ABSTRAK

Sumarlina, V Atik. 2012. *Interferensi Leksikal Bahasa Jawa dalam Pemakaian Bahasa Indonesia pada Karangan Narasi Siswa Kelas IV SDN Bendo Banjarsari Samigaluh, Kulon Progo Tahun Ajaran 2011/2012.* Skripsi, Yogyakarta: PBSID, FKIP, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini mengkaji interferensi leksikal bahasa Jawa dalam pemakaian bahasa Indonesia pada karangan narasi siswa kelas IV SDN Bendo Banjarsari Samigaluh, Kulon Progo. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) mendeskripsikan jenis interferensi leksikal kategori kata yang terdapat pada karangan narasi siswa, (2) mendeskripsikan frekuensi kemunculan interferensi leksikal bahasa Jawa pada karangan narasi siswa, dan (3) mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor penyebab timbulnya interferensi leksikal bahasa Jawa dalam karangan narasi siswa.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas IV SDN Bendo Banjarsari Samigaluh Kulon Progo yang berjumlah 19 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memberikan tes membuat karangan narasi dan meminta siswa mengisi angket. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah hasil karangan narasi siswa dan jawaban angket. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menginventarisasi, mengklasifikasikan dan mengidentifikasi kalimat yang terinterferensi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat interferensi leksikal bahasa Jawa dalam karangan narasi siswa, yang berjumlah 25 kata. Frekuensi kemunculan interferensi leksikal itu adalah: kata kerja sebanyak 10 kata, kata benda sebanyak 9 kata, kata sifat sebanyak 5 kata, dan kata ganti sebanyak 1 kata. Faktor-faktor penyebab timbulnya interferensi leksikal bahasa Jawa dalam karangan narasi siswa adalah (1) bahasa Jawa yang sudah melekat pada diri siswa sejak berada di lingkungan keluarga (2) siswa adalah bilingual/dwibahasawan, (3) keterbatasan penguasaan kosa kata bahasa Indonesia, dan (4) kebiasaan-kebiasaan ujaran bahasa pertama/bahasa ibu yang terbawa ke dalam bahasa kedua.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti memberikan saran agar guru mata pelajaran bahasa Indonesia meningkatkan pembelajaran kebahasaan/kosakata, khususnya dalam keterampilan menulis karangan. Peneliti lain, diharapkan penelitian ini dapat dijadikan acuan dan referensi tambahan untuk pengembangan penelitian sejenis.

ABSTRACT

Sumarlina, V Atik. 2012. *The Interference of Javanese Lexicons in the Use of Indonesian Language in Narrative Compositions of Students Grade IV Bendo Banjarsari State Elementary School Samigaluh, Kulon Progo Academic Year 2011/2012.* Thesis, Yogyakarta: PBSID, FKIP, Sanata Dharma University.

This research examined the interference of Javanese lexicons in the use of Indonesian language in narrative compositions of students grade IV Bendo Banjarsari State Elementary School Samigaluh, Kulon Progo. This research was aimed to: (1) describe the kinds of interference of Javanese lexicons in students narrative compositions, (2) describe the frequency of the interference of Javanese lexicons in students narrative compositions, and (3) the factors that caused the interference of Javanese lexicons in students narrative compositions.

It was a descriptive qualitative research. The subjects were the 19 students Grade IV Bendo Banjarsari State Elementary School Samigaluh, Kulon Progo. The data were collected by giving writing tests to make narrative compositions and asking students to fill out questionnaires. The data were the students narrative compositions and the answers of the questionnaires. The data were analyzed by doing inventory, clarification, and identification in the sentences with interference.

The results showed that there was interference of 25 Javanese lexicons in students narrative compositions. The frequency of the interference of Javanese lexicons that came up was as followed: 10 verbs, 9 nouns, 5 adjectives, and 1 pronoun. The factors that caused the interference of Javanese lexicons that came up in students' narrative compositions were (1) Javanese language was the students native language that was rooted since they were with their family, (2) the students were bilingual, (3) the students used limited vocabulary, and (4) the habits of the first language/mother tongue utterances influenced the second language.

Based on the research, the researcher gave suggestions to Indonesian language teachers to improve the vocabulary learning, especially in writing practice. For other researchers, they were supposed to use this research to be their additional reference to develop further similar researches.