely: 1) to describe the forms of assertive illocutionary speech in the speech of characters in the movie Kukira Kau Rumah 2) to describe the pragmatic meaning of assertive illocutionary speech acts in the movie Kukira Kau Rumah.*

*This research is of descriptive-qualitative type. The object of this research is the movie Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab:Pragmatics Study. The data source in this research is assertive illocutionary speech acts spoken by the characters in the movie Kukira Kau Rumah karya Umay Shahab. The techniques that researchers use in data collection are listening and recording. In the listening technique, the researcher observes the speech conveyed by the cast of the movie Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab. Meanwhile, in the note-taking technique, the researcher will record in the form of a classification tabulation containing the form and purpose of assertive illocutionary speech acts in each speech of the characters in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab.*

*Based on the review process that has been carried out by the researcher, the data findings regarding the form of assertive illocutionary speech acts are 1) saying with markers such as the phrase "empty right", 2) denying with markers such as the word "but", 3) accusing with markers such as the phrase "you wrote it", 4) agreeing with markers such as the word "okay", 5) pointing out with markers such as the phrase "look at this", 6) asserting with markers such as the phrase "got an A", 7) informing with markers such as the phrase "now you don't", 8) defending with markers such as the phrase "anyway", 9) adding with markers such as the clause "and my assignments this week are really piling up", 10) withhold with markers such as the word "for a while", 11) admit with markers such as the word "yes", 12) submit with markers such as the word "please", 13) answer with markers such as the clause "yes, I'm a neighbor", 14) suggest with markers such as the phrase "teach his sister", 15) state with markers such as the phrase "I have to cut", 16) emphasize with markers such as the particle "/kan/", 17) disagree with markers such as the phrase "not finished yet", 18) reject with markers such as the word "baseball", and 19) protest with markers such as the phrase "can you please not cut". In addition, researchers also found the pragmatic meaning of assertive illocutionary speech acts namely 1) saying, 2) stating, 3) accusing, 4) agreeing, conveying, 6) emphasizing, 7) admitting, 8) justifying, 9) asserting, 10) withholding, 11) revealing, 12) submitting, 13) answering, 14) accepting, 15) convincing, 16) introducing, 17) assessing, 18) telling.*

**Keywords:** *forms of assertive illocutionary speech acts, illocution, context, pragmatic meaning of assertive speech acts, pragmatics, speech acts.*