

ABSTRAK

Eksanti Yolla Mahdhalena. 2026. *Analisis Karakteristik Morfologis Pada Konversi Teks Hikayat Oleh Siswa Gen Z Serta Implikasinya Terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Di SMAN 3 Taruna Angkasa*. Tesis. Madiun: Program Studi Magister Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Pembimbing (1) Dr. Dwi Setiyadi, M.M., (II) Dr. Swasti Maharani, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Morfologis, , Konversi, Teks Hikayat, Gen Z

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik morfologis pada hasil konversi teks hikayat oleh siswa gen z di SMAN 3 Taruna Angkasa serta implikasinya terhadap pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia. Hasil penelitian diperoleh 84 data meliputi 8 kata arkais, 2 unsur serapan, 3 afiksasi, 9 adverbia, 1 derivasi, 3 reduplikasi, 9 konjungsi, 2 infleksi, 5 preposisi, 7 nomina, 9 adjektiva, 21 verba, 3 partikel penegas, 1 interjeksi, dan 1 kata tanya. Berdasarkan analisis bentuk dan proses morfologis tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa siswa gen z cenderung menggunakan bahasa yang lebih dekat dengan kehidupan sehari-hari tanpa menghilangkan makna utama teks hikayat. Sementara itu, implikasi penelitian ini menjadi bahan pertimbangan dalam merancang pembelajaran yang lebih kontekstual seperti strategi pembelajaran, media pembelajaran, dan bahan ajar dengan tetap mengarahkan siswa untuk memahami perbedaan antara ragam cakapan dan ragam baku yang sesuai dengan kaidah.

ABSTRACT

Eksanti Yolla Mahdhalena. 2026. *Morphological Characteristic Analysis Of Hikayat Text Conversion By Gen Z Students And Its Implications For Indonesian Language Learning At SMAN 3 Taruna Angkasa*. Thesis. Madiun: Magister Study Program in Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Graduate Program, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Advisor Dr. Dwi Setiyadi, M.M., Co-Advisor Dr. Swasti Maharani, M.Pd.

Keywords : Morphology, Conversion, Hikayat Texts, Gen Z

This study aims to analyse the morphological characteristics of the converted versions of hikayat texts by Generation Z pupils at SMAN 3 Taruna Angkasa, as well as their implications for the teaching of the Indonesian language. The research yielded 84 data points comprising 8 archaic words, 2 loanwords, 3 affixes, 9 adverbs, 1 derivation, 3 reduplications, 9 conjunctions, 2 inflections, 5 prepositions, 7 nouns, 9 adjectives, 21 verbs, 3 emphatic particles, 1 interjection, and 1 interrogative word. Based on the analysis of these morphological forms and processes, it can be concluded that Generation Z students tend to use language that is closer to everyday life without losing the main meaning of the folktale text. Meanwhile, the implications of this research should be taken into account when designing more contextualised learning, such as learning strategies, learning media, and teaching materials, whilst continuing to guide pupils to understand the differences between colloquial and standard varieties in accordance with the rules of the language.