

**TINDAK TUTUR ILOKUSI DALAM PENYEBARAN BERITA HOAX
COVID-19 PADA AKUN SOSIAL MEDIA TWITTER PERIODE 2021-2022:
KAJIAN CYBER PRAGMATIC**

ABSTRAK

Uliarta, Agustina Debora. 2022. *Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Dalam Penyebaran Berita Hoax Covid-19 Pada Akun Sosial Media Twitter Periode 2021-2022: Kajian Cyber Pragmatic*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: PBSI, FKIP, USD.

Penelitian ini memaparkan tindak tutur ilokusi yang terdapat di media sosial Twitter dalam penyebaran berita terkait Covid-19. Tujuan penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang digunakan dalam penyebaran informasi terkait Covid-19 di media sosial Twitter dan (2) Mendeskripsikan makna pragmatik tindak tutur ilokusi yang terdapat dalam penyebaran berita hoax Covid-19 di media sosial Twitter.

Penelitian ini termasuk ke dalam jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini yaitu Twitter dan data penelitian ini berupa tuturan dalam unggahan pengguna Twitter yang mengandung tindak tutur ilokusi dalam penyebaran berita hoax Covid-19. Peneliti menggunakan dua teknik yakni, Teknik simak bebas libat cakap dan teknik pencatatan. Peneliti melakukan proses mengumpulkan data, mengidentifikasi, dan mengklasifikasikan data berdasarkan bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi dan makna pragmatik. Kemudian peneliti menganalisis data-data tersebut menggunakan kajian pragmatik siber, bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi, dan makna pragmatik hoax Covid-19. Data-data yang dikumpulkan dan diidentifikasi dituliskan dalam tabulasi data.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan, peneliti menemukan data berupa bentuk dan makna tindak tutur ilokusi. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan empat bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi, yaitu tindak tutur ilokusi asertif, direktif, komisif, dan ekspresif. Bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi asertif, peneliti menemukan tuturan memberitahukan, melaporkan, menyatakan, menegaaskan, membual, dan mengeluh. Bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi direktif, peneliti menemukan tuturan berupa memerintah, melarang, menasihati, mengajak, dan memohon. Tindak tutur ilokusi komisif ditemukan tuturan menawarkan. Terakhir, tindak tutur ilokusi ekspresif yang ditemukan berupa tuturan menyalahkan, mengucapkan terima kasih, dan mengucapkan belasungkawa. Makna-makna tindak tutur ilokusi Hoax Covid-19 yang ditemukan ada enam, antara lain: mengonfirmasi informasi, menyebar kegaduhan, menggurui publik, menebar informasi tidak jelas, mengacaukan informasi, dan memprovokasi publik.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik siber, konteks virtual, tindak turur ilokusi, jenis tindak turur ilokusi, makna pragmatik hoax Covid-19, media sosial, Twitter.



ABSTRACT

*Uliarta, Agustian Debora. 2022. **Illocutionary Speech Acts in Disseminating Covid-19 Hoax News on Twitter Social Media Accounts for the 2021-2022 Period: A Study of Cyber Pragmatics.** Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSI, FKIP, USD.*

The aims of this study are: (1) to describe the types of illocutionary speech acts used in disseminating information related to Covid-19 on social media Twitter (2) to describe pragmatic meaning of illocutionary speech acts contained in the spread of Covid-19 hoax news in the media social Twitter.

This research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive research. The source of the data for this research is Twitter and the data for this research is in the form of utterances uploaded by Twitter users that contain illocutionary speech acts in spreading the hoax news of Covid-19. The researcher used two techniques, namely, the free-of-conversation listening technique and the recording technique. Researchers carry out the process of collecting data, identifying, and classifying data based on the form of illocutionary speech acts and pragmatic meaning. Then the researchers analyzed the data using a study of cyber pragmatics, the form of illocutionary speech acts, and the pragmatic meaning of the Covid-19 hoax. The data collected and identified are written in the data tabulation.

Based on the research that has been done, the researcher found data in the form and meaning of illocutionary speech acts. In this study, the researcher found four forms of illocutionary speech acts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts. In the form of assertive illocutionary speech acts, the researcher found the utterances of telling, reporting, stating, affirming, boasting, and complaining. In the form of directive illocutionary speech acts, the researcher found utterances in the form of commanding, forbidding, advising, inviting, and pleading. The commissive illocutionary speech act found offering speech. Finally, the expressive illocutionary speech acts found are in the form of blaming, thanking, and condolences. The meanings of the illocutionary speech acts of the Covid-19 Hoax found there were six, including: confirming information, spreading noise, patronizing the public, spreading unclear information, confusing information, and provoking the public.

Keywords: *Cyber pragmatics, virtual context, illocutionary speech acts, types of illocutionary speech acts, the meaning of Covid-19 pragmatic hoaxes, social media, Twitter.*