

ABSTRAK

Maysily Jayestha Pureni, Gek Putu (2026), Analisis Tindak Tutur Dalam Novel *Sendiri* Karya Tere Liye. Tesis, Pendidikan Bahasa, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha.

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Kata kunci: tindak tutur, novel, pragmatik

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengklasifikasikan jenis tindak tutur (lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi) yang muncul dalam novel *Sendiri* karya Tere Liye, serta (2) menganalisis faktor penyebab digunakannya tindak tutur dalam peristiwa percakapan pada novel *Sendiri* karya Tere Liye. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, menggunakan sumber data berupa novel dengan metode pengumpulan data dokumentasi yakni membaca dan mencatat data-data yang berupa teks atau kutipan narasi. Adapun metode analisis yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data pada novel *Sendiri* karya Tere Liye adalah analisis mengalir (*flow model of analysis*) meliputi tiga komponen yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan (1) terdapat 180 tuturan yang ditemukan dari analisis data terhadap novel *Sendiri* karya Tere Liye diantaranya; pertama, tindak tutur Lokusi sebanyak 78 tuturan berupa tuturan pernyataan, tuturan pertanyaan, dan tuturan perintah; kedua, tindak tutur Ilokusi berjumlah 82 tuturan yang dikelompokkan menjadi lima yaitu asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif, serta tindak tutur Perlokusi berjumlah 20 tuturan. (2) ditemukannya faktor penyebab digunakannya tindak tutur pada dialog percakapan antartokoh dikategorikan menjadi dua aspek utama yaitu faktor suasana emosional dan faktor tujuan komunikasi (fungsional), meliputi; pertama, munculnya faktor situasi cerita yang emosional terjadi karena adanya kondisi psikologis seorang penutur yang sedang berduka; kedua adanya faktor tujuan komunikasi yakni keinginan penutur mendesak mitra tuturnya agar bersedia mengikuti perintahnya; ketiga, adanya faktor tujuan komunikasi yakni keinginan penutur menasihati dengan cara menyindir mitra tuturnya agar bisa mengikhlaskan keadaan; keempat, munculnya keinginan penutur mengajak dan meyakinkan mitra tuturnya untuk menyelesaikan misi, dengan harapan dapat memengaruhi mitra tuturnya agar bersedia mengikutinya.

ABSTRACT

Maysily Jayestha Pureni, Gek Putu (2026), Analysis of Speech Acts in Tere Liye's Novel Sendiri. Thesis, Language Education, Graduate Program, Ganesha University of Education.

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Keywords: speech acts, novel, pragmatics

This study aims to (1) classify the types of speech acts (locution, illocution, and perlocution) that appear in the novel Diri by Tere Liye, and (2) analyze the factors that cause the use of speech actions in conversation events in the novel Sendiri by Tere Liye. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method, using a data source in the form of a novel with a method of collecting documentation data, namely reading and recording data in the form of texts or narrative quotes. The analysis method used in analyzing data in the novel Sendiri by Tere Liye is a flowing analysis that includes three components, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The results of this study show that (1) there are 180 speeches found from the data analysis of the novel Sendiri by Tere Liye, including; first, the act of Locution speech as many as 78 speeches in the form of statements, question speeches, and command speeches; second, the act of Illocution speech amounted to 82 speeches grouped into five, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative; and speech acts Perlocution totaling 20 speeches. (2) the discovery of the causative factors for the use of speech actions in dialogue conversations between characters is categorized into two main aspects, namely the emotional atmosphere factor and the communication objective factor (functional), including; first, the emergence of emotional story situation factors occurs due to the psychological condition of a grieving speaker; second, there is a factor of communication objectives, namely the speaker's desire to urge his speaking partner to be willing to follow his orders; third, there is a communication purpose factor, namely the speaker's desire to advise by satirizing his speaking partner in order to be able to make sense of the situation; Fourth, the speaker's desire to invite and convince his speaking partner to complete the mission, in the hope of influencing his speaking partner to be willing to follow it.