

ABSTRAK

Yuliyanto, Angelina Mellissa. 2013. *Daya Bahasa dalam Gaya Bahasa pada Novel Arok Dedes Karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, dan Daerah, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan daya bahasa yang terungkap melalui gaya bahasa dalam novel *Arok Dedes* karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kepustakaan yang berusaha mendeskripsikan data yang berupa kata-kata dalam suatu dokumen. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik baca dan catat. Sumber data penelitian adalah novel *Arok Dedes* karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Sedangkan data penelitian ini adalah kalimat dan tuturan yang terdapat dalam novel yang menggunakan gaya bahasa yang diduga mengandung daya bahasa.

Penelitian ini menggunakan dasar teori Pragmatik yang menekankan pada fungsi komunikatif bahasa, terutama daya bahasa yang terungkap melalui gaya bahasa. Hasil penelitian ini adalah (1) daya bahasa yang terdapat dalam novel *Arok Dedes* yaitu daya bahasa yang terungkap dari data berupa kalimat meliputi daya jelas, daya rangsang, daya simbol, daya seremoni. Sedangkan, daya bahasa yang terungkap dari data yang berupa tuturan meliputi daya puji, daya optimis, daya ancaman, daya protes, daya cemooh, daya nasihat, daya saran, daya klaim, daya deklarasi, daya sesal, daya keluhan, daya pinta, daya harap, daya perintah, daya dogma, daya magi, daya provokasi, daya persuasi, daya sumpah, daya janji; (2) majas yang terdapat dalam novel kebanyakan adalah majas pertentangan yang terungkap melalui berbagai bentuk gaya bahasa, seperti gaya bahasa hiperbola, litotes, ironi, oksimoron, zeugma, silepsis, paradoks, klimaks, antiklimaks, apostrof, apofasis, sarkasme, dan sinisme; majas perbandingan meliputi gaya bahasa simile, metafora, personifikasi, alegori, antitesis, dan perifrasis; majas pertautan meliputi gaya bahasa metonimia, sinekdok, alusi, eufemisme, eponim, epitet, erotesis, asidenton, dan polisidenton; majas perulangan meliputi gaya bahasa asonansi, kiasmus, epizeukis, anafora, epistofora, epanalepsis, dan anadiplosis.

Berdasarkan temuan hasil penelitian di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa daya bahasa dapat muncul dalam berbagai jenis gaya bahasa. Hal ini karena pengarang ingin mengungkapkan imajinasi agar seakan-akan dunia fiksi itu benar-benar nyata.

ABSTRACT

Yuliyanto, Angelina Mellissa. 2013. *The Power of Languages Seen from Figurative Languages in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's Arok Dedes*. Undergraduate Thesis. Yogyakarta: Education of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Programme, Faculty of Education, Sanata Dharma University.

The purpose of this study is to describe the power of language that is revealed through the figurative languages in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's *Arok Dedes*. This study is a library research that describes the data in the form of words in one document. The collection of the data is done by read and write technique. The source of the data is the novel of *Arok Dedes* written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. While the data itself consists of the sentences and utterances containing the power of language found in the novel.

This study applies the basic theory of Pragmatics that is stressed on the communicative function of language, especially the power of language that is revealed through figurative language. The result of the study are (1) the power of languages that can be found in *Arok Dedes* are the power of language that are conveyed through the data in the form of sentences consist of the power of explanation, the power of stimulation, the power of symbol, the power of ceremony. Meanwhile, the power of language that are conveyed through the data in the form of speech consist of the power of complimentary, the power of optimism, the power of threat, the power of protest, the power of mockery, the power of advice, the power of suggestion, the power of claiming, the power of declaration, the power of regret, the power of complain, the power of vowing, the power of request, the power of hope, the power of command, the power of dogma, the power of magi, the power of provocative, the power of persuasion, and the power of promis; (2) the figurative languages that are contained in the novel are contradictory figurative language that is represented by various kind of figurative languages such as hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, zeugma, syllepsis, paradox, climax, anticlimax, apostrophe, apophasis, sarcasm, and cynicism; comparing figurative languages such as simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, and periphrasis; attaching figurative language covers metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponymy, antonymy, eroticism, asyndeton, and polysyndeton; reiterative figurative languages such as assonance, chiasmus, epizeuxis, anaphora, episthpora, epanalepsis, and anadiplosis.

Based on the findings of the research above, it can be concluded that the power of language can be found in various figurative languages. This happens because the author wants to deliver the imaginations so that the world of fiction will be seems like a real world.