

## ABSTRAK

WISNU ISMAYA, 2019. *Ujaran Imperatif dalam Kumpulan Cerita "Kritikus Adinan" Karangan Budi Darma: Sebuah Kajian Pragmatik*. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh informasi tentang ujaran imperatif dalam kumpulan cerita *Kritikus Adinan* karangan Budi Darma. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan April hingga bulan Juli 2019. Fokus penelitian ini adalah ujaran yang dilihat dari konstruksi ujaran dan makna pragmatik imperatifnya pada kumpulan cerita *Kritikus Adinan* karangan Budi Darma. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa tabel analisis data yang terdiri atas konteks, ujaran, konstruksi ujaran, makna pragmatik imperatif, dan analisis. Hasil yang diperoleh dari 238 data ujaran hasil analisis, terdapat 81,93% (195) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif. Dari 195 ujaran, 61% (119) ujaran diwujudkan dalam konstruksi imperatif, 25,1% (49) ujaran diwujudkan dalam konstruksi deklaratif, dan 13,84% (27) ujaran diwujudkan dalam konstruksi interogatif. Dari 195 ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif, terdapat 13,3% (26) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif perintah, 13,3% (26) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif suruhan, 9,74% (19) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif permintaan, 4,6% (9) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif permohonan, 9,74% (19) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif desakan, 4,6% (9) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif bujukan, 1,5% (3) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif imbauan, 2,56% (5) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif persilaan, 3,58% (7) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif ajakan, 1% (2) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif permintaan izin, 1% (2) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif mengizinkan, 4,6% (9) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif larangan, 11,28% (22) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif harapan, 7,7% (15) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif umpatan, 0,5% (1) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif pemberian ucapan selamat, 8,2% (16) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif anjuran, dan 2,56% (5) ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif *ngelulu*. Frekuensi kemunculan ujaran dengan makna pragmatik imperatif terbesar ialah ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif perintah dan suruhan yaitu 13,3% (26). Frekuensi kemunculan ujaran dengan makna pragmatik imperatif terkecil ialah ujaran yang memiliki makna pragmatik imperatif pemberian ucapan selamat yaitu 0,5% (1). Hasil penelitian ini dapat diimplikasikan dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia bagi siswa melalui penggunaan ujaran imperatif dalam KD 3.19 yang meminta siswa untuk menganalisis isi dan kebahasaan drama yang dibaca atau ditonton dan KD 4.19 yang meminta siswa untuk mendemonstrasikan sebuah naskah drama dengan memerhatikan isi dan kebahasaannya di kelas XI SMA/MA.

**Kata Kunci:** pragmatik, ujaran imperatif, kumpulan cerita

## ABSTRACT

**WISNU ISMAYA**, 2019. *Imperative Speech in A collection of Stories of “Kritikus Adinan” By Budi Darma: A Pragmatic Study*. Thesis. Indonesian language and Literature Education Program, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Jakarta.

This research aims is to obtain the information about the imperative speech in a collection of stories of *Kritikus Adinan* by Budi Darma. This study was conducted in April to July 2019. The focus of this research was the speech that seen from the construction of speech and the pragmatic meaning imperatives of a collection of stories of *Kritikus Adinan* by Budi Darma. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The instruments used are data analysis tables consisting of context, speech, construction speech, pragmatic meaning imperatives, and analysis. The results obtained from 238 analysis of speech data, there are 81.93% (195) speech that has pragmatic meaning imperatives. From 195 speeches, 61% (119) speech was embodied in imperative construction, 25.1% (49) speech was embodied in declarative construction, and 13.84% (27) speech was embodied in interrogative construction. From the 195 speech that has pragmatic meaning imperatives, there are 13.3% (26) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of command, 13.3% (26) speech which has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of the orders, 9.74% (19) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of the request, 4.6% (9) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of petition, 9.74% (19) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of the urge, 4.6% (9) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of persuasion, 1.5% (3) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of exhortation, 2.56% (5) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of the cross, 3.58% (7) speech which has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of invitation, 1% (2) speech that has pragmatic meaning imperatives of request for permission, 1% (2) speech which has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of permit 4, 6% (9) speech which has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of prohibition, 11.28% (22) speech which has a pragmatic meaning imperative of hope, 7.7% (15) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of the swearing, 0.5% (1) speech that has pragmatic meaning imperatives the provision of congratulations, 8.2% (16) speech that has a pragmatic meaning imperatives of the suggestion, and 2.56% (5) speech that has the pragmatic meaning imperatives of *ngelulu*. The frequency of occurrence of speech with the pragmatic significance of the greatest imperative is the speech which has the pragmatic meaning of the command and the orders are 13.3% (26). The frequency of occurrence of speech with the pragmatic meaning of the smallest imperatives is the speech which has the pragmatic meaning imperatives of the greeting of the congratulation is 0.5% (1). The results of this study can be implied in teaching *Bahasa Indonesia* for students through the use of the imperatives in *KD 3.19* which demands the students to analyze the content and the linguistic of drama script that read or watched and *KD 4.19* that demands the students to demonstrate a drama script by observing its contents and its specifications in the XI grade of senior high school.

**Keywords: pragmatic, imperative speech, collection of stories**