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EDITORIAL

Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan dan Ilmu Sosial (JIPIS) Volume 28, Nomor 1, Januari – Juni 2019 berisi lima artikel ilmiah tentang ilmu pendidikan dan ilmu sosial. Artikel pertama ditulis oleh Verawati Fajrin dengan judul Analisis Tindak Tutur Direktif dan Ekspresif serta Kesantunan Berbahasa dalam Percakapan Tokoh Novel *Pulang* Karya Tere Liye sebagai Bahan Pembelajaran Siswa Kelas X SMA N Kabupaten Tangerang. Artikel kedua ditulis oleh Tenia Ramalia dan Nirna Nirmala dengan judul *Using Clustering Technique in Teaching Writing*.

Selanjutnya, Imam Sudarmaji mengulas setting sosial dalam lagu dari Maher Zain dalam artikel berjudul *Social Setting and Messages in Maher Zain's Selected Songs*. Selain itu, Dadan Rizwan Fauzi dan Prayoga Bestari menulis artikel dengan judul *The Role of Youth Organizations as a Political Education Means in Improving Youth Political Participation in 2018 Regional Election in Bandung City*. Artikel yang terakhir ditulis oleh Nurhendi dengan judul *The Analysis of Diction in the Translated News Text by the National News Agency of Antara*.

Akhir kata, semoga JIPIS edisi ini bermanfaat bagi para pembaca dan semoga dapat memberikan kontribusi dalam perkembangan ilmu, khususnya ilmu Pendidikan dan ilmu sosial.

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JURNAL ILMU PENDIDIKAN DAN ILMU SOSIAL

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ANALISIS TINDAK TUTUR DIREKTIF DAN EKSPRESIF SERTA KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA DALAM PERCAKAPAN TOKOH NOVEL <i>PULANG KARYA</i> TERE LIYE SEBAGAI BAHAN PEMBELAJARAN SISWA KELAS X SMAN KABUPATEN TANGERANG (Oleh: Verawati Fajrin).....	1
USING CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING WRITING (Oleh: Tenia Ramalia, Nirna Nirmala)	19
SOCIAL SETTING AND MESSAGES IN MAHER ZAIN’S SELECTED SONGS (Oleh: Imam Sudarmaji).....	18
THE ROLE OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AS A POLITICAL EDUCATION MEANS IN IMPROVING YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN 2018 REGIONAL ELECTION IN BANDUNG CITY (Oleh: Dadan Rizwan Fauzi, Prayoga Bestari)	39
THE ANALYSIS OF DICTION IN THE TRANSLATED NEWS TEXT BY THE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY OF ANTARA (Oleh: Nurhendi)	51

JIPIS diterbitkan oleh Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Islam Syekh Yusuf Tangerang dengan P-ISSN 0216-2830 dan E-ISSN 2686-0147. JIPIS terbit dua kali setiap tahun, yaitu edisi Januari-Juni dan Juli-Desember. JIPIS menerima artikel berbahasa Indonesia atau Inggris yang berupa hasil penelitian maupun telaah teoritis di bidang ilmu pendidikan dan ilmu sosial.

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**ANALISIS TINDAK TUTUR DIREKTIF DAN EKSPRESIF SERTA
KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA DALAM PERCAKAPAN TOKOH NOVEL
PULANG KARYA TERE LIYE SEBAGAI BAHAN PEMBELAJARAN SISWA
KELAS X SMAN KABUPATEN TANGERANG**

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya tuturan percakapan tokoh dalam Novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye yang didalamnya digambarkan dengan situasi dan kondisi yang berbeda-beda sehingga sangat memungkinkan terjadi ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung makna tersirat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Mendeskripsikan wujud tindak tutur direktif yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye; (2) Mendeskripsikan wujud tindak tutur ekspresif yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye; (3) Mendeskripsikan wujud strategi kesantunan berbahasa Brown dan Levinson yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye; dan (4) Mendeskripsikan penerapan hasil penelitian tindak tutur direktif, ekspresif, serta kesantunan berbahasa yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebagai bahan pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia siswa Kelas X SMAN Kabupaten Tangerang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah teknik studi pustaka, teknik simak dan teknik catat. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis isi. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye, cetakan keempat Oktober tahun 2015. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah tuturan-tuturan yang termasuk tuturan ilokusi yang berwujud direktif dan ekspresif serta kesantunan berbahasa. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, diperoleh 229 data. Berdasarkan pembahasan hasil analisis data, dikemukakan simpulan sebagai berikut: (1) Wujud tindak tutur direktif yang ditemukan sebanyak 99 tuturan; (2) Wujud tindak tutur ekspresif yang ditemukan sebanyak 58 Tuturan; (3) Wujud strategi kesantunan berbahasa yang ditemukan sebanyak 72 data; dan (4) Hasil analisis dan temuan penelitian ini dapat dimanfaatkan khususnya untuk membuat Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) menulis di SMA Kelas X semester 2.

Kata kunci: tindak tutur; strategi kesantunan berbahasa; novel *Pulang*

Abstract

This research was conducted due to the existence of utterances spoken in different situations and conditions in Novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye which contain implicit meanings. The purpose of this research are (1) to describe the form of directive speech acts contained in the conversation in novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye, (2) to describe the form of expressive speech acts contained in the conversation in novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye, (3) to describe the form of Brown and Levinson politeness strategy contained in the conversation in novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye, and (4) to describe the application of research results of directive, expressive speech acts and politeness contained in the conversation in novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye as learning material of Indonesian language and literature for grade X students of SMAN Tangerang District. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data collection technique used are the technique of literature, refer techniques and note technique. The data analysis technique used is content analysis. Sources of data in this research is novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye, fourth printing in October 2015. The data in this research are speeches that includes tangible directive illocutionary speech and expressive as well as politeness. Based on research findings, there are 229 data. Based on the discussion of

the results of the data analysis, it is concluded that: (1) there are 99 utterances in the form of directive speech acts; (2) there are 58 utterances in the form of expressive speech acts; (3) there are 72 data in the form of politeness strategies; (4) The results of the analysis and findings of this research can be used in particular to create a lesson plan (RPP) of second term of grade X of high school.

Keywords: *speech acts, politeness strategies, novel Pulang*

1. Pendahuluan

A. Latar Belakang Masalah

Bahasa merupakan medium penting untuk menyampaikan informasi, karena pada hakikatnya bahasa sebagai alat komunikasi. Realitasnya keberadaan kita dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, tidak pernah lepas dari kegiatan berbahasa. Bahasa digunakan untuk berbagai kegiatan, seperti pendidikan, perdagangan, hiburan, sastra, ceramah dan sebagainya. Selain itu, bahasa dapat mengekspresikan maksud dan tujuan seseorang, melalui bahasa pula kita dapat memahami serta berkomunikasi dengan baik sesama manusia. Berkenaan dengan itu, Kridalaksana (2001:21) menjelaskan bahwa bahasa adalah alat komunikasi verbal yang dipergunakan oleh para anggota suatu masyarakat untuk bekerja sama, berinteraksi, dan mengidentifikasi diri.

Perihal keberadaan bahasa di masyarakat yaitu mengatur segala aktivitas manusia sehingga bahasa berkaitan dengan penyampaian gagasan yang ada dalam pikiran manusia. Ini berarti bahwa bahasa dapat dikatakan sebagai salah satu alat interaksi sosial. Dalam interaksi sosial terdapat dua pihak yang terlibat, yaitu pengirim informasi yang disebut pembicara atau penutur dan penerima informasi yang disebut pendengar atau mitra tutur. Setiap proses komunikasi antara penutur dan mitra tutur digunakan suatu tuturan, baik lisan maupun tulisan.

Aktivitas melahirkan tuturan disebut tindak tutur. Tindak tutur selalu kita gunakan saat berbicara, misalnya tanpa disadari tindak tutur biasa dilakukan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, seperti tanya jawab tentang sesuatu, wawancara, tayangan sinetron, debat, dan lain-lain. Selain itu, tindak tutur juga dapat terjadi secara tertulis, misalnya di dalam teks iklan, surat-

menyurat, poster, naskah novel dan sebagainya. Ketika berbicara, penutur dan mitra tutur sama-sama menyadari bahwa terdapat kaidah-kaidah yang mengatur tindak tuturnya, penggunaan bahasanya, dan interpretasinya terhadap suatu tuturan yang diucapkan oleh mitra tutur. Suatu gagasan, baik lisan maupun tulisan akan menjadi bermakna ketika digunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari oleh para penuturnya.

Tuturan berbentuk lisan atau tulisan, baik berupa kata, frasa maupun kalimat memiliki makna atau maksud yang hendak disampaikan. Terkadang ketika penutur berbicara dengan lawan tutur, lawan tutur merasa kurang paham dengan maksud penutur. Peristiwa tersebut yang sering terjadi lalu menimbulkan kesalahpahaman antara penutur dan lawan tutur.

Dalam kenyataan berbahasa, setiap penutur dalam menjalankan kehidupannya selain melakukan tindak tutur, kebutuhan dan tugas penutur adalah menjaga agar percakapan berlangsung lancar, tidak bermasalah, tidak sia-sia, dan hubungan sosial antar peserta percakapan tidak terganggu. Untuk itu, kesantunan berbahasa penting untuk dilakukan oleh peserta percakapan. Tujuan kesantunan berbahasa adalah dapat menciptakan keharmonisan dalam percakapan.

Tuturan dikatakan santun apabila seseorang tidak terdengar memaksa atau angkuh, artinya kesantunan di sini yaitu memberikan penghormatan atau penempatan seseorang pada tempat terhormat. Namun, fenomena yang terjadi di dalam kehidupan sangat berbeda. Pada saat ini konsep dasar kesantunan sangat sulit ditemukan dalam bahasa seseorang yang diwujudkan melalui tuturannya.

Penggunaan kesantunan berbahasa melalui tuturan muncul dalam beragam segi kehidupan sosial, yakni pendidikan,

keagamaan, kemasyarakatan, media, pemerintahan, perkantoran dan lain-lain. Dalam segi pendidikan, khususnya proses pengajaran di sekolah penerapan kesantunan berbahasa pantas mendapat perhatian utama. Artinya, pengajaran tidak hanya memberikan bahan ajar saja melainkan mengarahkan mereka dalam menggunakan bahasa yang baik. Semua pihak yang terlibat dalam proses tersebut harus senantiasa memperhitungkan kapan suatu tuturan harus formal atau santun serta kepada siapa tuturan ini dapat disampaikan.

Ranah bidang pragmatik salah satunya yaitu tindak tutur atau tindak bahasa yang merupakan tuturan seseorang ketika berbicara beserta makna yang terdapat di dalamnya. Dalam ilmu pragmatik, salah satu jenis tindak tutur yang dikaji adalah tindak tutur ilokusi. Tindak tutur ilokusi seperti direktif dan ekspresif tidak hanya dilakukan secara natural di dalam kehidupan nyata, tetapi juga di dalam film, sinetron, drama, komedi, cerita-cerita rakyat, naskah drama, naskah cerpen, naskah novel dan lain-lain. Misalnya, tuturan direktif seperti memesan, memerintah, memohon, menasihati, merekomendasi, mengajak, meminta, menyarankan, menganjurkan, menyuruh, menagih, mendesak, memberikan aba-aba, memaksa, dan menantang. Sedangkan tuturan ekspresif seperti berterimakasih, memberi selamat, meminta maaf, memaafkan, menyalahkan, mengampuni, memuji, berbelasungkawa, mengkritik, mengeluh, menyalahkan, menyanjung. Tuturan-tuturan tersebut selalu digunakan di dalam kehidupan sosial.

Tindak tutur ilokusi direktif dan ekspresif pun dapat kita temui pada percakapan tokoh yang terdapat di dalam naskah novel. Novel ditulis agar dapat dinikmati oleh khalayak pembaca sebagai salah satu bentuk karya sastra. di dalam dunia fiktif, pengarang novel mengedepankan wacana yang dapat berupa rangkaian tindak tutur dengan fungsinya sebagai pernyataan, pengakuan, perintah, dan lain-lain. Novel adalah jenis prosa yang mengandung unsur tokoh, alur, rekaan yang

menggelarkan kehidupan manusia atas dasar sudut pandang pengarang dan mengandung nilai hidup, diolah dengan teknik lisan dan ragaan yang menjadi dasar konvensi kehidupan. Dalam novel pengarang menciptakan karakter-karakter dan tindakan-tindakannya secara bersamaan.

Pemilihan novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye ini sebagai objek penelitian yang tidak lepas dari kualitas novel. Novel ini merupakan novel terbarunya yang terbit pada Oktober 2015 yang berkategori *best seller*. Berkaitan dengan itu, novel ini di dalamnya kaya akan tuturan-tuturan antar tokoh. Penggunaan novel ini sebagai objek penelitian karena belum pernah ada yang melakukan penelitian menggunakan novel tersebut. Selain itu, novel *Pulang* mengangkat kisah dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, penggunaan bahasa yang mudah dipahami, sehingga dapat mempermudah untuk diaplikasikan dalam pembelajaran bahasa dan sastra Indonesia di sekolah.

Terkait dengan uraian tersebut, di dalam novel terdapat wacana yang di dalamnya digambarkan dengan situasi dan kondisi yang berbeda-beda sehingga sangat memungkinkan terjadi ujaran-ujaran yang di dalamnya mengandung makna tersendiri terkait dengan tindak tutur ilokusi, yaitu direktif dan ekspresif. Wacana dalam kumpulan novel *Pulang* banyak menggunakan kata-kata yang sarat dengan makna yang tidak hanya ditanggapi dengan kata-kata saja, melainkan dengan tindakan secara khusus. Selain itu, penggunaan kesantunan berbahasa pun harus diperhatikan ketika bertutur agar percakapan dapat berjalan dengan baik antara penutur dengan lawan tutur. Oleh karena itu, kajian pragmatik sangat penting karena terikat konteks untuk menjelaskan maksud dari tindak tutur penuturnya serta melihat kesantunan berbahasanya.

Tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif serta kesantunan berbahasa dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan pembelajaran yang melibatkan salah satu keterampilan berbahasa, yakni keterampilan

menulis. Tindak tutur dan kesantunan berbahasa tersebut diaplikasikan dalam menulis cerpen yang akan dibuat oleh peserta didik dengan menggunakan berbagai jenis tuturan, baik frasa maupun kalimat serta memperhatikan penggunaan kesantunan dalam berbahasa. Selain itu, kesantunan berbahasa dapat diaplikasikan dalam kegiatan berbicara dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Praktek yang ditemukan dalam kegiatan belajar mengajar khususnya pada mata pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di kelas yaitu kesulitan dalam menulis sebuah karangan seperti menulis cerpen yang didalamnya terdapat tuturan-tuturan. Di dalam penulisan cerpen tentu saja penggunaan tindak bahasa dan kesantunan perlu diperhatikan karena melalui pembelajaran tersebut siswa akan belajar berbicara dengan santun dalam mengimplementasikannya ke kehidupan sehari-hari secara nyata.

Bertaut dengan hal itu, pada Kompetensi Dasar (KD) menulis karangan berdasarkan kehidupan diri sendiri dalam cerpen (pelaku, peristiwa, latar) merupakan suatu kompetensi dasar dalam pembelajaran bahasa yang ada di dalam Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) Sekolah Menengah Atas kelas X Semester II, menurut penulis kompetensi dasar ini tepat untuk melatih kemampuan menulis cerpen dengan menggunakan tuturan berupa kata, frasa, dan kalimat.

Berdasarkan latar belakang yang telah diuraikan tersebut, penulis tertarik melakukan penelitian dengan judul *Analisis Tindak Tutur Direktif dan Ekspresif Serta Kesantunan Berbahasa dalam Percakapan Tokoh Novel Pulang karya Tere Liye Sebagai Bahan Pembelajaran Siswa Kelas X SMAN Kabupaten Tangerang*.

Adapun fokus dalam penelitian ini adalah seputar tuturan-tuturan verbal dan kesantunan berbahasa yang terjadi di dalam wacana novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye. Untuk memudahkan peneliti, perlu dibatasi ruang lingkup permasalahan penelitian ini dalam subfokus berikut:

- a. Wujud tindak tutur direktif yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye;
- b. Wujud tindak tutur ekspresif yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye;
- c. Prinsip-prinsip teori kesantunan berbahasa Brown dan Levinson yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye;
- d. Menerapkan hasil penelitian tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif serta kesantunan berbahasa yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebagai bahan pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Siswa Kelas X SMAN Kabupaten Tangerang.

Selanjutnya, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memperoleh pemahaman yang mendalam tentang fokus dan subfokus penelitian, yaitu:

- a. Mendeskripsikan wujud tindak tutur direktif yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye;
- b. Mendeskripsikan wujud tindak tutur ekspresif yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye;
- c. Mendeskripsikan prinsip-prinsip teori kesantunan berbahasa Brown dan Levinson yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye;
- d. Mendeskripsikan penerapan hasil penelitian tindak tutur direktif, ekspresif dan kesantunan berbahasa yang terdapat dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebagai bahan pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Siswa Kelas X SMAN Kabupaten Tangerang.

Penelitian ini juga memiliki manfaat teoretis dan praktis. Secara teori, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberi manfaat bagi perkembangan ilmu pragmatik, khususnya yang berkenaan dengan wujud tindak tutur dan kesantunan berbahasa. Jadi, secara teoretis penelitian ini dapat memperkaya kajian-kajian pragmatik dalam korpus naskah atau wacana cerpen. Penelitian ini

diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi para peneliti bahasa Indonesia sebagai referensi, konsep dasar, dan atau pembandingan teori dalam melakukan penelitian sejenis. Secara praktik, hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan informasi empirik dan menambah pengalaman tentang tindak tutur, dan kesantunan berbahasa, yang komprehensif bagi penelitian sebagai substansi dasar pemahaman dalam bidang kebahasaan mengenai wacana tutur dan kesantunan berbahasa khususnya kepada peminat pada korpus pragmatik, bagi dunia pendidikan pada umumnya, hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan rujukan atau informasi untuk mengembangkan khasanah keilmuan kebahasaan khususnya pragmatik, dan hasil penelitian ini akan menjadi masukan kepada guru-guru untuk dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan acuan dalam membuat Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran Menulis di SMA terutama yang berhubungan dengan standar kompetensi menulis cerpen. Penelitian ini sangat bermanfaat untuk menambah pengetahuan siswa tentang tindak tutur dan kesantunan berbahasa sehingga siswa dapat mengaplikasikan penggunaan tuturan yang sopan serta memahami makna tiap tuturan. Disamping itu, diharapkan dari kajian akan menambah kepustakaan pragmatik dalam pembelajaran.

2. Metodologi Penelitian

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif bersifat deskriptif. Metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam penelitian ini digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan wujud tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif serta kesantunan berbahasa yang terdapat pada percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye. Metode ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan, memaparkan, memerinci, dan menafsirkan wujud tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif serta kesantunan berbahasa. Melalui metode penelitian deskriptif data diuraikan dalam bentuk kata-kata atau gambar-gambar, bukan dalam bentuk angka-angka. Data pada umumnya berupa

pencatatan, foto-foto, rekaman, dokumen, dan catatan-catatan resmi lainnya.

Dalam penelitian ini, teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah *content analysis* atau kajian isi. Menurut Neuman (Prasetyo dan Jannah, 2008:167) menyebutkan “*Content analysis is a technique for gathering and analyzing the content of text*” (kajian isi adalah teknik untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisis isi dari teks). Pengertian isi dari teks ini bukan hanya tulisan atau gambar saja, melainkan juga ide, tema, pesan, arti, maupun simbol-simbol yang terdapat dalam teks, baik dalam bentuk tulisan (seperti buku, majalah, surat kabar, iklan, surat resmi, lirik lagu, puisi, dan sebagainya).

Maka dalam penelitian ini, analisis isi digunakan untuk menganalisis data dari data-data yang sudah dikumpulkan berupa tuturan yang terdapat dalam teks tertulis yaitu percakapan tokoh dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye. Kemudian mengidentifikasi tuturan dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* dengan kajian pragmatik yang mengacu pada wujud tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif serta prinsip kesantunan berbahasa. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti sebagai instrumen utama yang harus bertindak fleksibel. Peneliti harus menyimak, mencatat dengan teliti dan cermat data-data yang berwujud tuturan yang terdapat dalam wacana novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye. Subjek penelitian ini berupa subjek penelitian tidak langsung. Subjek penelitian ini dilakukan pada kategori novel yang berjudul “*Pulang*” karya Tere Liye kemudian dijadikan korpus penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan langkah-langkah penelitian menurut Wiersma (1991:86), yaitu penentuan fokus; pengajuan pertanyaan penelitian; pengumpulan data; keabsahan data; penganalisisan, pembahasan/penginterpretasian temuan penelitian.

Data penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif, yang berbentuk kalimat yang mengandung penggunaan tuturan-tuturan yang ada konteksnya secara tertulis yang termasuk tuturan ilokusi yang berwujud direktif dan ekspresif serta kesantunan

berbahasa yang ditemukan dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah “novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye”, cetakan keempat Oktober tahun 2015, diterbitkan oleh Republika. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan peneliti dalam penelitian ini yaitu seperti yang diungkapkan Moleong (2013:281) pekerjaan analisis data mempunyai pengertian mengatur, mengurutkan, mengelompokkan, memberikan kode, dan mengkategorisasikan. Teknik analisis data bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan proses pengorganisasian dan pengurutan data tentang tindak tutur dan kesantunan berbahasa yang terdapat dalam wacana tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye ke dalam kategori dan satuan uraian sehingga dapat ditarik simpulan yang dilengkapi dengan data pendukung.

Permasalahan yang dikaji dalam penelitian ini adalah aspek keabsahan yaitu tuturan yang diujarkan mengandung jenis-jenis tindak tutur. Penafsiran atau analisis tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif serta kesantunan berbahasa sebagai bahan ajar Bahasa Indonesia di sekolah Menengah Atas, merupakan kegiatan pemecahan masalah dari sudut pandang petutur, karena masalah yang ada di sini adalah masalah interpretasi tuturan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian bahasa dengan menggunakan ancangan pragmatik sebagai landasan teorinya dan masalah yang dikaji adalah masalah yang berkaitan dengan tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif serta kesantunan berbahasa berdasarkan teori kesantunan Brown dan Levinson, dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye.

Instrumen dalam penelitian kualitatif adalah peneliti sendiri. Peneliti merupakan instrumen utama yang harus bertindak fleksibel, artinya peneliti pada waktu yang bersamaan, bertindak sebagai instrumen dan sekaligus berfungsi sebagai pengumpul data. Alasan ini didasarkan pada pertimbangan bahwa prinsip penelitian kualitatif lebih menekankan pada proses

daripada sekadar hasil akhir penelitian. Teknik pengumpulan data yang penulis gunakan untuk meneliti wujud tindak tutur direktif, ekspresif serta kesantunan berbahasa dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* Karya Tere Liye yang merupakan bahasa tertulis, yaitu teknik studi pustaka, dan teknik simak-catat.

Keabsahan data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik perbandingan pendapat individu dengan orang-orang yang dianggap memiliki keahlian, kepakaran, dan kompetensi kesalahan yang rendah. Dalam hal ini, peneliti mendasarkan diri pada justifikasi yang disampaikan pendapat ahli atau peneliti lain yang terkait dengan data penelitian. Dengan demikian, peneliti tidak melakukan penelitian secara sepihak, melainkan didukung oleh pendapat ahli atau peneliti lain.

Teknik ini termasuk teknik triangulasi sumber yaitu dengan pengumpulan dan pengujian data yang dilakukan dalam bentuk uji konfirmasi atau mencari bandingan pendapat. Dalam hal ini, peneliti memilih tiga orang penyidik yang memiliki keahlian dalam bidangnya sehingga besar kemungkinan tidak melakukan kesalahan. Adapun tiga orang yang dimintai justifikasi tersebut, yaitu (1) Mahmud Fasya, S.Pd.,M.A sebagai Dosen tetap Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia; (2) Sundawati Tisnasari, S.S., M.Pd sebagai Dosen tetap Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa; (3) Agus Sulaeman, M.Pd sebagai Dosen tetap Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang.

3. Hasil Penelitian

A. Gambaran Umum Subjek Penelitian

Novel *Pulang* merupakan salah satu hasil karya Tere Liye yang dikategorikan *Best Seller* diterbitkan oleh Republika pada

September 2015 yang memiliki ketebalan kurang lebih 400 halaman. Tere Liye merupakan nama pena seorang penulis yang produktif dan berbakat. Nama pena Tere Liye sendiri diambil dari bahasa India dan memiliki arti *untukmu*. Novel *Pulang* memiliki tema dan *genre* yang berbeda dari novel-novel sebelumnya. Tema yang dihadirkan adalah perihal perjalanan sang tokoh utama mengarungi kehidupan melewati satu pertarungan ke pertarungan berikutnya demi memeluk erat kesedihan dan kebencian lantas menuju ujung yakni pulang ke hakikat kehidupan. Dalam novel ini, pengarang menampilkan tema tradisional yang bersifat universal yaitu tentang seseorang yang menemukan makna dari perjalanan panjang hidupnya.

Novel *Pulang* menghadirkan tokoh-tokoh yang memiliki karakter yang dijelaskan secara langsung oleh penulis dan penjelasan secara tidak langsung yang gambarkan melalui aktivitas, tindakan serta percakapan. Novel ini kaya akan tuturan antar tokoh. Tokoh-tokoh yang terdapat dalam novel ini diantaranya yaitu Bujang, Samad, Tauke Besar, Midah, White, Basyir, Frans, Parwez, Edwin, Kopong, Mansur, Salonga, Master Dragon, Yuki dan Kiko, Guru Bushi, Tuanku Imam, Joni, Shang, Togar, Dokter, Tukang Pukul, Pelayan, Keluarga Vietnam, Tamu, Murid Salonga, Pengawal, Pemburu dan Pemuda, Tuan Lin, Tuan Lin Muda, Penasihat Ekonomi, Bapak Calon Presiden, Penjaga, Tukang Pukul, Tetua kampung dan masih banyak lagi tokoh pembantu dalam novel tersebut.

B. Temuan Penelitian

Dalam penelitian ini, data yang diperoleh adalah tuturan percakapan tokoh yang mengandung wujud tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif serta strategi kesantunan berbahasa yang terdapat dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye. Data tersebut diambil dari tuturan tokoh yang terdapat dalam novel *Pulang*. Jumlah keseluruhan data yang ditemukan sebanyak 229 data meliputi 157 data tindak tutur ilokusi. Tindak tutur ilokusi yang terdapat dalam

novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sesuai dengan yang dikemukakan dalam teori Searle, yaitu direktif dan ekspresif. Selain itu, ditemukan data strategi kesantunan berbahasa sebanyak 72 data. Strategi kesantunan berbahasa yang terdapat dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sesuai dengan yang dikemukakan dalam teori Brown dan Levinson, yaitu strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif dan strategi kesantunan berbahasa negatif.

Pada setiap percakapan tokoh yang terdapat dalam novel *Pulang* peneliti melakukan identifikasi data dengan mencari dan menemukan data berdasarkan pengetahuan yang dimiliki peneliti tentang teori tindak tutur Searle dan strategi kesantunan berbahasa Brown dan Levinson. Selanjutnya, peneliti melakukan keabsahan data agar memperoleh data yang valid sehingga dapat dianalisis, lalu peneliti membuat pengodean data yang dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk memudahkan peneliti dalam melakukan penelitian, khususnya menganalisis data yang ditemukan dalam sumber data. Selanjutnya, peneliti mengklasifikasikan data berdasarkan fungsi tuturannya. Setelah itu, temuan penelitian yang akan dianalisis akan dikaji berdasarkan teori tindak tutur Searle dan teori kesantunan berbahasa Brown dan Levinson.

C. Pembahasan dan Temuan Penelitian

Berdasarkan temuan hasil penelitian, maka pembahasan penelitian ini meliputi 1) Tindak Tutur Direktif; 2) Tindak Tutur Ekspresif; 3) Strategi Kesantunan Berbahasa yang dibagi menjadi strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif dan negatif yang terdapat dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye. Penelitian ini akan membahas tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif menurut teori Searle dan strategi kesantunan berbahasa menurut teori Brown dan Levinson.

1) Wujud Tindak Tutur Direktif dalam Percakapan Tokoh Novel *Pulang*

Menurut Searle (1979: 13), "*Directive is attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something*" (tindak tutur direktif adalah salah satu bentuk tindak tutur usaha

si penutur untuk meminta mitra tutur melakukan sesuatu). Artinya, tindak tutur ini bertujuan untuk menghasilkan efek yang berupa tindakan yang dilakukan mitra tutur. Tindak tutur direktif yang ditemukan dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebanyak 99 tuturan. Bentuk tindak tutur direktif ini adalah tuturan 1) menyuruh sebanyak 43 tuturan; 2) memerintah sebanyak 31 tuturan; 3) meminta sebanyak 15 tuturan; 4) mengajak sebanyak 7 tuturan; dan 5) menyarankan sebanyak 3 tuturan. Berikut beberapa pembahasan tentang tindak tutur direktif.

Tabel 1. Data TTD-S1

Data	Bujang!" (Bapakku berseru dari atas, sudah naik teras rumah panggung) "Kau bantu mamak kau menyiapkan makanan. Jangan hanya berdiri tak guna di bawah sana." (Aku mengangguk, segera menaiki anak tangga) (Liye, 2015: 4)
Konteks	Midah (istri Samad) sedang menyiapkan makanan di atas rumah panggung dan Samad berbicara kepada Bujang (anaknya) agar naik ke atas untuk membantu mamaknya

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Samad kepada Bujang (anaknya). Tuturan yang disampaikan Samad kepada Bujang yang dapat dinyatakan sebagai tindak tutur direktif menyuruh, yaitu sebagai berikut.

Bujang!"

(Bapakku berseru dari atas, sudah naik teras rumah panggung) "Kau bantu mamak kau menyiapkan makanan. Jangan hanya berdiri tak guna di bawah sana."

(Aku mengangguk, segera menaiki anak tangga)

(Liye, 2015: 4)

Sesuai dengan ciri tindak tutur direktif, yakni suatu ujaran bertujuan untuk menghasilkan suatu efek yang berupa

tindakan yang dilakukan mitra tutur, maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk menyuruh Bujang. Adapun maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah menyuruh Bujang agar naik ke teras rumah panggung untuk membantu mamaknya menyiapkan makanan karena pada saat itu sedang kedatangan sahabat Samad dari ibu kota dengan menuturkan *"Kau bantu mamak kau menyiapkan makanan. Jangan hanya berdiri tak guna di bawah sana."* yang mengandung arti bahwa Samad ingin Bujang membantu mamaknya menyiapkan makanan ke atas rumah panggung. Dalam konteks tersebut, tindak tutur direktif menyuruh digunakan oleh penutur dengan maksud menyuruh mitra tutur. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan tindak tutur direktif, yaitu tindak tutur yang dimaksudkan agar mitra tutur melakukan sebuah tindakan yang diujarkan penutur.

2) Wujud Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang*

Menurut Searle (1979:15), *"Expressives is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content"*. (tindak tutur ekspresif adalah untuk mengungkapkan sikap psikologis penutur ke dalam kebenaran terhadap sebuah keadaan suatu hal yang disebutkan dalam ide yang dikemukakan). Tindak tutur ini dimaksudkan agar tuturannya diartikan sebagai penyelesaian atau evaluasi tentang hal yang disebut dalam tuturan itu. Tindak tutur ekspresif yang ditemukan dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebanyak 58 Tuturan. Bentuk tindak tutur direktif ini adalah tuturan (1) berterimakasih sebanyak 13 tuturan; (2) memuji sebanyak 16 tuturan; (3) ucapan selamat sebanyak 13 tuturan; dan (4) meminta maaf sebanyak 16 tuturan. Namun, hanya dipaparkan beberapa pembahasan saja.

Tabel 2. Data TTE-B1

Data	Tidak ada yang perlu dicemaskan Bujang. Kondisinya stabil.” Dokter bicara padaku sebelum meninggalkan kamar, disusul dua perawat. “Tapi jangan biarkan dia bekerja banyak, juga jangan buat suasana hatinya buruk. Marah-marah itu mengganggu fisiknya. <i>Aku mengganggu, mengucapkan terimakasih.</i> (Liye, 2015:62)
Konteks	Tuturan diujarkan oleh Bujang kepada Dokter yang saat itu dokter sedang memeriksa Tauke yang sedang sakit

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Bujang kepada Dokter. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Dokter dapat dinyatakan sebagai tindak tutur ekspresif berterimakasih, yaitu sebagai berikut.

Tidak ada yang perlu dicemaskan Bujang. Kondisinya stabil.” Dokter bicara padaku sebelum meninggalkan kamar, disusul dua perawat. “Tapi jangan biarkan dia bekerja banyak, juga jangan buat suasana hatinya buruk. Marah-marah itu mengganggu fisiknya.

Aku mengganggu, mengucapkan terimakasih.

(Liye, 2015:62)

Sesuai dengan ciri tindak tutur ekspresif, yakni suatu ujaran bertujuan untuk menyatakan atau menunjukkan sikap psikologis penutur ke dalam kebenaran terhadap sebuah keadaan maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk berterimakasih kepada Dokter telah memeriksa Tauke Besar. Adapun maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah memberikan ucapan terimakasih kepada Dokter yang sudah memeriksa keadaan Tauke Besar yang sedang sakit. Tuturan “*Aku mengganggu, mengucapkan terimakasih.*” Tuturan tersebut mengandung arti bahwa Bujang dengan penuh perasaan berterimakasih kepada Dokter yang sudah memeriksa Tauke. Dalam konteks tersebut,

tindak tutur ekspresif digunakan oleh penutur dengan maksud berterimakasih kepada mitra tutur. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan tindak tutur ekspresif, yaitu untuk menyatakan atau menunjukkan sikap psikologis penutur ke dalam kebenaran terhadap sebuah keadaan.

B. Wujud Strategi Kesantunan Berbahasa dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang*

(a) Wujud Strategi Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif

Strategi kesantunan positif merupakan strategi melakukan FTA dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka positif lawan tutur. Dalam melakukan FTA tersebut, penutur memberikan kesan bahwa penutur mempunyai keinginan yang sama terhadap lawan tutur untuk menunjukkan persahabatan diantara mereka (Brown dan Levinson, 1987:101). Strategi Kesantunan Positif merupakan upaya yang dilakukan oleh penutur untuk membangun kedekatan hubungan dengan mitra tutur dan menjaga muka positif mitra tutur. Strategi Kesantunan Positif yang ditemukan dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebanyak 40 Tuturan. Bentuk Strategi Kesantunan Positif ini meliputi 1) substrategi 1 memberikan perhatian kepada lawan tutur sebanyak 10 tuturan; 2) substrategi 4 menggunakan penanda identitas kelompok sebanyak 2 tuturan; 3) substrategi 8 menggunakan lelucon sebanyak 3 tuturan; 4) substrategi 10 memberikan tawaran atau janji sebanyak 7 tuturan; 5) substrategi 12 melibatkan lawan tutur dan penutur dalam suatu kegiatan sebanyak 17 tuturan; dan 6) substrategi 15 memberikan hadiah sebanyak 1 tuturan.

(1) Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 1: Memberikan Perhatian kepada Lawan Tutur

Sub-strategi 1: memberi perhatian pada lawan tutur dengan memperhatikan minat, keinginan, kelakuan, kebutuhan dan barang-barang lawan tutur (Brown dan Levinson, 1987:103).

Tabel 3. Data KBPS1-D1

Data	<i>“Kalian naiklah ke atas, istriku sudah menyiapkan kopi dan juadah. Kita bisa bicara sambil sarapan. Tentu lapar perut setelah diombang-ambing jalanan berlalu.”</i> Orang bermata sipit itu mengganggu. Berseru memerintah rombongannya. (Liye, 2015:3)
Konteks	Tauke Besar dan rombongannya sampai di rumah Samad lalu Samad berbicara kepada Tauke Besar dan rombongannya

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Samad kepada Tauke Besar dan Rombongan. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Tauke Besar dan Rombongan dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 1: Memberikan perhatian kepada lawan tutur yaitu sebagai berikut.

“Kalian naiklah ke atas, istriku sudah menyiapkan kopi dan juadah. Kita bisa bicara sambil sarapan. Tentu lapar perut setelah diombang-ambing jalanan berlalu.”
Orang bermata sipit itu mengganggu. Berseru memerintah rombongannya.

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif substrategi 1: memberikan perhatian kepada lawan tutur maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk memberikan perhatian kepada Tauke Besar dan Rombongannya. Perhatian itu diberikan Samad kepada Tauke Besar dan rombongannya ketika baru sampai di rumah Samad dengan menuturkan *“Kalian naiklah ke atas, istriku sudah menyiapkan kopi dan juadah. Kita bisa bicara sambil sarapan. Tentu lapar perut setelah diombang-ambing jalanan berlalu.”* Melalui tuturan tersebut Samad melakukan strategi yang dapat memuaskan muka positif Tauke Besar dan Rombongannya dengan memberikan perhatian berupa kebutuhan mereka dengan menyiapkan kopi dan Juadah (makanan). Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan positif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka positif lawan tutur.

(2) Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 4: Menggunakan Penanda Identitas Kelompok

Sub-strategi 4: menggunakan penanda yang menunjukkan jati diri atau kelompok dengan menggunakan bentuk sapaan, bahasa atau dialek kelompok, jargon, slang dan elipsis (Brown dan Levinson, 1987:107).

Tabel 4. Data KBPS4-D1

Data	<i>“Kita harus membayar mereka, Samad?”</i> Tetua kampung bertanya cemas. Bapak menggeleng dalam pertemuan sebulan lalu, <i>“Tidak sepeser pun, Bang.”</i> Mereka memang suka berburu babi. Itu hobi orang kota. Mungkin beberapa babi akan dibawa oleh mereka, untuk dimakan. Hanya itu bayarannya.” (Liye, 2015:4)
Konteks	Tuturan diujarkan oleh Tetua kampung kepada Samad yang saat itu keluarga tong membantu memburu babi di hutan kampung talang

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Samad kepada Tetua Kampung. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Bujang dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 4: Menggunakan Penanda Identitas Kelompok kepada lawan tutur yaitu sebagai berikut.

“Kita harus membayar mereka, Samad?”
Tetua kampung bertanya cemas.
Bapak menggeleng dalam pertemuan sebulan lalu, “Tidak sepeser pun, Bang.”
Mereka memang suka berburu babi. Itu hobi orang kota. Mungkin beberapa babi akan dibawa oleh mereka, untuk dimakan. Hanya itu bayarannya.”

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif Substrategi 4: Menggunakan Penanda Identitas Kelompok kepada lawan tutur maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk menyatakan identitas kelompok. Tuturan itu diberikan Samad kepada Tetua Kampung ketika kedatangan orang-orang yang akan berburu di kampung Talang. Tuturan *“Tidak sepeser pun, Bang.”* Melalui tuturan tersebut dapat diketahui bahwa Samad menyatakan tuturan tersebut

karena ingin menunjukkan hubungan persahabatan di antar mereka dengan menggunakan penanda identitas kelompok. Selain itu, strategi ini dilakukan Samad karena ingin dapat mengurangi daya ancaman muka positif Tetua Kampung. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan positif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka positif lawan tutur.

(3) Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 8: menyatakan lelucon

Sub-strategi 8: menyatakan lelucon (Brown dan Levinson, 1987:124).

Tabel 5. Data KBPS8-D1

Data	“Wajahmu pucat sekali, Bujang. Kapan terakhir kali kau berjemur di bawah matahari? <i>Lama-lama kau mirip kelambi yang selalu mendekam di kamar sepanjang siang.</i> ” Aku hanya menggeleng tipis. (Liye, 2015:210)
Konteks	Tuturan diujarkan oleh Tauke kepada Bujang saat itu Bujang baru keluar kamar karena dipanggil Tauke

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Tauke Besar kepada Bujang. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Bujang dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 8: menyatakan lelucon kepada lawan tutur yaitu sebagai berikut.

“Wajahmu pucat sekali, Bujang. Kapan terakhir kali kau berjemur di bawah matahari? Lama-lama kau mirip kelambi yang selalu mendekam di kamar sepanjang siang.”

Aku hanya menggeleng tipis. (Liye, 2015:210)

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif Substrategi 8: menyatakan lelucon kepada lawan tutur maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk menyatakan lelucon atau gurauan kepada

Bujang. Gurauan itu diberikan Tauke kepada Bujang ketika Bujang sehari-hari berdiam diri dan melamun di kamar karena kematian Midah (mamaknya) dengan menuturkan *“Lama-lama kau mirip kelambi yang selalu mendekam di kamar sepanjang siang.”* Melalui tuturan tersebut Tauke melakukan strategi yang dapat menjaga muka positif Bujang yang mempunyai hubungan yang akrab dan dalam situasi yang santai dengan menyatakan lelucon Bujang seperti kelambit (kelelawar besar) yang tidak keluar di siang hari. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan positif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka positif lawan tutur.

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif Substrategi 8: menyatakan lelucon kepada lawan tutur maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk menyatakan lelucon atau gurauan kepada Basyir. Gurauan itu diberikan Kopong kepada Basyir ketika Tauke Besar mengirim Basyir ke Timur Tengah untuk menjelajahi kawasan itu lalu Kopong menyatakan lelucon dengan menuturkan *“Pastikan kau tidak naksir wanita Arab sana, Basyir. Atau kau jadinya tidak mau pulang lagi ke sini”*. Melalui tuturan tersebut Kopong melakukan strategi yang dapat menjaga muka positif Basyir yang mempunyai hubungan yang akrab dan dalam situasi yang santai dengan menyatakan lelucon bahwa Basyir tidak naksir wanita Arab. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan positif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka positif lawan tutur.

(4) Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 10: memberikan tawaran atau janji

Sub-strategi 10: membuat penawaran atau janji dengan tujuan memuaskan muka positif lawan tutur (Brown dan Levinson, 1987:125).

Tabel 6. KBPS10-D1

Data	“Tauke Muda memintanya sendiri, Midah. <i>Tauke berjanji akan mengurus Bujang seperti mengurus anaknya sendiri.</i> Biarkan anak laki-lakimu punya kesempatan menaklukkan dunia ini. Biarkan dia mewarisi darah perewa dari keluargaku. (Liye, 2015:22)
Konteks	Tuturan diujarkan oleh Samad kepada Midah saat itu sedang membicarakan tentang Bujang

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Samad kepada Midah. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Midah dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 10 : memberikan tawaran atau janji kepada lawan tutur yaitu sebagai berikut.

“*Tauke Muda memintanya sendiri, Midah. Tauke berjanji akan mengurus Bujang seperti mengurus anaknya sendiri. Biarkan anak laki-lakimu punya kesempatan menaklukkan dunia ini. Biarkan dia mewarisi darah perewa dari keluargaku.* (Liye, 2015:22)

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif Substrategi 10: memberikan tawaran atau janji kepada lawan tutur maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk memberikan janji kepada Midah. Perjanjian itu diberikan Tauke Besar melalui Samad kepada Midah ketika Tauke Besar akan membawa Bujang ke Ibu Kota untuk tinggal bersamanya namun Midah tidak mengizinkan lalu Samad meyakinkan bahwa Tauke akan berjanji akan mengurus Bujang dengan menuturkan “*Tauke berjanji akan mengurus Bujang seperti mengurus anaknya sendiri*”. Melalui tuturan tersebut melalui Samad, Tauke Besar melakukan strategi yang dapat memuaskan muka positif Midah dengan melakukan janji bahwa Tauke akan mengurus Bujang seperti anaknya sendiri. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan positif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*)

dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka positif lawan tutur.

(5) Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 12: Melibatkan lawan tutur dan penutur dalam suatu kegiatan

Sub-strategi 12: berusaha melibatkan lawan tutur dan penutur dalam suatu kegiatan tertentu dengan penggunaan kata *we* atau *let's* misalnya (Brown dan Levinson, 1987: 127);

Tabel 7. KBPS12-D1

Data	“ <i>Kita harus membayar mereka, Samad?</i> ” Tetua kampung bertanya cemas. Bapak menggeleng dalam pertemuan sebulan lalu, “Tidak sepeser pun, Bang. Mereka memang suka berburu babi. Itu hobi orang kota. Mungkin beberapa babi akan dibawa oleh mereka, untuk dimakan. Hanya itu bayarannya.” (Liye, 2015:4)
Konteks	Tuturan diujarkan oleh Tetua kampung kepada Samad yang saat itu keluarga tong membantu memburu babi di hutan kampung talang

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Tetua Kampung kepada Samad. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Samad dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 12: melibatkan lawan tutur dan penutur dalam suatu kegiatan yaitu sebagai berikut.

“*Kita harus membayar mereka, Samad?*”

Tetua kampung bertanya cemas.

Bapak menggeleng dalam pertemuan sebulan lalu, “Tidak sepeser pun, Bang. Mereka memang suka berburu babi. Itu hobi orang kota. Mungkin beberapa babi akan dibawa oleh mereka, untuk dimakan. Hanya itu bayarannya.”

(Liye, 2015:4)

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif Substrategi 12: melibatkan lawan tutur dan penutur dalam suatu kegiatan maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk menunjukkan bahwa Tetua Kampung berusaha melibatkan lawan tuturnya. Usaha itu dilakukan Tetua Kampung kepada Samad ketika Kampung Talang kedatangan orang-

orang yang hendak berburu babi di hutan Talang dengan menuturkan “*Kita harus membayar mereka, Samad?*”. Melalui tuturan tersebut Tetua Kampung melakukan strategi yang dapat menyelamatkan muka positif Samad dengan menunjukkan bahwa penutur berusaha melibatkan lawan tuturnya dalam suatu kegiatan yang sebenarnya ingin dilakukan oleh penutur dengan menggunakan kata ganti *kita* yang bersifat inklusif, lawan tutur akan merasa dilibatkan dalam aktivitas yang disampaikan penutur. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan positif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka positif lawan tutur.

(6) Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 15: Memberikan Hadiah

Sub-strategi 15: memberikan penghargaan tidak hanya benda nyata tetapi juga keinginan berinteraksi, keinginan untuk disukai, diakui, diperhatikan, dipahami, didengarkan, dan sebagainya (Brown dan Levinson, 1987:129).

Tabel 8. Data KBPS15-D1

Data	“ <i>Hadiah ulang tahun dari keluarga kami, Master Dragon. Maafkan jika sangat sederhana.</i> ” (Liye, 2015:75)
Konteks	Tuturan diujarkan oleh Bujang kepada Master Dragon saat itu sedang memberikan hadiah ulang tahun

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Bujang kepada Master Dragon. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Master Dragon dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Positif Substrategi 15: memberikan hadiah, yaitu sebagai berikut. “*Hadiah ulang tahun dari keluarga kami, Master Dragon. Maafkan jika sangat sederhana.*” (Liye, 015:75)

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa positif substrategi 15: memberikan penghargaan maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk memberikan hadiah. Usaha itu dilakukan Bujang kepada Master Dragon ketika Bujang berkunjung ke perayaan ulang tahun Master Dragon dengan

menuturkan “*Hadiah ulang tahun dari keluarga kami, Master Dragon*”. Melalui tuturan tersebut Bujang melakukan strategi yang dapat memuaskan muka positif Master Dragon dengan memberikan hadiah berupa patung dengan menggunakan kata ganti *kita* dengan menggunakan kata ganti *kita* yang bersifat inklusif, mitra tutur akan merasa dilibatkan dalam aktivitas yang disampaikan penutur. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan positif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka positif lawan tutur.

b) Strategi Kesantunan Berbahasa Negatif

Menurut Brown dan Levinson (1987:129), strategi kesantunan negatif merupakan strategi menyelamatkan muka negatif lawan tutur untuk mempertahankan kebebasan bertindak lawan tutur. Dalam melakukan strategi ini, penutur mengakui dan menghormati muka negatif lawan tuturnya. Strategi Kesantunan Negatif yang ditemukan dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebanyak 32 Tuturan. Bentuk Strategi Kesantunan Negatif ini meliputi substrategi 1) substrategi 5 menyatakan rasa hormat sebanyak 5 tuturan; 2) substrategi 6 menggunakan permohonan maaf sebanyak 16 tuturan; dan 3) substrategi 8 kaidah sosial yang umum berlaku sebanyak 11 tuturan.

(1) Kesantunan Berbahasa Negatif substrategi 5: menyatakan rasa hormat

Sub-strategi 5: menyatakan rasa hormat (Brown dan Levinson, 1987:187);

Tabel 9. KBNS5-D1

Data	“ <i>Kau seharusnya takut, Tuan Lin.</i> ” (Liye, 2015:123)
Konteks	Tuturan diujarkan oleh Bujang kepada Tuan Lin saat itu sedang membicarakan permasalahan di ruangan Tuan Lin

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Bujang kepada Tuan Lin. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Tuan Lin dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Negatif Substrategi 5: menyatakan rasa hormat, yaitu sebagai berikut:

Kau seharusnya takut, Tuan Lin.” (Liye, 2015:123)

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa negatif substrategi 5: menyatakan rasa hormat, maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk memberikan penghormatan kepada Tuan Lin. Penghormatan itu dilakukan Bujang kepada Tuan Lin ketika Bujang sedang membicarakan permasalahan di ruangan Tuan Lin mengenai alat pemindai dengan menuturkan “*Kau seharusnya takut, Tuan Lin.*” yang mengandung arti bahwa Bujang mengancam Tuan Lin karena kedatangannya untuk mengambil alat pemindai. Melalui tuturan tersebut Bujang melakukan strategi yang dapat menyelamatkan muka negatif Tuan Lin dengan menunjukkan penghormatan. Bujang melakukan FTA dengan cara menyatakan rasa hormatnya melalui penggunaan *tuan*. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan negatif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka negatif lawan tutur.

(2) Kesantunan Berbahasa Negatif substrategi 6: menggunakan permohonan maaf

Sub-strategi 6: menggunakan permohonan maaf (Brown dan Levinson, 1987:187).

Tabel 10. Data KBNS6D1

Data	<i>“Aku sungguh minta maaf, terpaksa membatalkan kampanye di kota lain.</i> Pertemuan ini sangat penting. Aku tidak bisa menolak saat mereka memintanya, atau kita berisiko menghadapi sesuatu yang berbahaya.” (Liye, 2015:36)
Konteks	Tuturan diujarkan oleh Penasehat ekonomi kepada Calon Presiden saat itu telah selesai melakukan pertemuan dengan Bujang

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Penasehat Ekonomi kepada Calon Presiden. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Calon Presiden dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Negatif substrategi 6

menggunakan permohonan maaf, yaitu sebagai berikut.

“Aku sungguh minta maaf, terpaksa membatalkan kampanye di kota lain. Pertemuan ini sangat penting. Aku tidak bisa menolak saat mereka memintanya, atau kita berisiko menghadapi sesuatu yang berbahaya.”

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa negatif substrategi 6: menggunakan permohonan maaf, maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk memohon maaf kepada Calon Presiden. Permohonan maaf itu dilakukan Penasihat Ekonomi kepada Calon Presiden ketika harus membatalkan kampanye di Kota lain dengan menuturkan “*Aku sungguh minta maaf, terpaksa membatalkan kampanye di kota lain*”. yang mengandung arti bahwa Penasihat Ekonomi memohon maaf karena membatalkan kampanye untuk melaksanakan permintaan Bujang yang ingin menemui Calon Presiden. Melalui tuturan tersebut Penasihat Ekonomi melakukan strategi yang dapat memuaskan muka Calon Presiden dengan memohon maaf selain itu untuk menghindari ancaman terhadap muka negatif Calon Presiden. Penasihat Ekonomi melakukan FTA dengan memohon maaf untuk menyatakan kesalahannya. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan negatif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka negatif lawan tutur.

Tabel 11. Data KBNS6-D2

Data	Ah, kau akhirnya datang, Frans.” Tauke Besar berdiri saat melihat orang itu masuk. <i>“Maaf terlambat, Tauke. Aku berusaha datang sesegera mungkin.” (Liye, 2015:47)</i>
Konteks	Tauke berbicara kepada Frans yang baru datang menemui Tauke

Data tersebut merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Frans kepada Tauke Besar. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Tauke dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Negatif substrategi 6:

menggunakan permohonan maaf, yaitu sebagai berikut.

Ah, kau akhirnya datang, Frans.” Tauke Besar berdiri saat melihat orang itu masuk. “Maaf terlambat, Tauke. Aku berusaha datang sesegera mungkin.” (Liye, 2015:47)

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa negatif substrategi 6: menggunakan permohonan maaf, maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk memohon maaf kepada Tauke Besar. Permohonan maaf itu dilakukan Frans kepada Tauke Besar ketika baru sampai di kediaman Tauke Besar dengan menuturkan *“Maaf terlambat, Tauke. Aku berusaha datang sesegera mungkin.”* yang mengandung arti bahwa Frans memohon maaf karena Frans sudah datang terlambat untuk menemui Tauke Besar. Melalui tuturan tersebut Frans melakukan strategi yang dapat memuaskan muka Tauke Besar dengan memohon maaf selain itu untuk menghindari ancaman terhadap muka negatif Tauke Besar. Penasihat Ekonomi melakukan FTA dengan memohon maaf untuk menyatakan kesalahannya. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan negatif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka negatif lawan tutur.

(3) Kesantunan Berbahasa Negatif (Substrategi 8 : kaidah sosial yang umum berlaku)

Tabel 12 merupakan tuturan yang diujarkan Midah kepada Bujang. Tuturan yang disampaikan kepada Bujang dapat dikatakan sebagai Kesantunan Berbahasa Negatif substrategi 8: Kaidah sosial yang umum berlaku, yaitu sebagai berikut.

Mamak tahu kau akan jadi apa di kota sana... Mamak tahu... Tapi, tapi apapun yang akan kau lakukan di sana, *berjanjilah Bujang, kau tidak akan makan daging babi atau daging anjing. Kau akan menjaga*

perutmu dari makanan haram dan kotor. Kau juga tidak akan menyentuh tuak dan segala minuman haram.”

Tabel 12. Data KBNS8-D1

Data	Mamak tahu kau akan jadi apa di kota sana... Mamak tahu... Tapi, tapi apapun yang akan kau lakukan di sana, <i>berjanjilah Bujang, kau tidak akan makan daging babi atau daging anjing. Kau akan menjaga perutmu dari makanan haram dan kotor. Kau juga tidak akan menyentuh tuak dan segala minuman haram.”</i> (Liye, 2015:24)
Konteks	Midah berbicara kepada Bujang sebelum Bujang pergi ikut Tauke Besar

Sesuai dengan ciri strategi kesantunan berbahasa negatif substrategi 8: Kaidah sosial yang umum berlaku, maka tuturan tersebut digunakan untuk memperingati lawan tutur. Peringatan itu dilakukan Midah kepada Bujang sebelum pergi dari rumah untuk ikut Tauke Besar yang merupakan orang turunan cina dengan menuturkan *berjanjilah Bujang, kau tidak akan makan daging babi atau daging anjing. Kau akan menjaga perutmu dari makanan haram dan kotor. Kau juga tidak akan menyentuh tuak dan segala minuman haram.”* yang mengandung arti bahwa Midah memperingati Bujang untuk tidak makanan dan minuman haram. Melalui tuturan tersebut Midah melakukan strategi yang dapat menjaga muka negatif Bujang. Menurut Midah yang merupakan orang berketurunan Islam diharamkan makan daging babi atau anjing dan tuak serta segala makanan dan minuman yang haram. Midah melakukan FTA dengan memperingati Bujang sebagai suatu kaidah sosial yang berlaku. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan tujuan strategi kesantunan negatif merupakan upaya melakukan FTA (*Face Threatening Act*) dengan cara penyelamatan muka atau menjaga muka negatif lawan tutur.

D. Penyusunan Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) Menulis di Kelas X SMA dengan Memanfaatkan Hasil Analisis dan Temuan Penelitian

Hasil analisis tersebut, dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan pembelajaran yang melibatkan salah satu keterampilan berbahasa, yakni keterampilan menulis di kelas X SMA semester II dengan Standar Kompetensi (SK) mengungkapkan pengalaman diri sendiri dan orang lain ke dalam cerpen. Kompetensi Dasar (KD) menulis karangan berdasarkan kehidupan diri sendiri dalam cerpen (pelaku, peristiwa, latar) merupakan suatu Kompetensi Dasar dalam pembelajaran bahasa yang ada di dalam Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) Sekolah Menengah Atas kelas X Semester II) Menurut penulis Kompetensi Dasar ini tepat untuk melatih kemampuan menulis cerpen dengan menggunakan tuturan berupa kata, frasa, dan kalimat.

2. Simpulan

Berdasarkan hasil pembahasan penelitian yang telah dilakukan, penelitian ini menghasilkan temuan bahwa di dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye terdapat wujud tindak tutur ilokusi sebagaimana dikategorikan oleh Searle. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan 157 data tindak tutur ilokusi yang terdiri atas tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif. Tindak tutur tindak tutur direktif yang ditemukan sebanyak 99 tuturan yang bersifat menyuruh sebanyak 43 tuturan; memerintah sebanyak 31 tuturan; meminta sebanyak 15 tuturan; mengajak sebanyak 7 tuturan; dan menyarankan sebanyak 3 tuturan. Tindak tutur ekspresif yang ditemukan dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebanyak 58 Tuturan yang bersifat berterimakasih

sebanyak 13 tuturan; memuji sebanyak 16 tuturan; ucapan selamat sebanyak 13 tuturan; dan meminta maaf sebanyak 16 tuturan. Sementara itu, di dalam percakapan tokoh novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye terdapat wujud strategi kesantunan berbahasa sebagaimana dikategorikan oleh Brown dan Levinson. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan 72 data strategi kesantunan. Strategi Kesantunan tersebut adalah strategi kesantunan positif sebanyak 40 tuturan. Wujud Strategi Kesantunan Positif ini meliputi substrategi 1 memberikan perhatian kepada lawan tutur sebanyak 10 tuturan; substrategi 4 menggunakan penanda identitas kelompok sebanyak 2 tuturan; substrategi 8 menggunakan lelucon sebanyak 3 tuturan; substrategi 10 memberikan tawaran atau janji sebanyak 7 tuturan; substrategi 12 melibatkan lawan tutur dan penutur dalam suatu kegiatan sebanyak 17 tuturan; dan substrategi 15 memberikan hadiah sebanyak 1 tuturan. Strategi Kesantunan Negatif yang ditemukan dalam novel *Pulang* karya Tere Liye sebanyak 32 Tuturan. Wujud Strategi Kesantunan Negatif ini meliputi substrategi 5 menyatakan rasa hormat sebanyak 5 tuturan; substrategi 6 menggunakan permohonan maaf sebanyak 16 tuturan; dan substrategi 8 kaidah sosial yang umum berlaku sebanyak 11 tuturan.

Hasil analisis dan temuan penelitian ini dapat dimanfaatkan khususnya untuk membuat usulan Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) menulis di SMA Kelas X semester 2, berkaitan dengan Standar Kompetensi “mengungkapkan pengalaman diri sendiri dan orang lain ke dalam cerpen.” dan Kompetensi Dasar “menulis karangan berdasarkan kehidupan diri sendiri dalam cerpen (pelaku, peristiwa, latar).”

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Using Clustering Technique in Teaching Writing

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Abstract

Writing is categorized as a productive skill which means learners doing these to produce language. It is the process of developing the idea, arranging the words becoming a good writing. As a productive skill, writing is considered as a complex one. The following article tries to discuss the technique which can be used in teaching writing, *The Clustering Technique*. The aim of this study is to discuss the use of clustering technique in teaching writing based on the theories or previous researches. Based on the literature review of the previous research and expert opinion, it is found that clustering technique is very effective to be used in teaching writing. This technique allows the students to generate their ideas easily, group them correctly, and develop them into an organized paragraph. The method of this research is a literature review. The result shows that this technique can improve students writing skill. It helps students develop their idea before they writing. Besides, they also feel motivated and fun in writing.

Keywords: *Clustering technique, Teaching, Writing skill.*

Abstrak

Menulis merupakan keterampilan produktif dimana peserta didik melakukannya untuk menghasilkan bahasa. Menulis adalah proses mengembangkan ide, mengatur kata-kata menjadi tulisan yang bagus. Sebagai keterampilan produktif, menulis dianggap sebagai keterampilan yang kompleks. Artikel berikut mencoba membahas teknik yang dapat digunakan dalam pengajaran menulis, *The Clustering Technique*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membahas penggunaan teknik pengelompokan dalam pengajaran menulis berdasarkan cerita atau penelitian sebelumnya. Berdasarkan tinjauan pustaka dari penelitian sebelumnya dan pendapat ahli, ditemukan bahwa teknik clustering sangat efektif untuk digunakan dalam pengajaran menulis. Teknik ini memungkinkan siswa untuk menghasilkan ide-ide mereka dengan mudah, mengelompokkannya dengan benar, dan mengembangkannya menjadi paragraf yang terorganisir. Metode penelitian ini adalah tinjauan pustaka. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa teknik ini dapat meningkatkan keterampilan menulis siswa. Ini membantu siswa mengembangkan ide mereka sebelum mereka menulis. Selain itu, mereka juga merasa termotivasi dan senang dalam menulis.

Kata kunci: *Clustering, pengajaran, keterampilan menulis.*

1. Introduction

In the era of globalization, English has been used for communication whether in local or global. As a result, the demand of English language skill is needed in every country. It has been a challenge for a non-

native country to be ready with the growth of globalization by mastering English effectively. English has been considered as a foreign language in Indonesia. Like other languages, it has language skills that should

be mastered, they are receptive skill and productive skill. The receptive skill cover listening and reading, while productive skill cover speaking and writing. When students learn English, they are expected to be able to master four major skills of English; listening, speaking, reading and writing. Listening and reading are considered as receptive skills. While speaking and writing are considered as productive skills (Isa, 2017). All of them have an important role in mastering English.

As a productive skill, writing is considered as a complex skill, for it has several elements including, vocabulary, grammar, and paragraph organization. Besides, it also has the mechanics needed in order to produce a good writing, among other, punctuation, capitalization, spelling, unity, coherence, and organization. Richard (2002) says that writing is the most difficult skill for foreign language learners to be mastered. They have to put together string of grammatically correct sentence. In addition, Heaton (1988) assumes that the writing skill are complex and sometimes difficult to teach, requiring mastery not only of grammatical and rhetorical devices but also conceptual and judgemental elements. All of the elements are important to be mastered in order to help learners produce a good writing. However, it is not easy. In writing, there are some difficulties commonly faced by students. First, they hardly get ideas to write. Second, they are lack of vocabulary. Third, they found difficulty in organizing the paragraphs. The last, they have a low motivation in writing. Most of them are still lack of knowledge/idea to develop, vocabulary, grammar, and a difficulty in organize the paragraph.

There have been many researchers discussing the technique used to help

teachers create an effective way in teaching writing. Gerlach & Ely (1980) state The effective teacher has a multitude of techniques and must be prepared to select the ones which will be the most efficient in leading te learner to desire terminal behavior. There are a lot of techniques that can be applied by teacher in teaching. However in this article, the writer will discuss a technique called “Clustering Technique”.

According to Langan (2002) clustering technique is also known as diagramming or mapping. It is a technique that can be used to generate ideas in writing. This technique is helpful to visual way. In clustering technique, there are lines, boxes, arrows, and circles to show relationships among the ideas and details. In addition, Pharr and Santi (2005) in clustering the students write a topic in the center of a piece of paper, then write ideas suggested by the topic around it, connecting these to the topic with lines, follow the same procedures with their subtopics. Thus, this technique can help students generate their ideas before develop them into a writing. Clustering technique can help the students generate the ideas (Royan, 2005). They can clearly describe what they are going to write in an organized paragraph. Besides, it can also motivate them to write.

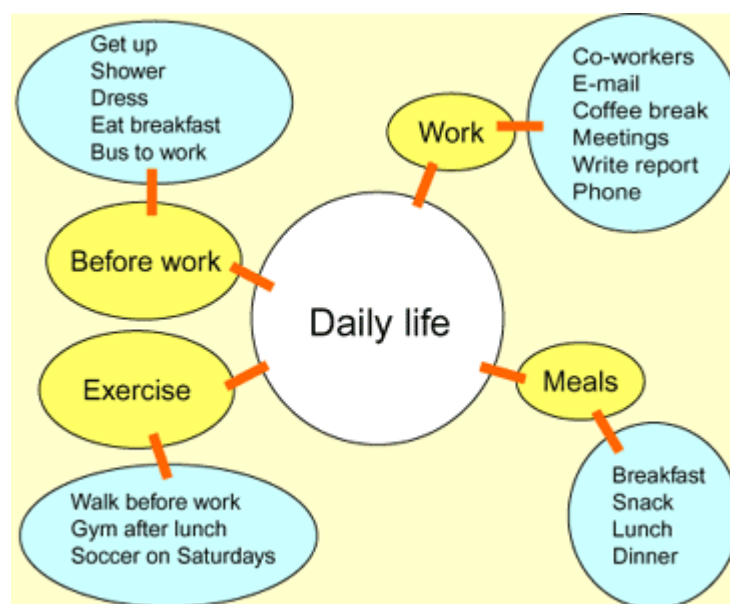
Picture 1 is an example of clustering technique with a theme ‘daily life’. The center circle is the main topic, then the students can generate ideas by giving lines to make new circle contains the subtopics and add details again by giving another lines and circles.

2. The steps of Using Clustering technique

Axelord and Cooper (1985) stated that clustering can be useful for any kind of writing. Writers use it in the early stages of planning an essay in order to find subtopic in a topic or to organize information. They may try and discard several cluster before finding one that is promising Here are the steps of clustering works as follows:

- 1) In a word or phrase, write your topic in the center of a piece of paper, circle it.

- 2) Also, in a word or phrase, write down the main parts or central ideas of your topic. Circle these and connect them to the topic in the center.
- 3) The next step is to generate fact, details, examples, or ideas related in any way to these main parts of the topic. Cluster these around the main parts.



Picture 1. The example of clustering technique

3. Method

The method of the research is qualitative with literature review. According to McCombes (2019) literature review is a survey of scholarly sources (such as books, journal articles, and theses) on a particular topic. It gives an overview of key findings, concepts, and developments in relation to a research problem or question. The method of collecting data is from written sources, such as books, scientific journals, and other literature to form a theoretical foundation.

The writer solves the problem based on the proven theory and she took the conclusion based on the observations that have been made. The object of this research is the students of English Department, UNIS, 3rd semester.

4. Result and Discussion

Based on the observation of the 3rd students of English Department, UNIS. The writer found there are some problems that is faced by the students; they hardly get ideas to write, they have a poor vocabulary, they

found difficulty in organizing the paragraphs, and they have a low motivation in writing.

Based on the proven theory and previous researches, it is true that clustering technique can improve students' writing skill, including those in the formulation of the problem.

The first problem that students usually face when writing is they hardly get ideas to write. Oshima and Hogue (2006: 34) suggested that using clustering technique helps students to develop their ideas.

Second, students are poor of vocabulary. Meanwhile, vocabulary as one of the knowledge areas in language, plays great role for learners in acquiring language (Cameron, 2001). The more vocabulary you have, the easier the communication, including in writing. Hence, it means by practicing writing the vocabulary will be improving. Students can practice their writing by using clustering technique to help them increase their vocabulary mastery.

Third, students are difficult in organizing the paragraphs. A paragraph is made up of three kinds of sentences that develop the writer's main idea, opinion, or feeling about a subject. These sentences are (1) the topic sentence, (2) supporting sentences, and (3) the concluding sentence (Oshima and Hogue, 1997). Those parts of paragraph can form an effective paragraph if they have a unity and coherence in it. Clustering technique helps students arrange the paragraph in order easily because they already mapping it in the clusters.

The last, students have a low motivation in writing. As the writer has discussed above that writing is a complex skill. Hence, it makes students' motivation in writing is low. As Sides (1995: 56) stated

students motivation in learning becomes obstacles in writing, so he suggested to motivate students to follow steps in the writing process. One of them is the first step of writing, that is, initiating ideas in a technique of clustering. The clustering technique is useful for students to develop their ideas and make it more organized.

Clustering technique is a prewriting technique in the process of writing which is suitable for generating ideas and starting write. One of the advantages of clustering technique according to Gorski (2010) is to help the students explore their ideas on their writing activity. It means in clustering technique students are free exploring their ideas and develop these ideas into sentences and paragraphs.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this study is mainly to discuss the theories and researches about the use of clustering technique in writing. The technique of clustering is effective to apply in teaching writing. Besides, clustering technique is a prewriting activity that help student generating and developing their ideas into a writing form easily. It means that clustering helps students produce better writing product.

6. Suggestion

- a. To English teachers, it is suggested to use clustering technique in teaching writing as a prewriting technique because it is easy and simple to apply.
- b. To students, it is suggested to use clustering technique to develop ideas in writing.
- c. To the researchers, hopefully this study can be used as a reference for future researchers.

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SOCIAL SETTING AND MESSAGES IN MAHER ZAIN'S SELECTED SONGS

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Abstract

This article presents the analysis of social setting in Maher Zain's selected songs in an effort to discover the messages in the songs. In order to find out the social setting and messages hidden in the songs, the sociolinguistic theory is used to uncover the messages of the social setting found in Maher Zain's selected songs.

Keywords: messages, social settings, sociolinguistic theory, song, Maher Zain

1. Introduction

In writing song lyrics, writer tries to invite people who have same view and mind to be better, so that the people can learn from the lyrics. The song writer sometime uses figurative language that makes the listener interested in listening to the song. For example; simile metaphor, personification, hyperbole in the world, phrase, or sentences to explain the idea of the song.

Singer, song writer and also producer Maher Zain is the new star of Modern Islamic Music with his meaningful song that has an aim to inspire, entertain people and send a message of peace and hope to the world. With much more Facebook, Instagram and Twitter fans than any other Muslimartist. He released his debut album *Thank You*, and internationally successful album produced by Awakening Records in 2009 got Platinum Certifications from Warner Music Malaysia and Sony Music Indonesia. He released his follow up album *Forgive Me* in April 2012 under same production company with forth times Platinum Certification form Warner Music Malaysia.

The lyric of Maher Zain songs are interesting to listen and easy to understand and he also writes based on his experiences. In every song contained many words which

have power to influence a person and deliver good messages.

The writer merely focuses on analyzing selected songs in order to simplify the readers in understanding the social settings that the writer presents. The song writer limits or focuses only on the title "Social Setting in Maher Zain's Selected Songs".

Based on the explanation above, the writer formulates the questions as follows:

- a. What are the social settings found in Maher Zain's selected songs?
- b. What are the messages hidden in Maher Zain's selected songs?

2. Theoretical Framework

A. Sociolinguistics

According to Ronald (2006) "Sociolinguistics is 'the study of language in relation to society,' whereas the sociology of language is 'the study of society in relation to language.' In other words, in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest.

According to Cloran (2011), sociolinguistic has some functions as follow:

- 1) Orientation
- 2) Uses of language (register & genre)
- 3) Uses of language (semantic variation)
- 4) Future directions
- 5) Literature (selected)

B. Figurative Language

Figurative language is study of alliteration, onomatopoeia, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, and idiom. Figure of speech is a definition from the usual form of expression or common way of thinking in an effort to obtain a more intense effect of disclosure. Figurative language consists are:

1) Metaphor

The word *metaphor* was defined as a novel or poetic linguistic expression where one or more words for a concept are used outside of its normal conventional meaning to express a *similar* concept (Lakoff, 2011:1). From the statement, the metaphor is the way to express a feeling in the words play to become the meaningful words. So, from the metaphors which are arranged in the lyric, the writer can analyze what message that the singer wants to deliver.

2) Simile

Simile is comparison between two different things, and usually used a word *like*, *as*, or *so*. A simile uses the words *like* or *as* to tell us that two very different things are similar.

3) Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech that consists of an understatement that confirm by negating the opposite. Litotes is commonly used in the employment of double negatives, for example “not unintelligent”. Litotes are meant to express to opposite to word being used, so “not unintelligent”

expresses the idea that the subject in question is “intelligent”.

4) Personification

Personification is figuring of speech that comparison giving extinct objects with human characteristic. Georgia Archibald (2001:11) said that “Personification gives human characteristic to things or ideas”.

5) Understatement

Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are said or merely in how one say it.

6) Hyperbole

Greta Barclay L. (1998:46) Hyperbole is a figure of speech. It is device which uses a ridiculous exaggeration to give statement impact. We hear it and use it frequently in every conversation and read it often in books, newspaper, and magazines. It is so common that we are often not aware that we are using this technique. The good part is that people understand even though we are using hyperbole.

7) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a literary device in which of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part.

8) Idiom

Gaines (1986) said that an idiom is an expression that conveys something different from its literal meaning, and that cannot be guessed from the meanings of its individual words. “Between a rock and a hard place” is an idiom that means “in a difficult or bad position with no good way of getting out of it.” What makes an idiom different from a figure of speech is that its nonliteral meaning is already familiar to speakers of the language.

C. Music

Language and music are peculiar characteristics of human beings. The capability of producing and enjoying language and music appears in every human society, regardless of the richness of its culture (Nettl, 2015). Importantly, language and music complement each other in many different ways. For instance, looking at music and language in terms of features, we can observe that music organizes pitch and rhythm in ways that language does not, and it lacks the specificity of language in terms of semantic meaning. On the other hand, language is built from categories that are absent in music (e.g., nouns and verbs), whereas music seems to have a deeper power over our emotions than does ordinary speech.

Importantly, language and music complement each other in many different ways. For instance, looking at music and language in terms of features, we can observe that music organizes pitch and rhythm in ways that language does not, and it lacks the specificity of language in terms of semantic meaning. On the other hand, language is built from categories that are absent in music (e.g., nouns and verbs), whereas music seems to have a deeper power over our emotions than does ordinary speech. Composers, musicians, and researchers in poetry and literature alike have been long fascinated by the combination of language and music, even since the time of the earliest written records of music encountered in musical settings for poetry; despite this interest, and despite the long history of the interaction between music and lyrics.

D. Songs and Lyrics

Field (2008) stated that song is a short piece of music with words which are

sung. It means that song is the group of words which is delivered with the music or intonation as its background. In the other side; Paul (2014) has stated about the song that the song reflects an attempt by a single author or editor to compose his literary piece with artistic skill and rhetorical unity. It means, the songs have some literary words which is artistic and they have some objects that the author or editor want to deliver. By analyzing songs, we will be able to know, who, where, why, and what the meanings or messages of the song is attempted and what the imageries style that the author of the song used in delivering the messages inside its songs.

Song lyric is the verbal symbol that created by human. Human is the creature that knows how to react not only in the physical environment but also in the symbols that they made (Rivers, 2003:28). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that song lyric is symbolic reaction of human. It is a response of everything that happened and felt by their physical environment and it is influenced by common sense and rationality. Symbol is used by human to understand a reality cannot be seen directly, but it can be seen and felt by human senses. This stimulus is processed and created by mind. Then, the concept or the specific interpretation will be formed a specific meaning appropriate with what will be pronounced.

3. Research Methodology

Based on the formulation and objectives of the problems the writer analyzes, investigates and uses library and media research.

- a. Library research, the writer searches some information and a reference from the English books, the writer takes several statements from the English

book which are related and also internet as the important sources to collect the data in completing the paper.

- b. Media research, it is used by the writer in order to find out which songs and lyric that have the social setting and message and it will be described one by one.

4. Research Findings

In this the writer wants to analyze about social setting and message selected song by Maher Zain. There are nine songs that the writer wants to analyze. The song to be analyzes here are song telling about the composer's life story. The writer shows the data that are going to be explained specifically as the result of this research.

A. Finding Kinds of Social Setting and Messages in Maher Zain Lyrics

1) The Lyric of Insha Allah

In 2007, the Lebanese-born Swedish musician named Maher Zain. He lived and grew in the family who likes music. Mustafa Zain, his father was the famous singer in Lebanon, the country where he was born. He spent his life with music so he loves music. When he was child, he really wanted to be a singer like his father. Until someday, he met with people know him as RedOne, his name Nadir Khayat. They have made the production for many music singers. Therefore, they move to New York for their better career. Night life was going to him in New York. He lived with all his friends who singers, music producers, but he felt lost and like live alone as he wrote in the first stanza:

*Every time
You feel like you cannot go on
You feel so lost and that you're so
alone*

In this song the lyric is based on song writer's experience and related with background of the singer. According to Mirza (2015) mention that social setting is the things that you feel around and adopt yourself according to the atmosphere or the things that influence your behavior and thinking. It would be your surrounding environment whether you are at home or you are at work, so that social setting needs the resources symbol attires. In this song, the writer finds the message about motivation that there must be away in our problem, in our sadness. See like this stanza:

*But don't despair and never lose
hope
Cause Allah is always by your side
InshaAllah (2x)
InshAllah you'll find your way*

Everyone has a bad past, but they can be a better person for now and forever if they believe that Allah is the only one who can give the best way or solution. No matter what is going on in your life, never lose hope. Stay positive in bad times, stay humble in good times, and always trust Allah, because the best part about it is Allah always with us in every single step.

At that time, he lived in the darkness life because of the people round him. He went to night club with his friends, sang in every night, but he didn't find his pleasure. He always feels confusion and thinks that is not the good way for him. He realizes that something wrong with him and he must find the best way. As in this stanza:

*All you see is night
And darkness all around*

*You feel so helpless you can't see
which way to go*

He was in the US preparing for the next stage of his career. He was working with chart-topping artists and recording with the Grammy-winning music producer RedOne. Success was almost within his grasp. Much money and he can get car and all the luxurious life in New York. In other side, he lived in glamorous life; party, wine, even drugs were the little bit things which enticed him. Deep in his heart, that he was wrong and he confused what should he do. Until he thought whether he should be left or kept staying from his career. He said "I felt that the music business was very empty," stated from a hotel room in Cairo, over Skype (Omar Shahid: 2009). He also describes in the next stanza:

*Every time
You commit one more mistake
You feel you can't repent and that
it's way too late
You're so confused
Wrong decisions you have made
Haunt your mind and your heart is
full shame*

RedOne knew that he looks very tired. Then, he went to Sweden left his career and this is the first step that he can leave his darkness life. He felt better when he came back to Sweden and he prayed to Allah that he doesn't want to come back to New York. Like in the stanza:

*Turn to Allah
He's never far away
Put your trust in Him
Raise your hands and pray
Ya Allah
Guide my steps, don't let me go
astray*

*You're the only one who can show
me the way*

After making some new Muslim friends in Sweden and finding solace in going to the mosque, he began to practice Islam seriously. But music was something he had loved from a young age and he didn't want to abandon it. Instead, he made a transition: he swapped secular music for something more religious. In the process, he ended up finding celebrity status anyway.

2) The Lyric of Thank You Allah

Thank You Allah, released in late 2009, became a worldwide sensation: the record took top position on Amazon.com's world music chart, and was the best-selling album of the decade in Malaysia. In Indonesia, it even knocked Justin Bieber off the leading spot. Zain has been criticized by some Muslims for using musical instruments – a contentious issue in Islamic jurisprudence, with many scholars insisting the voice should take minimal accompaniment. Music has given luxurious for MaherZain, but he felt that not enough for him. There is something wrong with him and he really felt so far from Allah. He wrote in the first stanza:

*I was so far from you
Yet to me you were always so close
I wandered lost in the dark
I closed my eyes toward the signs
You put on my way
I walked everyday
Further and further away from you*

In this stanza, Maher tells a part of his life when he lived in New York, America. Full of luxurious, full of friends, but he cannot find his pleasure. Even he felt further from

Allah. He thinks that because of music his life in the dark. Until he was conscious that Allah made him came back to Sweden and he found his Islam and did not want come back to New York. As detail in the stanza:

*I walked every day
Further and further away from You
O Allah, you brought me home
I thank You with every breath I take*

Finally, Maher came back to Sweden. He knew that Allah still gives him the change to be better and thank Allah for the breath he takes. Maher also gives the details in the next stanza:

*I was too proud to see the truth
And prostrate to you
Until I took the first step
And that's when you opened the
doors for me
Now Allah, I realized what I was
missing
By being far from you*

When Maher was in Sweden, met with old friends and this was the first step that Maher did. Heshalat in Stockholm Mosque, he really felt amazed because he found the new family there. He felt safety with all Muslims in Stockholm Mosque. His friends asked Maher to join the Islamic music in Mosque. His friends want to Maher sing in Islamic song. Maher describes the details in the next stanza:

*Alhamdulillah, Alhamdulillah
All praises to Allah, All praises to
Allah*

Maher did not know what should he said for all the things that he has received from Allah. When he wants to leave his music, his friend asked him to join Islamic music. Still

he is working into music but in different types. Maher and music are two things that cannot be separated.

Maher wrote the lyric of Thank You Allah because after singing and he met with Bara Kherigi, co-founder awakening worldwide, Maher got his dream as a Muslim singer. In the beginning, Maher did not want to be a singer because he felt that he was afraid if he will come back to his past, glamour. His friends and Bara Kherigi gave the explanation that Maher should share his experiences in music. Finally, Maher agreed and made this album.

3) The Lyrics of Open Your Eyes

In this song the song writer is talking about how to get the truth, the people only open their eyes, their hearts, and their minds. Maher wrote the lyric repeated and he emphasized the words. How possible the truth can be received when the eyes, the hearts, and the mind of the people are closed? Many examples that people can see, can hear and feel about that to get the truth. By looking around our self or looking our inside, the people can ask their self also.

*We just have to
Open your eyes, our hearts, and
minds
If we just look bright we'll see the
signs
We can't keep hiding from the truth
Le it takes us surprise*

Open Your Eyes is taken from Thank You Allah album. When the people read or hear the title, they must ask what the meaning of the title is. "What for we have to open our eyes?" something like this about their

question. The lyric Maher wrote based on his biography when felt that all people around him are really loved him. Maher live in religious family but when he lived in New York, he got the dark life. In this lyric the people can know how that the meaning in every single word. Like this stanza:

*Look around yourself
Can't you see this wonder?
Spreaded in front of you
The clouds floating by
The skies are clear and blue
Planets in the orbits
The moon and the sun
Such a perfect harmony*

In this lyric, describe about clouds, skies, planets, moon and sun. There are created by Allah and make such perfect harmony. Maher wants to tell that it is very nice to picture it if the people know. Maher wrote the lyric same like his experiences before he know right way. He also make simple question:

*Let's start question in ourself
Isn't this proof enough in
ourselves
Or are we so blind
To push it all side
No*

Maher calls the lyric before as proof for the people. He emphasizes the question and tries to the people answer the question by themselves. When he comes back from New York to Sweden, he felt that he met his friends who gave knowledge about Islam. He never got the religious experiences when he was in New York. Maher also gives chosen question between “isn't this proof enough for us or are we so blind? And then, Maher answer the question with

No, and gives the answer in the next stanza:

*Open our eyes, our hearts and
minds
If we just look right, we'll see the
signs
We can't keep hiding from the truth*

This is the answer of Maher's question. By opening eyes, heart, and mind, they can see the truth. In this stanza, Maher also give the pray for the people “May Allah take the people in the best way, and guide the people in every single day”. The people also can close to Allah until the end of the time. Maher feel better in his new life when he come back to Islam. He feels like that he has found the best way in his life. When he joined in Stockholm Mosque, he met with all his friends who he loved as his family. Maher's entire friend at Stockholm Mosque always accompanies him and he believes that this is the best way for him. Maher also gives more explanation about open your eyes more.

*Look inside yourself
Such perfect order
Hiding in your cells
Running in your veins
What about anger, love, and pain?
And all the things you're feeling
Can you touch them with your
hand?
So are they really there?*

If in the first stanza Maher takes the listener to look around, but in this stanza Maher takes the listener to look inside. The factors are from our self and often the people forget about it. When Maher active join in Mosque with his friends there, Maher more often ask himself what he felt. All

questions that in his heart which is always haunt him until he got the best answer. Maher also gives simple question in this stanza, he explains and gives example of miracle.

4) The Lyric of Freedom

This song is dedicated to all the people struggling for freedom and dignity in the world. The new music video is inspired by the revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and across the Arab world. It is a political need.

The first music video from the album was titled 'Freedom'. It was released on March 27, 2011 by Malaysian director, Mohd Hafizi bin Mat Khalib. The music video was filmed on February 25 and 26, 2011 at Malawati Stadium, Malaysia. Maher Zain is the songwriter in this song, the song writer told people to encourage them to fight against all oppressions.

*Gathered here with my family
My neighbors and my friends
Standing firm together against
oppression holding hands
It doesn't matter where you're
from*

The lyrics tell to other people to be united. Maher Zain's family, friends, or neighbor strive for a word freedom. The singer and other people frown upon what looked like oppression in his country. The key of freedom is we become unite to be fighting the oppressions.

*For giving us the strength to hold
on
And now we're here together*

Freedom song lyrics above tell the listener tight *Ukhuwah* the tie of brotherhood. In case, we are working together and building the unity, so we

have strength this against oppression. The singer and each other people want to shake off the yoke.

*Calling you for freedom, freedom
We know you can hear our call ooh
We're calling for freedom, fighting
for freedom
We know you won't let us fall oh
We know you're here with us*

In the stanza above, the word "for freedom" or "freedom" in the first and third line shows the figure of speech categorized as repetition. The function of repetition to intensify and to give emphasize of the part of lyrics so that the listeners are able to make focus and understand the meaning. Freedom is a substantial and basic thing for family and community.

*And it makes me strong to see
everyone
Standing together holding hands in
unity
Shouting out loud demanding their
right for freedom*

In this stanza the song writer describe about togetherness and unity. By the togetherness, they can achieve their freedom for their place.

5) The Lyrics of Number One for Me

The second music video from the album was 'Number One For Me'. It was released on March 15, 2012. The video was directed by Mike Harris, who had previously directed 'Insha Allah' from the album Thank You Allah. 'Number One For Me' was released on iTunes earlier on March 13, 2012.

The actor is Massimo Loreti as a child. Maher Zain, Bilal Hajji and Nano Omar are the songwriters in this

song; the song tells how the singer's loved to his mother. The lyrics tell about his personal experiences, when he was child. His disobedient made his mother always cries. The singer regretted because he made his mother cried with his naughtiness. He wanted to make his mother always smile.

*I was a foolish little child
Crazy things I used to do
And all the pain I put you through
Mama now I'm here for you*

The stanza presents that he always does anything without think it's bad or good, so that makes his mother is in pain. When he has growth up, he wants to always around his mother. In these song lyrics also Maher tell the regret feeling. The word "pain" refers to mother feeling of the singer. His naughtiness when he was a child makes his mother hurts.

*For all the times I made you cry
The days I told you lies
Now it's time for you to rise
For all the things you sacrificed*

The lyric above mention that he always makes his mother cry and lies. He always does anything without think it's bad or good, so that makes his mother is in pain. When he has growth up, he wants to always around his mother. In these song lyrics also Maher tell the regret feeling. The word "pain" refers to mother feeling of the singer. His naughtiness when he was a child makes his mother hurts

*I've learnt so much from you
Now I'm trying to do it too
Love my kids the way you do*

A part of song lyrics above teach to the listener experience of the singer when he was a child. And now he grows bigger to be an adult and he

has a child. He wants to treat his child like the way his mother treated him when he was a child. His mother always loves him every time and always be there for him.

*Oh, if I could turn back time rewind
If I could make it undone
I swear that I would
I would make it up to you*

The singer wants to tell to the listener that every chance we have, we should use it very well. In the part of song lyrics above, the singer feels guilty for his mother when the singer was child and he realizes his wrong doing. He also told that he wanted to turn back the time so that he could pay back his fault and made his mother happy always.

*You know you are the number one
for me (x3)
Oh, oh, number one for me
There's no one in this world that
can take your place*

The word "you" in the song lyrics refer to "mother". The singer's loyalty to his mother and make her to be number one. She is the first person who teaches everything to the children from the beginning. She is a person who always forgives her children's mistake. It is a proved that the singer really loves his mother.

*Now I will to try to love you
Like you love me
Only God knows how much you
mean to me*

Maher Zain shows his sincerity in the part of lyrics above. The song lyrics tell to listener how the singer loved his mother so much. Some naughtiness had been done when he was a child until grows up now, but his mother always cares. He wants to

love his mother like she loves him. Now, the singer feels his mother is someone that important for him.

*I will use every chance I get
To make you smile
Whenever I'm around you*

The singer describes he will use every moment when he is together with his mother. Together with his mother to make her smile every time and make her happy when she stayed with him. Thankfulness feeling is shown when the singer wants to stay beside his mother and makes her happy living with him.

*Even though I was so bad
I've learnt so much from you*

The song lyrics tell about when the singer was a child. At that time he was so naughty. The singer always makes his mother cried and felt pain. Nevertheless, His mother always cares and loves him until he grows up. To make him to raise him growing adult is not easy for her.

*Even though I was so bad
And even though I was so bad
I've learned so much from you
Now I'm trying to do it too
Love my kid the way you do*

Number One for Me song can be seen in the sentence "Even though I was so bad". In the litotes expression in which the uses word "so bad", lexically means badly behaved or naughty. The singer feels when he was a child, he behaved badly.

Finally, the singer becomes adult and has a child, and he learnt anything from his mother during child until adult. The lyrics of Number One for Me song is about affectionate and elated. The affectionate in the lyrics showed the singer's love to his mother

that take care him to be an adult. The singer reminds when he was a child, he was naughty boy and now he wants to learn about anything that his mother did to him (always cares and loves him). Song lyrics are also elated, the singer feels happy because he has a daughter and always says thanks to his mother because of his caring to him. It sounds shaking and cheerful.

6) The Lyrics of Big Family

The writer found only one quotation of lyrics that categorized as peace loving as having been described below:

*I wonder why you and me fight
each other
Don't you see the similarities
between us?
Take a minute and see yourself in
the mirror
You look like me: those eyes, lips –
you can't deny*

In the part of stanza above, it talks about there is no differences between us. Peace loving is shown in the first line, the singer alert the people that are in family. Become a family also gives interdependent, care, and protection.

*I care about you
And I wish you could realize
There's no difference between us
two*

In the song lyrics teach love and affectionate because there is a word care. The song writer shows his attention to each other that all the same, no difference between one people with others.

*Part of one family
No matter how far you are*

*And even if we don't know each
other
Oh, you and me, me and you, we
are one*

The lyrics tell that all of the people belong to one family. Although the people do not know one another and they have not met before. The singer also tells about even so the people are in different place, culture, skin, genre, they are belongs to one family.

*Take a minute a minute see
yourself in the mirror
You look like me: those eyes, lips –
you can't deny*

Simile also found in the One Big family song lyrics. The singer shows in the sentence “You look like me: those eyes, lips – you can't deny”, the characteristic of simile is uses of word “look like” to compare you (other people) and me (the singer).

*You feel I feel, you bleed I bleed,
you cry and I cry
We sleep and dream
Sometimes we're sad, sometimes
we're happy*

In this case, the singer describes his love to other people. The singer explains to the hearer how deep the togetherness of this song lyrics. It means that what the people feel, the singer also feels it too. They are always together in sadness or happiness.

7) The Lyrics of So Soon

The third music video entitled So Soon was released on June 3, 2012. It was directed by Mike Harris. Bara Kherigi, Maher Zain and Mohamed El-Kazaz are songwriters

in this song. This song tells about the death of someone special for singer. The singer needs long time to accept this truth.

*You went so soon, so soon
You left so soon, so soon
I have to move on 'cause I know
it's been too long
I've got to stop the tears, keep my
faith and be strong*

Here, the word “so soon” is written in first and second lines in the stanza above. The function of repetition to intensify and to give emphasize of the part of lyrics so that the readers are able to make focus and understand the meaning. It's the reflection of the feeling of sadness by the singer when someone he loved passed away.

*Every time I close my eyes I see
you in front of me
I still can hear your voice calling
out my name
And I remember all the stories you
told me
I miss the time you were around
But I'm so grateful for every
moment I spent with you
'Cause I know life won't last
forever*

The singer brings an image about someone that very important person and closed with him. Day by day anything they do together. The visual imagery showed when the singer saw his beloved someone in front of him.

*I still can hear your voice calling
out my name
And I remember all the stories you
told me
I miss the time you were around*

In this stanza the singer misses his parent. He always remembers what the parent said and called his name.

*And I remember you in every
prayer that I make
Every single day may you be
shaded by His mercy
But life is not the same, and it will
never be the same
But I'm so thankful for every
memory I shared with you
'Cause I know this life is not
forever*

This stanza he explains of respecting to his parents passed away. As a child he always prays to his mother or father. He does it every day and night when he made his prayer.

8) The Lyrics of My Little Girl

Maher Zain is the song writer of *My Little Girl* song, in these song lyrics shows that how the singer is happy and thanks to God because he has a daughter. His daughter gives spirit, motivation, and fills his soul. He always prays to God so that his daughter gets the best way and keeps his daughter every time. He hopes to see and care her daughter until she is adult.

*You are a miracle
You are a blessing from above
You brought joy to my soul
And pleasure to my eyes
In my heart I can feel it
An unexplainable feeling
Being a father
The best thing that I could ever
ask for*

The singer say that having a daughter is a miracle ad a blessing from above. She can brought joy to

him soul and pleasure to his eyes. He could explain what his feeling cause be a father is the best thing that he could never ask for.

*I pray that I'll get the chance
To be around and watch you grow
And witness your first steps
And the first time when you will
call me "dad"*

In this song the singer has a role as a father who has one-year old daughter. In every pray, he hopes that Allah give blessing on the growth of his daughter and see her in healthy condition. When his daughter tries to speak at the first time he wishes that she will call him "dad".

*Just thinking of you, makes me
smile
holding you, looking in your eyes
I'm so grateful for having you
And every day I pray
I pray that you'll find your way*

In the second song lyrics the singer uses word *holding* to show his love and protect to daughter. She has some behaviors that sometimes makes funny, unique, and annoyed, however all of her behavior is wonderful. The singer holds and looks his child, he is a perfect man because has a child.

*Holding you, looking in your eyes
I'm so grateful for having you*

My Little Girl song lyrics tell to listeners an amaze stories about the singer have a child. He says thanks to God who has given him a lovely child in his life.

*You light up my world
I pray that I'll get the chance
To be around and watch you grow*

The word “you” in the lyric refers to the singer’s daughter. The singer uses the hyperbole sentence “you light up my world”, the word “world” refers to his life. A daughter is able to give him happy feeling.

Just thinking of you makes me smile

*Holding you, looking in your eyes
I’m so grateful for having you
And every day I pray*

I pray that you’ll find your way

The lyrics explain that singer awlays thinking of her daughter and makes him smile by holding her and looking in her eyes. He also feel so grateful for having her and everyday he pray for his daughter may always bless her and she will find her way.

My baby girl

You light up my world

I pray that I’ll get the chance

*To be around and watch you grow
And witness your first steps*

*And the first time when you will
call me “dad”*

In the part of song lyrics the singer presents his daughter very important for him. The singer wants to see his daughter growth with his own eyes.

9) Social Setting and Messages Song of AssalamuAlayka

Maher Zain and Bara Kherigi are the songwriters in this song. The song tells how the singer longs and loves to Muhammad as a Prophet. He wants to be able meet and always close to his prophet. The singer also suggests the people to always send blessing to Muhammad always.

*I’ve left my heart with my Beloved
Sending blessings on Muhammad*

This song tells about the confession of the singer that his heart is for Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) as a messenger of Allah. He always sends blessings to his love, “Muhammad” in every pray.

*May salutations be sent upon You
O Messenger of Allah*

*May salutations be sent upon you
O my Beloved*

*O Prophet of Allah, O Messenger
of Allah*

The song lyrics tell about Respect to Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) as a Prophet. The singer gives praises to his Prophet. Assalamu’alayka song disclose how the singer love and longing to Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him).

*O Taiba (Medina), your breeze is
so blessed*

*Indeed it brought life back to my
spirit*

In the stanza a part of Assalamu’alayka song lyrics, the point of personification can be seen in the sentences “O Taiba (Medina), your breeze is so blessed. The abstract entity of “breeze” is treated like human being who is able to do things. The word “your” in the first line refers to Taiba or Medina. Even though it is his life spirit refreshed by influence of the “breeze” of Medina.

*I left all my troubles and worries
As I entered your Mosque so
gently*

*And as I finally stood there before
you*

*I couldn’t stop my tears from
falling*

In your presence O Muhammad!

In the lyrics the singer wants to pray and enters to Mosque to break away from his problem. In his imagination he wants to be congregation and Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) is Imam in his praying. He feels very happy until his tears in his face.

5. Conclusion

Here, the writer concludes the result of the research as follows,

a. Insha Allah

Everyone has a bad past, but they can be a better person for now and forever if they believe that Allah is the only one who can give the best way or solution. No matter what is going on in your life, never lose hope. Stay positive in bad times, stay humble in good times, and always trust Allah, because the best part about it is Allah always with us in every single step.

b. Thank You Allah

Thank You Allah is indeed made a giving motivation because of his life experience. Maher believes that music can be a media for his goodness. By singing a song, he can give new color in transferring the message of his life especially in his religious life.

c. Open Your Eyes

The song writer is talking about how to get the truth, the people only open their eyes, their hearts, and their minds. Maher wrote the lyric repeated and he emphasized the words. How possible the truth can be received when the eyes, the hearts, and the mind of the people are closed? Many examples that people can see, can hear and feel about that to get the truth. By looking around our self or looking our

inside, the people can ask their self also.

d. Freedom

This song is dedicated to all the people struggling for freedom and dignity in the world. In this video Maher's Zain inspired by the revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and across the Arab world. The lyrics tell to other people to be united. Maher Zain's family, friends, or neighbor strive for a word freedom. The song writer told people to encourage them to fight against all her people frown upon what looked like oppression in his country.

e. Number One For me

The song tells how the singer's loved to his mother. The lyrics tell about his personal experiences, when he was child. His disobedient made his mother always cries. The singer regretted because he made his mother cried with his naughtiness. He wanted to make his mother always smile.

f. One Big Family

In this song, the singer describes his love to other people. The singer explains to the hearer how deep the togetherness of this song lyrics. It means that what the people feel, the singer also feels it too. They are always together in sadness or happiness.

g. So Soon

This song Maher Zain explains of singer misses his parent and explains of respecting to his parents' passing away. He always remembers what the parent said and called his name.

h. My Little Girl

Maher Zain is the song writer of *My Little Girl* song, in these song lyrics shows that how the singer is happy and thanks to God because he has a

daughter. His daughter gives spirit, motivation, and fills his soul. He always prays to God so that his daughter gets the best way and keeps his daughter every time. He hopes to see and care her daughter until she is adult.

- i. Assalamu'alayka
Maher Zain and Bara Kherigi are the songwriters in this song. The song tells how the singer longs and loves to Muhammad as a Prophet. He wants to be able to meet and always close to his prophet. The singer also suggests the people to always send blessing to Muhammad SAW.

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**THE ROLE OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AS A POLITICAL EDUCATION
MEANS IN IMPROVING YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN 2018
REGIONAL ELECTION IN BANDUNG CITY**

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Abstract

This study tried to explain the role of interest groups, as one component of the political system in Indonesia. The research questions in this study are how the regeneration mechanism was carried out by Youth Organizations in the process of political education as an effort to improve youth political participation in the 2018 regional election in Bandung, what programs were carried out by Youth Organizations in the process of political education as an effort to increase youth political participation in the 2018 regional election in Bandung, how the success of the Youth Organization program in the process of political education as an effort to improve youth political participation in the 2018 regional election in Bandung was, what obstacles faced by Youth Organizations in efforts to improve youth political participation in the 2018 regional election in Bandung were, how the efforts of the Youth Organization to overcome the obstacles faced in increasing youth political participation in the 2018 regional election in the city of Bandung were. In this study, the Grand Theory of Robert Brownhill and Patrice Smart was used regarding political education. The approach of this research was qualitative with a case study method. Primary data collection was carried out technically through observation, and in-depth interviews. While secondary data collection was carried out through extensive documentary data analysis.

Keywords: KNPI, Political Education, Youth Organization, Youth Political Participation

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menjelaskan peranan kelompok kepentingan, sebagai salah satu komponen dari sistem politik di Indonesia. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana mekanisme kaderisasi yang dilakukan oleh Organisasi Kepemudaan dalam proses pendidikan politik sebagai upaya meningkatkan partisipasi politik pemuda pada Pilkada 2018 di Kota Bandung, program apa saja yang dilaksanakan oleh Organisasi Kepemudaan dalam proses pendidikan politik sebagai upaya meningkatkan partisipasi politik pemuda pada Pilkada 2018 di Kota Bandung, bagaimana keberhasilan program Organisasi Kepemudaan dalam proses pendidikan politik sebagai upaya meningkatkan partisipasi politik pemuda pada Pilkada 2018 di Kota Bandung, apa saja kendala yang dihadapi oleh Organisasi Kepemudaan dalam upaya meningkatkan partisipasi politik pemuda pada Pilkada 2018 di Kota Bandung, bagaimana upaya Organisasi Kepemudaan untuk mengatasi kendala yang dihadapi dalam meningkatkan partisipasi politik pemuda pada Pilkada 2018 di Kota Bandung. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan Grand Theory dari Robert Brownhill dan Patrice Smart mengenai pendidikan politik. Pendekatan penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Pengumpulan data primer dilakukan secara teknis melalui observasi, dan wawancara mendalam. Pengumpulan data sekunder dilakukan melalui analisis data dokumenter yang luas.

Kata kunci: *Organisasi Kepemudaan, KNPI, pendidikan politik, partisipasi politik pemuda*

1. Introduction

Nowdays, as to government policy, all countries place education in a very important position including in ensuring the continuity of education for citizens. This applies as well in Indonesia as a developing country in which Indonesia prioritizes the importance of education as a concrete step to maintain the continuity of the nation's survival.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Provision 1 Subsection (1) states that "Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual power , self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and required skills for them selves, society, nation, and required skills for themselves, society, nation, and country.

Referring to the explanation of the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003, it can be viewed that education is an effort to create citizens as people in complete in a way that they comprehend completely about what happened, is happening and will happen. Education will determine the quality of citizens in terms of understanding the rights and obligations of the country. This quality of citizens will determine the survival of the nation which in this case is political establishment.

As an effort of the government in improving political establishment for the lives of the people, one of them is by prioritizing youth development. The youth development relates to the National Education System which aims to enable citizens to develop the

potential and have awareness as citizens who understand the rights and obligations of the country.

With regard to political education, "Political education is an intentional, deliberate and systematic educational effort to create politically conscious individuals, and be able to become politically responsible / ethical in achieving political goals" (Kartono, 2009, 64) .

Political education as an effort is not only to fashion human beings consciously to become citizens who know their rights and obligations as citizens, but also "Political education as a function of political structures with the aim of improving people's political knowledge so that they can participate optimally in their political systems." (Kantaprawira , in Affandi, 2011, 33).

If it is looked at, then in the past few years, citizens' participation in democratic countries have a vital role in running the government. Direct citizens' participation is needed to achieve the country's goals in a more advanced direction. The form of political participation which becomes one of the objectives of the level of citizens' understanding in political awareness is general election.

The reality that is happening now is a different matter, in which the level of political participation in Indonesia is classified to be low as a democratic country. The data from the General Election Commissions (KPU) stated "voter participation rates continued to decline from 93% of the 1999 election, to 84% of the 2004 election, 71% in 2009 election, and 73% in 2014 election. Consistently the average decline of the three election periods is

amounted to approximately 10%. The data do not include citizens who have the right to vote but do not use their voting rights because of the chaos of the final voter data".

Although the level of citizens' participation declines in each election contestation, the General Election Commission (KPU) also noted that "the number of youth voters in the 2018 election reached 11 percent of the total 186 million voters. This number increased compared to the previous two elections. In 2014, the number of new voters was around 27 million from 147 million voters (18.4 percent). While in the 2009 election, there were around 36 million youth voters out of 171 million voters (21 percent)" (<https://nasional.kompas.com>).

This increase in political participation shows that political awareness among youth is growing and can become a new hope amid the decline in political participation in national contestation. Youth is expected to be able to maintain the survival of the nation, and to become a complete citizen in understanding the rights and obligations as citizens.

To develop the potential possessed by the young generations, the government establishes a rule contained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2009, Provision 1 Subsection (11) about Youth which states that Youth Organizations are a place to develop youth potential.

The number of youth organizations in Indonesia cannot be counted on the fingers, it is around 100 youth organizations. As a unifying forum for every youth organization throughout Indonesia, the Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNPI) was born on July 23, 1973 with the intention of being a national forum for youth. One of the aims of the

establishment of KNPI was the realization of the communion and unity of Indonesian youth for the sake of the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Youth organizations are not only a forum for young people, but also as a system of cooperation, a system of working relations, and as a process of division of tasks. In that sense, youth organizations help prepare young people who need communication skills and skills needed in job world.

Although there have been many studies on the role of youth organizations as political education institutions in improving youth participation, the researchers still believe that studies of youth organizations remain interesting to be studied especially the role of KNPI in improving youth participation. The reason is as previously explained that the role of youth in national development particularly on political establishment cannot be excluded. Youths' role is needed so that the wheels of the country are stable.

In carrying out this role, the youth is not only armed with enthusiasm and hard work, but an understanding of politics itself must be possessed by every young generation in Indonesia. Therefore, the researchers believe that the role of the KNPI as a forum for youth organizations in Indonesia can unite young forces within the Indonesian nation itself. KNPI as a youth organization that aims to improve the potential of youth, especially political understanding, in socializing politics expected to be easily understood and to improve youth participation for active participation.

1. Method

The research approach used in this study was qualitative approach. This approach

emphasizes more on the depth of the data not on the amount of it. In addition, this study emulates "natural, with more attention to the phenomena under the study as it is not as it should" (Muchtar, 2015).

As to the method, a case study was employed. The use of this research method was expected to investigate contemporary phenomena contained in real-life contexts, which are carried out when the boundaries between the phenomena and contexts are not yet clear, by using various data sources (Yin, 2011).

The phenomena examined further in this study are about the type of pattern of cadres of Youth Organizations as a means of political education in improving youth political participation in the 2018 regional election in Bandung.

In this study, the data collection technique are as follows:

1. In-depth interviews, regarding the pattern of cadre of Youth Organizations as a means of political education in improving youth political participation with the Office of Youth and Sports (Dispora) of Bandung City, Executive Board of the Indonesian National Youth Committee (KNPI) of Bandung City, and members of the KNIP of Bandung City.
2. Observations carried out related to activities of the youth in Bandung City. As for the activities are the form of regeneration patterns, organizational socialization, studies, seminars, and major events held by DPD KNPI of Bandung City.
3. The literature review is focused on the culture of youth organizations, apart from that it is based on books, theories or

literature studies around the role of youth organizations in improving youth political participation.

Furthermore, the data analysis used in this study was carried out continuously from the beginning to the end of the study, both on the field and outside the field. The data analysis technique used consisted of three activities that occurred simultaneously namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion / verification.

3. Discussion

a. The Origin of Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNIP)

The Indonesian Youth Declaration, 23rd of July 1973, was the foundation of the birth of the Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNPI), emerging from an awareness of the responsibility of Indonesian youth in mobilizing all efforts and abilities to grow, improve and develop awareness as an independent and sovereign nation based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945).

The Youth Declaration aims to follow up on the sacred content of the Youth Pledge (*Sumpah Pemuda*) which has outlined the need for association, by embodying one nation, one homeland, one language, and participating in the independence. Thus the 23rd of July was established as the anniversary date of KNPI, and institutionally KNPI as a forum for youth communication, a forum for regeneration and participation of Indonesian youth standardized at the Congress I KNPI in 1974.

In 1982, the government determined to implement Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution purely and consequently by making Pancasila the only hope in the life of society, nation and country.

In the context of organizational life in society, the determination above encouraged the enactment of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.8 of 1985 concerning Community Organizations which has implications for the existence and position of KNPI including youth and student organizations, so in 1987 the Indonesian Youth Agreement was formed.

The Indonesian Youth Agreement further strengthened the determination of the Youth Community Organizations (youth organizations) to meet in the KNPI as a forum for communication, regeneration, participation and dynamization of Indonesian Youth in responding to the challenges of the nation's future development.

The multi-dimensional crisis ahead of the turn of the millennium, which occurred in all aspects of the life of the nation and state in Indonesia was very alarming. Concerned about crystallizing in the direction of national disintegration, on November 4th, 1999, in Caringin-Bogor was initiated the Indonesian Youth Determination which adhered to the slogan "We Are All One, One in Idea, One in Feel, Indonesia".

For this determination as well, the KNPI has become one that has not been eroded by the reformation of the movement which started from the above multi-dimensions and fundamentally reformation has overhauled the order of life of the nation and country. The Indonesian youth association at the KNPI is not only for associating, but also for carrying the role of history to become the pioneers and prime movers of the dynamical development of the nation in the present and future of Indonesia's National Development.

To that end, the KNPI is required to constantly reorient, reactualize, revitalize, and respond to the functions and roles of the KNPI so that it is always contextual in responding to the challenges of the times and needs of the nation. On this basis, the 2002 X Youth/ KNPI congress in Bekasi established A New Paradigm of the KNPI formulated to become a basic reference in the elaboration of organizational policies in each period of management.

b. Cadre Pattern of Youth Organizations Conducted by DPD KNPI of Bandung City in Improving Youth Political Participation

Organization is a process or tool that has shared ideals and goals. In realizing these shared ideals and goals, people in these environments have organized tasks. "Organizing determines what tasks it does, how these tasks are grouped, who reports to whom, and where decisions must be made" (Robbins, 2015, 2).

Community groups that do not have coordination efforts between members, and then have different goals within the group, and the absence of management division of tasks, cannot be called an organization. "The organizational element is simply having three elements, namely there are people, there is cooperation, and there is a common goal. These three elements do not stand alone, but are interconnected so that they are a unified whole" (Wursanto, 2003, 53).

As for relating to the type of cadre of youth organizations as a means of political education in improving political participation carried out in the neighborhood of the Regional Representative Council (DPD) of

Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNPI) of Bandung towards youth is through the recruitment phase that comes from members of the youth organization that associate in the DPD KNPI of Bandung City. The youth organization send a maximum of 3 members to become administrators in DPD KNPI of Bandung City.

Furthermore, netted members from various youth organizations that associate in the DPD KNPI of Bandung will be classified based on the ability and interviews conducted by the ranks of the DPD KNPI of Bandung City. He added that there is no special cadre curriculum in the cadre mechanism in the DPD KNIP of Bandung. The cadre formation of members of the DPD KNIP of Bandung City is actually the responsibility of the youth organization that has been the auspices of the previous members. However, the DPD KNIP of Bandung City has the same responsibility in improving self potential especially in political insights.

In addition, the mechanism on cadre carried out begin with the recruitment of members from youth organizations in the city of Bandung, then there are debriefings on the youth paradigm, the determination of the youth and the visions of the DPD KNPI of Bandung City. He added that in terms of establishing a basis for leadership, political insight and a spirit of development entrusted to each of the youth organizations, however, the DPD KNIP of Bandung City still always coordinates with the youth organization. Because the youth organizations in the DPD KNIP of Bandung City are technical implementers or in other words is the extension of the DPD KNPI of Bandung City.

The regeneration program carried out by every youth organization in the city of Bandung according to the management of the DPD KNIP of Bandung City has the common goal of forming a generation that understands where they are, what is controlled, and what must be done. In other words, even though the youth organization that associate in the DPD KNIP of Bandung City has diverse characteristics, with one main goal to develop the potential of youth in the city of Bandung then the diversity becomes an important capital in the regeneration process.

In carrying out its organizational functions, the DPD KNPI of Bandung City always refers to the Indonesian constitution, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2009 Provision 40 Subsection (4), concerning Youth which explains that "youth organizations function to support national interests, empower potential, and develop leadership, entrepreneurship and pioneering".

In addition, the DPD KNPI of Bandung City also always refers to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2013 Provision 5, concerning Community Organizations, which explains that the functions of community organizations are:

- 1) channelling activities in accordance with the interests of members and/or organizational goals;
- 2) fostering and developing members to realize organizational goals;
- 3) channelling community aspirations;
- 4) community empowerment;
- 5) fulfilment of social services;

- 6) community participation to maintain, preserve and strengthen national unity and/or
- 7) the keeper and preserver of norms, values and ethics in the life of the community, nation and country.

In realizing the mandate of the DPD KNPI of Bandung City in an effort to enhance the political participation of youth, especially its members, within a period of once in a week, discussions on contemporary issues that occur in Indonesia are carried out. This is considered to be an important capital, because after participating in the discussion, they are expected to have more enthusiasm to build the nation by participating in every development program carried out by the government.

In an effort to improve the political participation of youth, the DPD KNPI of Bandung City always carries out seminars entitled politics and presents speakers who are competent in the fields of politics and governance. In addition, in an effort to enhance the political participation of youth, the DPD KNPI of Bandung City often becomes the speaker in every activity carried out by students or youth in the city of Bandung.

Furthermore, the DPD KNPI of Bandung also often conducts activities in partnership with youth organizations, student organizations and government institutions in the city of Bandung especially activities related to important days in Indonesia such as, Indonesia's independence day, Youth Oath, Heroes' Day, and National Awakening Day which are designed with various activities that attract people's attention. By carrying out such activities, it is expected that the community, especially the youth, will recall the identity as

a social creature, reminding the task of youth as a factor in the success of nation building.

Based on the findings of observations, the researchers saw that the program was still not maximized in order to enhance political participation. This was evidenced by the lack of activities that attracted the attention of young people to contribute to organizing and participating in a series of activities carried out by the DPD KNPI of Bandung City. Youth participation is actually an important capital that must be cultivated in building the nation, but in reality only a handful of young people have strong desires and inherit the spirit of the heroes to build the nation.

Nevertheless, the program carried out by the DPD KNPI of Bandung is in accordance with the spirit inherited by the founders of the KNPI. Recruitment and cadre training carried out by the DPD KNPI of Bandung City, which is one of the programs in an effort to enhance youth political participation, is already appropriate. The DPD KNPI of Bandung City in the process of recruiting members gives full rights to youth organizations while always coordinating and providing regeneration training to youth organizations that associate in the DPD KNPI of Bandung City.

4. Conclusion

In fostering and carrying out political education in an effort to improve youth political participation in the city of Bandung, the DPD KNPI divided into 4 programs, namely first, routine programs such as studies once within a week with themes that adapt contemporary issues. Second, independent programs such as conducting advocacy training, public speaking training, focus group discussion.

Third, partnership programs such as collaborating with government institutions to hold youth oath activities, organizing training activities with youth organizations in West Java. Fourth, participation programs such as participating as speakers in students activities in providing insight into leadership and political education.

It is expected that with the pattern of fostering political education such as explained in this study, youth in Bandung city can further develop their potential to have awareness as citizens who understand the rights and obligations of the country. Moreover, they are also expected to be able to improve youth political knowledge so that they can participate maximally in their political system.

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**THE ANALYSIS OF DICTION IN THE TRANSLATED NEWS TEXT BY THE
NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY OF ANTARA**

Nurhendi
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Abstract

This research paper is the analysis of news translation text taken place in the National News Agency of Antara. The major problems in this research are to know the use of connotative word with positive tone and the use of euphemism approach in the news translation process. The primary source is the news translation texts. The writer analyse 26 texts out of the hundreds of news translation texts produced in he period of May – August 2016. This research uses qualitative research method. The data are collected, classified, identified and explained by giving the evidence from the sentences. Based on the research, the writer concludes that journalists in the National News Agency of Antara sometimes use connotative words and euphemistic words in their translation process.

Keywords: connotative words, euphemism, translated texts

1. Introduction

News produced and disseminated by the news agency may reflect a nation's position, both the political or non political stand of the county. And that is the reason why news agencies should be neutral in its news writting. It has to be different with the newspapers and the television stations.

As journalism, according to Atmakusumah (2014 : 15) , “The art of collecting, writing, editing and disseminating the news.” And thus, the journalists, are the people who do the collecting, writing and editing news. Including in the work of editing is the work of translation, namely the news translation, both from the Indonesian to English and vice versa.

The wider the gap between the SL and the TL cultures, the more problematic the issue of translatability becomes. Some words with neutral connotations in the SL may have strong emotional overtones in the TL if translated literally (Larson, 1984:131).

As explained above, the writer focuses on the analysis of diction especially the positive connotation and euphemism in translated news published by the National News Agency of Antara.

2. Theoretical Framework

Randall (2005:25) said there are at least eight factors that influence the news value or how the news will be judged as important by its audiences, some of them are concerned with the story, namely subject, news fashion, development, source, knowledge and timing, and one with the audiences (readers) and another with the world that the audiences and paper inhabit or context.

According to Mangiang (2014:118-125), such differences are, among others, caused by several factors:

- a. Result : News value can be considered as high or low by seeing from the result caused by the events or problems covered as news. News about the government;s decision to lower the

exchange rate of Rupiah against the US\$ will be important as the impact will influence people across the nation.

- b. Distance: Distance has two meanings, geographically and psychologically. The anthrax disease in Bogor will have high news value for the people living in Jakarta and West Java. But when an Indonesian who is reported to have killed the captain of the Panama- flagged and put on trial in Panama early 1970s, dailies and newspapers in Jakarta reported the news more than the dailies in the United States because psychologically people in Indonesia is much more interested in following the news about him.
- c. Prominence : The events or activities good to be reported as news if it involves public figures, popular place, popular things or others that have magnitude to the people's attention. The pregnancy of President Joko Widodo's daughter-in-law has a news sense but not a pregnancy of a common woman.
- d. Drama : A dramatic event has high value than the normal or usual one. A machinist's death in a train crash will be more popular than in a suicide or from a sickness
- e. Conflict : A conflict or an event involving conflict is always interesting. News about the conflicting parties in Middle East region or conflicts between the local people and the foreign-run international mining company in the Papua Province are always interesting to be read.
- f. Oddness : Unique, uncommon and odd facts always attract people's attention. A story about the over-weight boy found in

West Java recently attracted people for sometime.

As-Safi (2003:10) says translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language. Translation is also the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Darwish (2006:53) said, "In its socio-cultural dimension, translation can be described as subject to constraints of several types and varying degrees. These extend far beyond the source text, the systemic differences between the languages and textual traditions involved in the act. Or even the possibilities and limitations of the cognitive apparatus of the translator as a necessary mediator."

Kolln (1999: 61) said diction will be effective only when the words you Winkler and Metherell (2012:130) said some people seem to think that when it comes to word choice or usage (diction), bigger is always better. But using a word just because it is big is a bad idea. choose are appropriate for the audience and purpose, when they convey your message accurately and comfortably. The idea of comfort may seem out of place in connection with diction, but, in fact, words can sometimes cause the reader to feel uncomfortable.

Zinsser (2001 : 15) said political language has to consist largely of euphemism, question-begging and sheer cloudy vagueness. Pointing it out as clutter, he said it is the official language used by corporations to hide their mistakes. When the Digital Equipment Corporation eliminated 3,000 jobs its statement didn't mention layoffs; those were "involuntary

methodologies." When an Air Force missile crashed, it "impacted with the ground prematurely."

Cameron (2012 : vii) said verbal hygiene – my term for the motley collection of discourses and practices through which people attempt to ‘clean up’ language and make its structure or its use conform more closely to their ideals of beauty, truth, efficiency, logic, correctness and civility – is not just an unnatural and futile enterprise rooted in a failure to appreciate how language works. Rather verbal hygiene is a product of the way language works: it is an outgrowth of the capacity for metalinguistic reflexivity which makes human linguistic communication so uniquely flexible and nuanced. That capacity fulfils important functions in everyday communication (enabling us, for instance, to correct errors and misunderstandings), but it cannot be restricted to those functions).

3. Research Method

This research uses qualitative research method which concerns with the euphemism and connotative-meaning words with positive-tone in the news translation by analysing ten news produced by the International News Desk and the National News Desk of the Perum LKBN Antara by analysing the word and explaining the meaning in the paragraph containing euphemism and connotative-meaning words with positive-tone.

4. Findings and Discussion

In this article, the writer is going to analyze some 26 news out of the 2,926 English news produced by the National

Agency of Antara in the period of May-August 2016. Below, the writer classifies the sentences which contain the figurative languages based on each type.

a. Connotative Words/Meaning

- 1) “We should transform Indonesian migrants workers to professional workers to meet the requirements of the labor market in the country and abroad. In future, they should possess both hard and soft skills,” he emphasized. (Minister upholds ban on domestic worker placement in Middle East :11-13)
- 2) “The situation concerning our migrant workers, who were employed as domestic helper, has led to several problems, including those related to labor norms and human rights violation,” he pointed out. (21-22)
- 3) Furthermore, the minister explained that the government was compelled to implement “the hard policy” for Middle Eastern countries due to the presence of a culture wherein the employers had stronger rights than labor agreements and regulations. (33-35)
- 4) Deputy Foreign Minister Lauds Islamic Media Conference:
“What has so far been done i interstate for Palestine has not yet been reported properly. In addition, the existing, the existing efforts have not been followed up and popularized at the grassroots level,” he pointed out (15-17).
- 5) The government of West Java’s District of Karawang has promised to demolish a number of red-light places

in the district before the upcoming fasting month of Ramadhan, an official stated.

- 6) President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) asked all Indonesians to take part and make use of the tax amnesty program
- 7) "This is what blue or green economy means. Other countries have started adopting such a strategy and we must not be left behind," he added.
- 8) The Vice mayor of Semarang, Hevearita Gunaryanto Rahayu, said the
- 9) administration continues to prepare the city, known as "the little Netherlands," to be a World Heritage city by 2010
- 10) Hevearita explained that the Old Town, locally known as "Kota Lama," was just being improved as far as its physical aspect were concerned but also in respect of the life of the local people and the activities they undertake in the area.
- 11) Government To Go All Out To Make Tax Amnesty Program A Success (Aug, 8)
- 12) News Feature : Ending The Crimes Of Human Trafficking (Aug 29)
- 13) Meanwhile, the association of South east Asian Nations' (ASEAN's) experts from Paramadina, Dinna Wisnu, said as the "natural leader" of ASEAN, Indonesia should push the negotiation on Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea, in a bid to preserve the peace and stability in the region.
- 14) Overall, the Indonesian government will encourage the World bank to

continue to support the interests of developing countries and become a better and more powerful institution in providing financing support and promoting knowledge sharing with developing countries.

- 15) "Based on a tip-off from the public, the suspect often held parties in which methamphetamine was used," he noted .
- 16) News Focus : Owi, Butet Return Home To Heroes Welcome (Aug, 31)
- 17) Social Media Becomes "Leader Of Conflict" : Vp (Aug, 29).
- 18) Government To Go All Out To Make Tax Amnesty Program A Success (Aug, 8)L
- 19) News Focus : End Of Terror Group Leader's "Adventure" In Poso's Forested Mountain (July, 22)

b. Euphemism

- 1) The activists of the Women's Crisis Center (WCC) in Palembang, South Sumatra, has invited high school and university students to fight violence against women and sexual harassment (1-3)
- 2) "The situation concerning our migrant workers, who were employed as domestic helper, has led to several problems, including those related to labor norms and human rights violation," he pointed out. (21-22)
- 3) Furthermore, the minister explained that the government was compelled to implement "the hard policy" for Middle Eastern countries due to the presence of a culture wherein the employers had stronger rights than

- labor agreements and regulations. (33-35)
- 4) "What has so far been done in interstate for Palestine has not yet been reported properly. In addition, the existing, the existing efforts have not been followed up and popularized at the grassroots level," he pointed out. (15-17)
 - 5) Choosing to se the word 'Palestinian fighters' instead of 'Palestinian terrorists' is a step to get the fact straight," Aat Surya Syafaat, an initiator of ICIM and news director of Antara News Agency,n told he press here on Tuesday. (4-6)
 - 6) "Our senior, Mr. Sabam Siagian, passed away at the Siloam Hospitak in Semanggi, Jakarta, at 4.30 p.p," a report put out in a whatsapp chat group of Doctor Soetomo Press Institution (LPDS), said. (4-6)
 - 7) BNN Rehabilitates 11 Drug Addicts In Temanggung : The national narcotics Agency (BNN) in Temanggung District, Central Java, has rehabilitated 11 drug addicts during the January – June period 2016, local BNN spokesman Istantiyono remarked in Temanggung on Monday.
 - 8) Gunung Kidul District government is the Special Region of Yogyakarta continues to rduce the number of illiteracy
 - 9) News Feature : ENDING THE CRIMES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING (Aug 29)
 - 10) The Indonesian National Police (polri) had earlier uncovereed a case of human trafficking in which Indonesian citizens were being transported to Malaysia to serve as commercial sex workers.
 - 11) Meanwhile, the association of South east Asian Nations' (ASEAN's) experts from Paramadina, Dinna Wisnu, said as the "natural leader" of ASEAN, Indonesia should push the negotiation on Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea, in a bid to preserve the peace and stability in the region.
 - 12) Overall, the Indonesian government will encourage the World bank to conitune to support the interests of developing countries and become a better and more powerful institution in providing financing support and promoting knowledge sharing with developing countries.
 - 13) "Based on a tip-off from the public, the suspect often held arties in which methamphetamine was used," he noted .Chairman Of Film Artists' Association Arrested For Drug Abuse (Aug, 29) 6-7
 - 14) News Focus : Gov Deregulates Housing For Low-Income People (Aug, 26)
 - 15) The government has issued a de-regulatory measure to facilitate the construction of low-cost housing for low-income people. 1-2
 - 16) Social Media Becomes "Leader Of Conflict" : Vp (Aug, 29).
 - 17) Government To Go All Out To Make Tax Amnesty Programm A Success (Aug, 8)
 - 18) The Ministry of Foregins Affiars has reported the demise of Indonesian

Ambassador for Croatia Alexander Litaay in Zagreb, Croatia, on Sunday .

- 19) The government of West Java's District of Karawang has promised to demolish a number of red-light places in the district before the upcoming fasting month of Ramadhan, an official stated. (May, 25)
- 20) Indonesia has selected nine of its athletes for the Paralympic Games 2016 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from September 7 to 18, which is twice the number sent to the 2012 Paralympic Games in London. (July 23)

After collecting the data, the data is analyzed by using content analysis to get the result of the research and to answer the question in formulation of the research. Content analysis is concerned with the connotative words/meaning with positive tone and euphemism in the selected news. The table 1 shown below explains about the connotative/words/meaning and euphemism in the selected news translated by editors of the National News Agency of Antara:

Table 1 Data Analysis

No	Title	Sentences	Line	Analysis :
				a.Connotative b.Euphemism
1	Minister Upholds Ban On Domestic Worker Placement In Middle East (may, 24)	1.We should transform Indonesian migrants workers to professional workers to meet the requirements of the labor market in the country and abroad. In future, they should possess both hard and soft skills," he emphasized. 2. "The situation concerning our migrant workers, who were employed as domestic helper, has led to several problems, including those related to labor norms and human rights violation," he pointed out.	11-13	The phrase hard and soft are having connotative meaning: "Hard skills, <i>In this sentence means the skills relating with factual or tangible skills, such as how to use things (computer, printer, washing machine) and how to do things (ironing, cooking, making speech)</i> Soft skills, <i>In this sentence, the skill relating with intangible skills such as how to manage people, how to settle the conflict, how to behave, how to treat people.</i>
2.	Minister Upholds Ban On Domestic Worker Placement In Middle East	"The situation concerning our migrant workers, who were employed as domestic helper, has led to several problems, including those related to labor norms and human rights violation," he pointed out.	21-22	The word domestic has a euphemism approach, domestic relates with involving the home or family. Domestic helper is a household servant or a maid. And by using the domestic helper gives a soft or more polite meaning than a household servant or maid.
	Minister Upholds Ban On Domestic Worker Placement In Middle East	Furthermore, the minister explained that the government was compelled to implement "the hard	33-35	The word hard in this sentence has a connotative meaning.

		policy” for Middle Eastern countries due to the presence of a culture wherein the employers had stronger rights than labor agreements and regulations.		
3.	Deputy Foreign Minister Lauds Islamic Media Conference	“What has so far been done in interstate for Palestine has not yet been reported properly. In addition, the existing, the existing efforts have not been followed up and popularized at the grassroots level,” he pointed out.	15-17	The word grassroot relates to the ordinary people, esp as part of the electorate. In this sentence, the word grassroots has a euphemism approach as it replaces the word ordinary people or common people
4.	Jokowi Asks All Indonesians To Make Use Of Tax Amnesty	President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) asked all Indonesians to take part and make use of the tax amnesty program	1	In this sentence, tax amnesty has a euphemism approach as it replaces the word a general pardon. It refers to a policy that will give opportunity for those having wealth abroad to bring them back home.
5.	Former President SBY Analyzes Country’s Economy	“This is what blue or green economy means. Other countries have started adopting such a strategy and we must not be left behind,” he added.	11-12	Both blue and green in this sentence have connotative meaning. They are not referring to colour but to the economic approach being researched by SBY : maintaining to run a good management while using the resources, meaning that the economy will improve but at the same time the environment remains preserved
6.	Administration Prepares Old Town Of Semarang To Become World Heritage	The Vice mayor of Semarang, Hevearita Gunaryanto Rahayu, said the administration continues to prepare the city, known as “the little Netherlands,” to be a World Heritage city by 2010	1-3	The word little in the sentence has a connotative meaning as it means miniature or has a similarity or a close-related.
7.	Administration Prepares Old Town Of Semarang To Become World Heritage	Hevearita explained that the Old Town, locally known as “Kota Lama,” was just being improved as far as its physical aspect were concerned but also in respect of the life of the local people and the activities they undertake in	8-10	The word old in this sentence has a connotative meaning reflecting the previous administration before the existing.

the area.				
8.	News Feature : Ending The Crimes Of Human Trafficking	-	Title	The word trafficking in this sentence has both the connotative meaning and the euphemism approach. It is also a specific and standard term for these issues as well as an euphemism style of writting replacing the people trade and abuse.
9.	News Feature : Ending The Crimes Of Human Trafficking	The Indonesian National Police (Polri) had earlier uncovered a case of human trafficking in which Indonesian citizens were being transported to Malaysia to serve as commercial sex workers.	71-72	The phrase commercial sex worker is an euphemism style as it replace the word prostitute or hooker. It is more polite.
10.	News Focus : Indonesian Mofa's Anniversary Facing More Dynamic Regional, Global Challenge	Meanwhile, the association of South east Asian Nations' (ASEAN's) experts from Paramadina, Dinna Wisnu, said as the "natural leader" of ASEAN, Indonesia should push the negotiation on Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea, in a bid to preserve the peace and stability in the region.	35-38	The word natural has the connotative meaning as it reflects to the founding father or the one initiated the then establishment.
11.	Indonesia To Support Renomination Of Jim Young Kim	Overall, the Indonesian government will encourage the World bank to conitune to support the interests of developing countries and become a better and more powerful institution in providing financing support and promoting knowledge sharing with developing countries.	18-20	The word developing is the euphemism style as it reflects countries which are still being on progress to be an advanced ones. This word replace the word the poor or not-yet rich countries.
12.	Chairman Of Film Artists' Association Arrested For Drug Abuse	"Based on a tip-off from the public, the suspect often held arties in which methamphetamine was used," he noted .	6-7	The phrase tip-off is an euphemism style of writting as it replaces the word information with negative tone to the Police.
13.	News Focus : Owi, Butet Return Home To Heroes Welcome		Title	The word heroes has a connotative meaning as it reflects the best people in a

					<i>nation that also promote the nation in certian area, including the sports championship. The word also applies the euphimism style as it reflects the huge appreciation towards them</i>
14.	Social Media Becomes "Leader Of Conflict" : VP	-	Title		The word leader in this sentence has <i>the connotative meaning as it reflects the instigator.</i>
15.	ICIM Form International Alliance Of Muslim Media	Choosing to se the word 'Palestinian fighters' instead of 'Palestinian terrorists' is a step to get the fact straight," Aat Surya Syafaat, an initiator of ICIM and news director of Antara News Agency,n told he press here on Tuesday.	4-6		The word fighters has <i>both the connotative meaning and the euphimism style as well as the meaning is very much different with the real one. It reflects the political policy of a nation.</i>
16.	News Focus : Gov Deregulates Housing For Low-Income People	The government has issued a de-regulatory measure to facilitate the construction of low-cost housing for low-income people. 1-2	1-2		The low-cost and low-income have a <i>euphimism style as it is used to soften the words relatively inexpensive for low-cost and earning less than average</i>
17.	Karawang Govt To Demolish Red-Light District Soon: Official (May, 25)	The government of West Java's District of Karawang has promised to demolish a number of red-light places in the disctrict before the upcoming fasting month of Ramadhan, an official stated.	1-3)		The phrase red-light has <i>both the connotative meaning and the euphemism style approach. The red-light in this sentence means the places where brothels operate and not the red traffic. This phrase is also a soft style for brothel area.</i>
18.	Ex-Indonesian Envoy To Australia Passes Away (June, 3)	Our senior, Mr. Sabam Siagian, passed away at the Siloam Hospitak in Semanggi, Jakarta, at 4.30 p.p," a report put out in a whatsapp chat group of Doctor Soetomo Press Institution (LPDS), said. (June 3; 4-5).	4-5		The phrase pass-away is a <i>euphemistic word of die.</i>
19.	BNN Rehabilitates 11 Drug Addicts In Temanggung (June, 27)	The national narcotics Agency (BNN) in Temanggung District, Central Java, has rehabilitated 11 drug addicts during the January – June period 2016, local BNN	1-3		The word rehabilitate is an <i>euphimstic word for the word describing an effort to help people adapt from an addict.</i>

		spokesman Istantiyono remarked in Temanggung on Monday.		
20.	Indonesian Ambassador To Croatia Dies In Zagreb (May, 27)	The Ministry of Foreigns Affiars has reported the demise of Indonesian Ambassador for Croatia Alexander Litaay in Zagreb, Croatia, on Sunday	1-2	the word demise is a euphemistic or formal word for death, and it thus contain a euphemism approach of style
21.	Wcc Invites Students To Fight Againts Sexual Violence (May 18)	The activists of the Women's Crisis Center (WCC) in Palembang, Soth Sumatra, has invited high school and university students to fight violence against women and sexual harassment (May, 18,1-3)]	1-3	The word harrasment is a euphemistic word for an action aiming to annoy woman for his/her excitement.
22.	Nine Indonesian Atheletes Selected For Rio Paralympic Games (July, 23)	Indonesia has selected nine of its athletes for the Paralympic Games 2016 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from September 7 to 18, which is twice the number sent to the 2012 Paralympic Games in London.	1-3	The word athletes here is a euphimistic word for disabled athletes as the Paralympic Games is a major international multi-sport event involving athletes with a range of disabilities, including impaired muscle power
23.	News Focus : End Of Terror Group Leader's "Adventure" In Poso's Forested Mountain (July, 22)	Title	-	The word adventure has a connotative meaning with positive tone as adventure in this sentence means a fugitive-in-hiding for some time

5. Conclusion

Seeing from the above analysis, there are three kinds of different words used, namely the connotative word with positive tone, the euphemism approach and the special term. A word may sometimes function both as the connotative word and the euphemism due to the context or the sentence.

Although only 26 out of 2,926 English news (or some 0.9%) in the National News Agency of Antara use the connotative or euphemism approach, it also proves that in some circumstances, news need to be translated both contextually and adjusted with the update situation.

Also, understanding the meaning of the word very well as well as mastering the diction, especially the connotative and euphemism is also a must, in a bid to make news suitable with the Code of Ethics of the Journalist, the Style Book and the concept of news translation.

Next, after analyzing 16 news translation produced or written by both reporters and editors of the National News Agency of Antara, the writer at first finds many particular ways and complex sentences to express the actual meaning.

Hence, both the connotative word with positive tone and the euphimism style, which

merely aimed at softening the word later leading to the impression-making process can be used in the news translation work in the

media business. It reflects not only the policy of the media business but also the political stance of a nation.

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