

## Abstrak

MIA ARDHILA. Polisemi Kata Baik pada Surat Kabar Jakarta: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Juli 2016.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap makna-makna dari kata *baik*, mengetahui perbedaan kata *baik* berdasarkan kelas kata pada surat kabar, mengetahui faktor terjadinya polisemi kata *baik*, dan perkembangan bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan kajian pustaka yang dilaksanakan lebih banyak mengumpulkan data-data kepustakaan. Surat kabar adalah publikasi cetak yang biasanya diterbitkan harian atau mingguan, berisikan berita-berita aktual dan mutakhir dan menyampaikan pendapat-pendapat tentang berita. Surat kabar merupakan parameter perkembangan bahasa yang tengah terjadi di masyarakat. Polisemi memiliki makna lebih dari satu atau beberapa arti. Makna pertama (dalam KBBI) merupakan makna yang sebenarnya, makna leksikalnya, makna denotatifnya, atau makna konseptualnya. Kata *Baik* memiliki banyak makna. Kata *baik*, identik dengan kata sifat/adjektiva, Selain kata sifat, kata *baik* juga bisa merupakan kata verba, partikel, dan nomina. Dalam Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, kata *baik* memiliki sepuluh makna, yaitu (1) *a* elok; patut; teratur (2) *a* mujur; beruntung (3) *a* berguna; manjur (4) *a* tidak jahat (5) *v* sembuh; pulih; (6) *a* selamat (7) *a* selayaknya; sepatutnya, (8) *p* (untuk menyatakan) entah ... entah ..., (9) *p* ya (untuk menyatakan setuju), dan (10) *n* kebaikan; kebajikan. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan 356 data dalam makna-makna yang berbeda. Makna 1) sebanyak 35,68% (127 data), makna 8) sebanyak 25,84% (92 data), makna 7) sebanyak 14,04% (50 data), makna 2) sebanyak 12,36% (44 data), makna 4) sebanyak 5,06% (18 data), makna 3) sebanyak 4,77% (17 data), makna 5) sebanyak 1,12% (4 data), makna 6) sebanyak 0,56% (2 data), makna 9) sebanyak 0,28% (1 data), dan makna 10) sebanyak 0,28% (1 data). Berdasarkan analisis yang dilakukan ditemukan bahwa kalimat di surat telah terjadi polisemi, karena banyaknya makna kata *baik*. Kalimat-kalimat di seluruh tulisan memiliki makna kata *baik* yang bervariasi, karena untuk menentukan suatu makna harus disesuaikan dengan konteks kalimat. Hasil penelitian ini mengimplikasikan bagi praktisi bahasa seperti wartawan, penulis, editor, pemimpin redaksi yang berhubungan langsung dalam membuat berita. Penelitian ini mengimplikasikan juga bagi pembaca koran agar memiliki pemahaman yang maksimal. Penulis menyarankan adanya penelitian lanjutan mengenai polisemi dengan kata-kata lain, dapat berupa kata verba, nomina, adverbial yang memiliki potensi polisemi, peneliti lanjutan dapat menggunakan objek surat kabar lain, peneliti lanjut dapat menggunakan media lain selain surat kabar, seperti novel, kumpulan cerpen, kumpulan puisi, majalah dan lainnya.

**Kata kunci:** Surat Kabar, Polisemi, kata *baik*.

## ABSTRACT

MIA ARDHILA. Polysemy *good* words in newspaper. Jakarta: Department Language and Indonesian Literature, Faculty Language and art, State University of Jakarta, July 2016.

This study aimed to uncover the meanings of both words, know the difference either word by word class in the newspaper, knowing polysemy factor in the good word, and the development of Indonesian. This study uses a qualitative deskriptif literature review conducted more collecting data library. Newspapers are printed publications that are usually issued daily or weekly, contains the actual news and current and express opinions on the news. Newspapers are the parameters of language development is happening in the community. Polysemy means much more than one or multiple meanings. The first meaning (in KBBI) is the real meaning, lexical meaning, the meaning denotatifnya, or conceptual meaning. Good word has many meanings. *Good* word, synonymous with adjectives / adjectives, addition adjectives, both can also be a verb words, particles, and nouns. In Big Indonesian Dictionary, good word has ten meanings, namely (1) a comely; worth; Regular (2) a propitious; lucky (3) a handy; potent (4) a not evil (5) v healed; recover; (6) a survivor (7) a properly; deservedly, (8) p (to declare) somehow ... somehow ..., (9) p yes (to agree), and (10) n kindness; virtue. The results of this study found 356 data in meanings treasure. Meaning 1) as much as 35.68% (127 data), meaning 8) as much as 25.84% (92 data), meaning 7) as much as 14.04% (50 data), meaning 2) as much as 12.36% (44 of data), meaning 4) as much as 5.06% (18 data), meaning 3) as much as 4.77% (17 data), meaning 5) as much as 1.12% (4 data), meaning 6) as much as 0.56% (2 data), meaning 9) as much as 0.28% (1 data), and the meaning of 10) as much as 0.28% (1 data). Based on the analysis conducted found that the sentence in the letter have occurred polysemy, because of the many meanings of the word good. Sentences in all the writings have varied meanings of words are good, because to determine a meaning must be adapted to the context of the sentence. These results imply for language practitioners such as journalists, writers, editors, chief editors who deal directly in making the news. This study implies also for newspaper readers in order to have maximum understanding. The author suggests the further research on polysemy in other words, it can be said verb, noun, adverb which has potenssi polysemy, researchers advanced can use objects other newspapers, researchers can further use the media other than newspapers, like the novel, the short story collection, a collection of poetry, magazines and more.

Keywords: Newspaper, Polysemy, *good* words.