

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapters concerned with: the background of the study, statement of the problems, purpose of the study, scope of the study, significant of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is an important component of communication. Language is used by humans in all life activities. Thus, language is the most essential thing in human life. The use of language here is very important because human language can carry out various kinds of interactions, especially in communicating. Communication will not be perfect if self-expression is not accepted or not understood by others. With communication, humans can learn and inherit knowledge and achievements. Not only used as a communication tool, language can also create cooperation between humans, making it easier to integrate and adapt socially. Besides being an element of culture, language also allows humans to take advantage of experiences, and learn to get to know each other. People talk about all sorts of thing of things in their lives, discuss various problems, do businesses, show concerns, present ideas, express feeling, and produce various kinds of writings by using language (Seken, 1992).

The language continues to develop because there are many speakers who are geographically different or have different layers and social environments between countries. Until finally, there was a difference between one language

community group and another within an ethnic group. Differences in the variety of languages in one language of a tribe are known as dialects. According to Spolsky (1998), dialect is a social variety of language that is different from pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. The statement is also supported by Chaer and Agustina (2004), which states that dialect is language variation that speaks by the people in the same social group or same places. The dialect of an area can be known based on the sound system spoken. Differences in dialect are found in all aspects of language, namely phonology, spelling and pronunciation, morphology and syntax, vocabulary and proverbs (idioms), and pragmatics (language use). Languages and dialects found in society have various variations based on their level of formality. This is because there are social groups in society. There are people who use formal language in certain situations. And there are people who use non-formal language for daily communication.

One of the dialect variations that can be found in Sasak language. Sasak language is one of the local languages that exist in Indonesia. Sasak language is commonly called Bahasa Sasak. Geologically, the Sasak language has Austronesian ancestry, which is a language that is thought to have originated from mainland China and was brought to spread by the Formosa people to Southeast Asia. According to (Mahsun, 2006) the Sasak dialect is divided into four, namely the a-a dialect which is centered in the village of Bayan (also called the Bayan dialect), the a-e dialect which is centered in Central Lombok and West Lombok, the a-o dialect which is centered in the village of Aiq Bukak (Lombok Utara), the village of Bujak (Lombok Tengah), and Dasan Cermen village (Lombok Barat), and dialect e-e which is centered in Selaparang city (Lombok Timur).

In general, for the people of Lombok, there are three kinds of language in their communication are called '*base jamaq*' low level, '*base alus*' for medium level and '*base menak*' for the high level of Sasak language. The classification is based on the social stratification of the Sasak people as Menak and Nonmenak (Syahdan, 2000: 99-109). The factors that lead to choosing the form of language used, the age, social statues, education, level of familiarity, conversational situation, and type of conversation (formal or informal) For example, the word 'sleep' in English has three words represent in Sasak dialect called '*tindoq*' in low level '*sasak jamaq/biase*', '*begelaq*' in medium level '*sasak alus*', '*mesare*' high level '*menak*' one of the dialects that is investigated by the researcher is Kelayu dialect which is spoken by people in Kelayu village. Besides geographical dialects, the Sasak language also has social dialects as mentioned above. The vocabularies used in the Sasak alus (*base alus*) are entirely absorption vocabularies that are absorbed from various languages, such as Balinese, Javanese, and Malay. In terms of usage, *base alus* is generally used by the royal family (nobles: menak) and by royal officials. One of the local languages studied by researchers in this study is the Sasak language which is spoken by people in Kelayu village.

Previously, please note that the Kelayu village is located in the northern part of East Lombok. The Kelayu village uses the e-e dialect which is centered in the city of Selaparang. The differences between Kelayu spoken and Sasak common dialect can be seen as follows:

Table 1.1 The example of Sasak Lexicon which is used by Kelayu village

Common Sasak Dialect	Pronunciation	Kelayu Dialect	Pronunciation	English	Meaning	Speech Level
<i>Ajak</i>	/ʌjʌq/	<i>okoq</i>	/ɔkɔq/	lie	‘to say something that is not true’	low level
<i>Kawih</i>	/kʌwih/	<i>keang</i>	/keʌŋ/	wear	‘to use or have (something) as clothing’	medium level
<i>lampak</i>	/ʌmpʌk/	<i>lekak</i>	/ləkʌk/	walk	‘to move along on foot at a natural slow pace’	medium level
<i>lalo</i>	/ʌlʌ/	<i>aning</i>	/ʌniŋ/	ro	‘to travel or move to another place’	medium level
<i>Pelai</i>	/pəli/	<i>berari</i>	/bərʌri/	run	‘to move along in a hurry, faster than walking’	medium level
<i>engkah</i>	/əŋkʌh/	<i>jere</i>	/jərə/	done	‘to finish something that you were doing’	high level

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the major reason why the Sasak dialect which is spoken by Kelayu villagers has different spoken with other Sasak languages. Not only has a unique dialect there are other reasons why the researcher is interested in researching this study. This is because of the lack of education facilities in the village. Many parents send their children to school outside the village. The factors that cause this to happen are the lack of adequate facilities in schools such as the completeness of textbooks, the limited number of teachers, libraries, and other supporting facilities but this is not a problem for their parents so that their children get a better education. This also will make students from the Kelayu village begin to socialize with their situation outside the village and they will adapt the language they use. Of course, this causes them to rarely use their regional language because it will cause misunderstandings during a conversation.

Based on this phenomenon, researchers are concerned with the use of the Malay language which is increasingly rarely used by the Malay community, especially those who are still in school. Therefore, the researchers conduct this study in order to introduce the Sasak language Kelayu dialect, and its culture to other people, through this study can have an influence on another researchers in the linguistics fields.

1.2 Statement of Problem

- A. What are the kinds of prefixes and suffixes are found in Kelayu Dialect?
- B. What are the affixational process existing in Kelayu Dialect?

1.3 Purpose of Study

Based on the statement above, here are the purpose of the study:

- A. To find out the kinds of prefixes and suffixes are found in Kelayu Dialect.
- B. To describes the affixational process existing in Kelayu Dialect.

1.4 Scope of Study

This study focuses on the analysis of prefixes and suffixes in Kelayu Dialect. There were two main points in this study, including the kinds of prefixes and suffixes and the affixational process existing in Kelayu village.

1.5 Significant of Study

1.5.1 Theoretical

Theoritically, the result of this study is expected to be significant for giving information and deeper understanding about the affixational process occur in Sasak dialects, especially the prefixes and suffixes in Kelayu Dialect.

1.5.2 Practical

The result of this study was expected to be significant for the different participants:

- a. For General and Sasak readers

Generally, the readers know about Sasak dialect spoken by Kelayu villagers especially for the readers who are people of Sasak can get more knowledge about Kelayu village. Moreover, the

readers will assume that Kelayu dialect has uniqueness and different with other dialect in Lombok.

b. Educational Sector

It was expected to be useful for educational sector. The information could be a good source for Sasak language teacher to make comparison so that students had clear understanding about the concept of prefixation and suffixation and suffixation in Sasak language. however, it was only for Sasak teacher but it was also expected to be useful for English teacher to give more example and deeper understanding about the concept of affixation using Sasak language as the additional example and information. Hopefully, this research could motivate and encourage English teacher to find out a model in determining relevant and effectiveness sources.

c. For the English Language Education

The result of this study can bring some contribute for the lecturers who teach the same filed of the study. Since this study is a linguistics study, the result of this study also can guide the students in English Language Education of Undiksha in learning about affixational process of dialects in Kelayu Dialect, so they can have deeper understanding about the affixational process in teaching English in the future.

d. For Others Researcher

the results of this study can be used as a reference for researchers who do the same research in the linguistics field.

