



## ABSTRACT

The aim of this pragmatic study is to describe the characteristic (types and forms), the functions, and the factors of the speech acts on the posters in the camps of refugees in Freiburg, Germany. This study is a descriptive study aimed to understand the phenomenon of language containing in the use of posters in handling refugees in Freiburg then analyzed and described carefully to make the conclusion. The writer used informants and form of written media namely posters as the source to obtain data. The informants in this study are the staff and the coordinator of the social institutions that handle refugees in Freiburg. The Germany government gives the handling of refugees into social institutions at the local level. They then organize and guide refugees how to live in Germany and in the camps where they live. In Freiburg, social institutions use posters for something important and to guide refugees live or do activities without telling them repeatedly. Posters that they wrote contain much more in the kind of speech acts namely assertive, directive, and phatic. The forms of the speech acts are positive declarative sentences, negative declarative sentences, positive passive declarative sentences, negative passive declarative sentences, positive imperative sentences, negative imperative sentences, and positive interrogative sentences. The functions of the speech acts are to assert, to explain, to inform, to order, to forbid, and to invite. The speech acts on the posters in handling refugees in Freiburg are affected by eight factors, i.e.: (1) setting (locus and time), (2) participants (speaker and hearer), (3) end (intentions and goals), (4) acts, (5) keys, (6) instrumentalities, (7) norms, (8) genre.

**Keywords:** pragmatics, speech acts, posters, refugees.



## INTISARI

Penelitian pragmatik ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik (jenis dan bentuk pengungkapan) dan fungsi dari tindak tutur pada poster-poster di kamp pengungsi di Freiburg Jerman, beserta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Yang menjadi obyek penelitian ini adalah poster-poster yang ada di kamp-kamp pengungsi di Freiburg. Sedangkan yang menjadi data-datanya adalah tuturan-tuturan yang ditemukan dalam poster-poster tersebut. Sebagai hasil penelitian ini, ditemukan tiga jenis tindak tutur, yakni asertif, direktif, dan fatis. Terdapat tiga bentuk kalimatnya, yakni deklaratif, imperatif, dan interogatif. Masing-masing bentuk kalimat tersebut terbagi lagi atas deklaratif positif, deklaratif negatif, deklaratif positif pasif, deklaratif negatif pasif, imperatif positif dan imperatif negatif, serta interogatif positif. Dari data-data tindak tutur poster-poster itu pula, ditemukan enam fungsi, yakni (1) menegaskan, (2) menjelaskan, (3) memberitahu, (4) menyuruh, (5) melarang, dan (6) mengajak. Fungsi-fungsi ini dihubungkan dengan bentuk kalimat tindak tutur pada poster-poster tersebut, sehingga ditemukan dua strategi penutur dalam menyampaikan tuturannya, yakni sebagai tindak tutur langsung dan tindak tutur tak langsung. Tindak tutur ilokusi ini dipengaruhi oleh delapan faktor, yakni (1) *setting*, (2) peserta tutur yang terdiri atas penutur dan lawan tutur, (3) maksud dan tujuan tutur, (4) tindak, (5) kunci, (6) sarana tutur, (7) norma dan (8) genre.

**Kata kunci:** pragmatik, tindak tutur, poster, pengungsi.