ABSTRACT

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The objectives of the study were to find out: (1) the types of impoliteness strategies used in Raditya Dika's and Roy Saputra's Novels, (2) the pattern of responses used in Raditya Dika's and Roy Saputra's Novels, and (3) the reasons of using language impoliteness in Raditya Dika's and Roy Saputra's Novels. The study was descriptive qualitative with the comparative study approach. The subject of the study were the novels by Raditya Dika entitled *Babi Ngesot* and Roy Saputra entitled *Lontang-Lantung*. The data of the study were the linguistic features of impolite utterances. The documentary technique was conducted to collect the data, and the instrument was the documentary sheet. The technique of data analysis was interactive model. The findings of the study showed that: 1) in Raditya Dika's and Roy Saputra's novels used the types of impoliteness strategy, namely: bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, and withhold politeness. Positive impoliteness was the most dominant type applied in the two novels, whereas, bald on record was the least dominant type; 2) four patterns of responses the impoliteness occurred in Roy Saputra's novel were more frequent than in Raditya Dika's novel, namely: no response, accepting the impoliteness which was the most frequent occurred in Raditya Dika' novel, countering defensively, and countering offensively which was the most frequent occurred in Roy Saputra's novel; and 3) The use of language impoliteness in Raditya Dika's and Roy Saputra's Novels shared reasons, namely: to mock the others, to vent negative feelings, to show power. There were some new category of reasons of using the language impoliteness in the two novels, namely: to show disagreement, to clarify something clearly, to show interested feeling, to show disinterested feelings, to show dissatisfaction, to threaten other's face and to make joke. The most frequent reason of using impoliteness in Raditya Dika's and Roy Saputra's Novels was to vent negative feelings and to show interested feeling became the least frequent reason. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that both novels have similar use of impoliteness strategy with difference number/percentage. Some suggestions are directed to those who are interested in understanding impoliteness strategy as found in practice.

ABSTRAK

Swantika. I. Nomor Registrasi: 8136112027. The Impoliteness in Raditya Dika's and Roy Saputra's Novels. Thesis. Program Studi Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Ingrris. Sekolah Pasca Sarjana. Universitas Negeri Medan. 2016.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan: (1) tipe-tipe dari strategi ketidak-santunan yang digunakan dalam novel Raditya Dika dan Roy Saputra, (2) Pola respon yang digunakan dalam novel Raditya dan Roy Saputra, dan (3) alasan dari penggunaan bahasa ketidak-santunan dalam novel Raditya Dika dan Roy Saputra. Penelitan ini berjenis penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan penelitian perbandingan. Subjek dari penelitian ini adalah novel oleh Raditya Dika berjudul Babi Ngesot dan Roy Saputra berjudul Lontang-Lantung. Data penelitian ini adalah ujaran-ujaran yang tidak santun. Teknik dokumentari digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data, dan instrumennya merupakan lembar dokumentari. Tehnik analisis data adalah model interaktif. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa 1) dalam novel Raditya Dika dan Roy Saputra menggunakan tipe-tipe strategi ketidak-santunan, yaitu: *bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness*, dan *withhold politeness. Positive impoliteness* merupakan tipe yang paling dominan digunakan dalam kedua novel, sedangkan, *bald on record* adalah tipe yang paling sedikit digunakan; 2) empat pola respon ketidak-santunan terdapat dalam novel Roy Saputra lebih banyak dari pada dalam novel Raditya Dika, yaitu: *no response, accepting the impoliteness* yang merupakan pola paling dominan yang terdapat dalam novel Raditya Dika, *countering defensively*, dan *countering offensively* yang menjadi pola paling banyak terdapat di novel Roy Saputra; dan 3) penggunaan bahasa ketidak-santunan menunjukkan alasan, yaitu*: to mock the others, to vent negative feelings, to show power*. Ada beberapa kategori alasan baru dalam penggunaan ketidak-santunan bahasa dalam kedua novel, yaitu: *to show disagreement, to clarify something clearly, to show interested feeling, to show disinterested feelings, to show dissatisfaction, to threaten other's face dan to make joke*. Alasan yang paling dominan dalam penggunan ketidak-santunan bahasa dalam novel Raditya Dika dan Roy Saputra adalah *to vent negative feelings* dan *to show disinterested feeling* menjadi alasan yang paling sedikit. Berdasarkan pada temuan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kedua novel memiliki kemiripan dari penggunaan strategi ketidak-santunan dengan jumlah/persentase yang berbeda. Beberapa anjuran ditujukan bagi mereka yang tertarik dalam pemahaman stategi ketidak-santunan seperti dalam praktiknya.