

ABSTRAK

Pujiyati, Dwi Agustin. 2020 *“Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Antarsiswa di SMA Negeri 1 Ngaglik Yogyakarta di Luar Pembelajaran”* Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Pendidikan Bahasa Sastra Indonesia, Jurusan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini mengkaji fenomena tindak tutur ekspresif di lingkungan SMA Negeri 1 Ngaglik Yogyakarta. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan wujud dan makna pragmatis tindak tutur ekspresif antarsiswa di SMA Negeri 1 Ngaglik Yogyakarta. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian ini adalah siswa SMA Negeri 1 Ngaglik. Sedangkan objek penelitian adalah tuturan siswa yang mengandung tuturan ekspresif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah teknik simak bebas libat cakap dan teknik observasi. Data yang didapatkan adalah wujud tuturan ekspresif dan makna pragmatis.

Sesuai dengan rumusan masalah, peneliti menganalisis data tuturan ekspresif dan makna pragmatis menggunakan teori tindak tutur dari Searle (dalam Rahardi, 2009) dan penanda wujud tuturan ekspresif berdasarkan kelas kata dari Kridalaksana (1986). Data yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini berjumlah 40 tuturan. Dari 40 tuturan ditemukan 9 wujud tindak tutur ekspresif, yakni penanda tuturan *eh*, penanda tuturan *walah*, penanda tuturan *ah*, penanda tuturan *loh*, penanda tuturan *ya*, penanda tuturan *wah*, penanda tuturan *lha*, penanda tuturan *astaghfirullah*, dan penanda tuturan *alhamdulillah*. Adapun makna pragmatis yang ditemukan berjumlah 6, yakni tindak tutur ekspresif ‘mengungkapkan pujian’, tindak tutur ekspresif ‘mengungkapkan terima kasih’, tindak tutur ekspresif ‘mengungkapkan kritikan’, tindak tutur ekspresif ‘mengungkapkan keluhan’, tindak tutur ekspresif ‘mengungkapkan menyalahkan’, tindak tutur ekspresif ‘mengungkapkan selamat’.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa untuk dapat memahami makna atau maksud tuturan, penutur atau mitra tutur harus memahami konteks. Konteks sangat penting dalam tuturan agar komunikasi terjalin baik dan tidak menimbulkan salah paham.

Kata Kunci: tindak tutur ekspresif, wujud tuturan ekspresif, makna pragmatis

ABSTRACT

Pujiyati, Dwi Agustin. 2020 “*Expressive Speech Acts between Students in SMA Negeri 1 Ngaglik Yogyakarta Outside of Learning*” Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Language Literary Education Study Program, Department of Language Education and Arts, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This research examines the phenomenon of expressive speech acts in the neighborhood of SMA Negeri 1 Ngaglik Yogyakarta. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive study. The subjects of this research is student at SMA Negeri 1 Ngaglik. The object of this research is student speech which contains expressive speech acts. Data collection techniques used are uninvolved conversation observation technique and observation technique and observation technique. The data obtained is a form of expressive speech and pragmatic meaning.

In accordance with the formulation of the problem, researchers analyzed expressive speech data and pragmatic meanings using speech act theory from Searle (in Rahardi, 2009) and expressive speech markers based on word classes from Kridalaksana (1986). The data obtained from this study amounted to 40 utterances. Out of the 40 utterances, 9 speech acts were found, along with *eh* speech markers, *walah* speech markers, *ah* speech markers, *loh* speech markers, *ya* speech markers, *wah* speech markers, *lha* speech markers, *astaghfirullah* speech markers, and *alhamdulillah* speech markers. More over the pragmatic meaning was found 6, followed by expressive speech act 'expressing prasing', expressive speech act 'expressing thanking', expressive speech act 'expressing criticts', expressive speech act 'expressing complaints', expressive speech act 'expressing blame', speech act expressive 'expressed congratulations'.

The results of this study indicate that in order to understand meaning or purpose of a speech, the speakers or speech partners must understand the context. The context is very important in a speech so that communication well interwoven and not cause misunderstanding.

Key word: expressive speech act, expressive speech act form, pragmatic meaning.