

INTISARI

Penelitian ini berfokus pada dua poin utama, yaitu 1) respons penutur asing atau pembelajar bahasa Jepang orang Indonesia, dan 2) evaluasi atau penilaian penutur jati terhadap tuturan respons pujian penutur asing. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan secara teoritis, yaitu dapat memetakan tuturan respons pujian bahasa Jepang oleh pembelajar bahasa Jepang secara komprehensif. Pemanfaatan berikutnya dapat berupa strategi pembelajaran dan pengajaran bahasa Jepang khususnya pada tema terkait kompetensi dan performa pembelajar bahasa Jepang dalam merealisasikan tuturan respons pujian. Hal tersebut kiranya perlu dilakukan dengan menimbang kesalahan maupun kegagalan secara sosiopragmatik lintas bahasa dapat dihindari. Kesalahan dan kegagalan secara sosiopragmatik memiliki dampak buruk yaitu kesalahpahaman yang dapat menimbulkan keretakan hubungan antarpeserta tutur dari dua latar belakang budaya yang berbeda.

Pelibatan 53 responden pembelajar bahasa Jepang di beberapa perguruan tinggi di Jawa Tengah dan D.I. Yogyakarta telah menghasilkan 636 data tuturan respons pujian bahasa Jepang. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan metode *oral discourse completion test* yang dimodifikasi. Pembuatan media audio visual sebagai pemantik data oral responden dinilai lebih efektif apabila dibandingkan dengan *written discourse completion test*. Data tidak berupa tulisan atau lisan saja, tetapi data diamati secara audio visual. Sebagai pendukung, wawancara tidak terstruktur juga terhadap responden. Hal tersebut dilakukan untuk menemukan memperoleh data yang lebih lengkap. Beberapa penutur jati juga dilibatkan pada penelitian ini. Terdapat sepuluh penutur jati yang terlibat baik pada pembuatan instrumen penelitian, dan evaluator data. Penutur jati sebagai penilai tuturan responden penutur asing, dilakukan dengan cara pengisian angket dan wawancara. Data diolah secara kualitatif dengan didukung analisis data kuantitatif untuk memperoleh hasil yang lebih komprehensif.

Hasil analisis kemudian dipaparkan ke dalam tiga topik utama, yaitu 1) realisasi tuturan respons pujian baik secara pragmatik maupun sosiopragmatiknya, 2) penilaian penutur jati terhadap tuturan responden penutur asing, dan 3) kesantunan tuturan. Pada topik pertama diperoleh fakta bahwa tuturan respons pujian lebih didominasi bentuk penerimaan ketimbang strategi penolakan ataupun strategi pengalihan. Apabila dibandingkan dengan hasil penelitian lain terkait respons pujian bahasa Jepang oleh penutur jati, terdapat perbedaan strategi. Penutur jati lebih memilih strategi penolakan pengalihan atau pengalihan. Hal tersebut menjadi indikasi bahwa responden atau pembelajar bahasa Jepang masih belum memiliki kompetensi dan performa merespons pujian yang sama dengan penutur jati. Analisis dilanjutkan ke topik kedua yaitu penilaian penutur jati terhadap data tuturan respons pujian. Sebanyak 56 persen tuturan dinilai tidak alami. Penyebab ketidakalamian tersebut dikategorikan sebagai kesalahan pragmatik dan kegagalan sosiopragmatik. Penggunaan ragam tuturan dan tingkat tutur yang tidak sesuai dengan konteks dan kesan pembanggaaan diri merupakan penyebab dominan ketidakalamian respons pujian responden. Pada topik

analisis ketiga berisi tentang bagaimana tuturan respons pujian penutur asing tersebut dikaji dari sisi kesantunan dan relasi kemampuan bahasa Jepang dengan kealamian tuturan responden. Pada topik tersebut ditemukan bahwa secara keseluruhan semakin baik kemampuan bahasa Jepang penutur maka semakin baik realisasi tuturan respons pujiannya. Namun, ada satu catatan yang perlu dilihat bahwa hal tersebut tidak bisa berlaku mutlak. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat apabila data dilihat secara individu. Beberapa anomali terlihat bahwa kemampuan bahasa Jepang responden yang lebih rendah pun bisa menghasilkan tuturan yang lebih alami.

Kata kunci: tuturan pujian, respons tuturan pujian, penutur asing, penutur jati, kealamian tuturan

ABSTRACT

In this study, I focused on two main points. Firstly, the response of foreign speakers or Indonesian Japanese learners, and secondly, the evaluation or assessment of native speakers on Indonesian Japanese learners in compliment response speech act. Theoretically, the results of this research can make a mapping the Japanese language compliment response speech act by Japanese language learners comprehensively. Practically, this result of study can be used as a basis to make strategy of learning and teaching Japanese, especially on topics related to the competence and performance of Japanese language learners in realizing the speech response of compliment. Considering socio pragmatic failures have the worst impact that can cause rifts in the relationship between speech participants, this research has a very important urgency to prevent cross-cultural misunderstandings.

The involvement of 53 respondents who learned Japanese at several universities in Central Java and D.I. Yogyakarta has produced 636 data of Japanese compliment responses. Data collection using the modified oral discourse completion test method. Making audio-visual media as a trigger for respondents' oral data is considered more effective when compared to the written discourse completion test. The data is not in the form of writing or verbal only, but the data is observed as audio-visual. In addition, unstructured interviews were also conducted with respondents. This was done to find more comprehensive data. Several native speakers were also involved in this study. There are ten native speakers who are involved both in making research instruments, and data evaluators. The native speakers were carried out by filling out questionnaires and interviews to make an evaluation of respondent's speech act of compliment responses. The data is processed qualitatively and supported quantitatively to obtain more comprehensive results.

I divided this research into three main topics, namely 1) the realization of pragmalinguistic and sociopragmatic of compliment responses speech act, 2) the assessment of native speakers on the utterances of foreign speakers, and 3) politeness of speech. In the first topic, it is found that the compliment response speech act is more dominated by the form of acceptance than the rejection strategy or deflection strategy. When compared with the results of other studies regarding the response to Japanese compliment by native speakers, there are differences in strategies. Japanese native speakers prefer a diversion or diversion refusal strategy. This is an indication that the respondents or Japanese language learners still do not have the same competence and performance in responding to compliments as native speakers. The second topic, the assessment of the native speaker on the speech data of the compliment response. Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that 56 percent of utterances were considered unnatural. The causes of this unnaturalness are categorized as pragmalinguistic errors and sociopragmatic failures. The use of variety of speech and

speech levels that are not in accordance with the context and the impression of self-praise are the dominant causes of the unnaturalness of the respondent's compliment response. In the third analysis topic, it is about how the foreign speaker's compliment response speech is studied in terms of politeness and the relationship between Japanese language skills and the naturalness of the respondent's speech. On this topic, it was found that overall the better the Japanese language skills of the speakers, the better the realization of the speech response of praise. However, there is one note that needs to be seen that this cannot be absolute. This can be seen when the data is viewed individually. Some anomalies are seen that the respondents' lower Japanese language skills can produce more natural speech.

Keywords: compliment speech act, compliment response, foreign speaker, native speaker, natural utterance