

ABSTRAK

Astri Dwi Floranti, 1502564. *Makna Interpersonal dalam Wacana Interaksi Keluarga (Kajian Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional)*.

Penelitian ini menginvestigasi dan mendeskripsikan realisasi makna-makna interpersonal dalam wacana keluarga dengan menelaah interaksi yang terjadi di antara orang tua dan anak-anak melalui pendekatan linguistik sistemik fungsional. Penelitian ini berfokus pada realisasi makna-makna interpersonal yang tercermin melalui analisis fungsi tutur dan tipe *mood*. Lalu, penelitian ini memanfaatkan metode kualitatif-deskriptif dengan pendekatan naturalistik. Prioritas penelitian ini adalah menggambarkan dinamika interaksi keluarga secara natural. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keragaman makna-makna interpersonal dapat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor sosial seperti isu sosial budaya, isu gender, isu usia hingga tiga aspek tenor (kekuasaan, jarak sosial dan kedekatan). Adanya dugaan bahwa pergeseran sistem keluarga dari konvensional (patriarki) ke modern menghasilkan kesetaraan dalam pembagian peran sosial ayah dan ibu di keluarga, utamanya dalam aktivitas pengasuhan anak. Sementara itu, isu hirarki serta isu gender menjadi salah satu faktor relevan yang memengaruhi distribusi dan variasi fungsi tutur serta tipe *mood* para partisipan. Terdapat tiga fungsi tutur yang sering digunakan yaitu fungsi tutur *command*, fungsi tutur *statement* dan fungsi tutur *question*. Komitmen-komitmen yang tampak dari data percakapan tidak terlepas untuk tujuan membangun hubungan kedekatan satu sama lain serta terdapat proses transmisi nilai-nilai edukatif. Selain itu, hasil analisis tipe *mood* menunjukkan bahwa realisasi fungsi tutur lebih banyak disampaikan ke dalam bentuk tipikalnya. Hasil ini mengisyaratkan bahwa interaksi keluarga tampak tidak bersiasat karena para partisipan tidak sering memodifikasi tuturannya agar supaya menghindari kesalahpahaman. Meskipun pihak superior (orang tua) diketahui mendominasi percakapan, pihak inferior (anak-anak) terlihat melakukan sikap *power struggle* yang cukup signifikan. Pada akhirnya, motif interaksi keluarga berfokus pada dua kepentingan yakni pemenuhan aspek *warmth* (kedekatan, kebahagiaan) dan aspek *controlling* (pengawasan).

Kata kunci: *makna interpersonal, wacana keluarga, komunikasi keluarga, linguistik-sistemik fungsional, pendidikan keluarga*

ABSTRACT

Astri Dwi Floranti, 1502564. *Interpersonal Meaning on Family Interaction Discourse. (A Systemic-Functional Linguistic Analysis)*

This study investigates and describes the realization of interpersonal meanings on family discourse by examining the interaction between parents and their children through a systemic linguistic functional approach. The study focuses on the realizations of interpersonal metafunctions which are reflected from speech function and mood types analysis. Then, the study utilizes qualitative-descriptive method with naturalistic approach. The priority is to portray the family interaction dynamics naturally. The results show that the diversity of interpersonal meanings can be influenced by various social factors such as socio-cultural issues, gender issues, age issues and three tenor issues (power, social distance and affective involvement). There is a tendency that the shifting of family systems from the conventional system (patriarchy) to the modern system causes the equal division of social roles for parents in the family, particularly in the parenting activities. Meanwhile, hierarchical issues and gender issues are the crucial factors to affect the distribution and variation of speech functions and mood types. There are three speech functions that are often used, i.g command, statement and question. The commitments that appear from the conversation are mostly related to the activities of building affection and the process of transmitting educational values as well. In addition, the result of *mood* types analysis shows that most of speech function realizations are manifested in their typical forms. It indicates that the family interaction tends not to be tactical because the participants do not often modify their speech in order to avoid misunderstanding. Although the superior (parents) is known to dominate the conversation, the inferior (children) tends to perform power struggle attitude openly. In the end, the family interaction motives focus on two aspects: warmth (affection, pleasure) and controlling.

Keyword: *interpersonal meanings, family discourse, systemic functional linguistic, family communication, mood system*