

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains several subtopics, namely background of the study, research questions, purposes of the study, scope of the study, significances of the study, and definition of key terms.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

A language is a tool for communication. People use language when they do interact in society. According to Keraf (in (Rabiah, 2018)) language is referred to as a symbol of sound that has meaning, the sound produced by humans when they communicate or are talking. Likewise, it is said that language is arbitrary, humans communicate using language, and then with this communication produces sound (Wibowo, 2001). Keraf (quoted in (Rabiah, 2018)) said that through human language there can be many ideas, messages, and intentions of an argument. According to Rosadi & Hermanto (2018), language is said to be a tool to communicate with other people based on their own culture and language is also said to be a system of arbitrary symbols used orally to communicate. Meanwhile, language is a medium for exchanging information, or ideas, exchanging messages, and can also be used to introduce a place, its culture, and customs. Mey (as cited in Seken, 2015) says that linguistics can be seen from the way the language is used. It means from the language they use we can see the relationship and culture

of each user of that language. Dialect is one example of a language that can show differences in culture, language. Each region of course has a different dialect and dialect is usually used by native people from that place.

In this world there are many kinds of languages, one of which is a regional language, Indonesia is included in an area that has many regional languages, each region certainly has its regional language. (Trisa, 2015) said that regional languages are the languages used by people in remote areas or small areas. The Ministry of Education and Culture said that in 2018 there were as many as 652 regional languages in Indonesia, of course, each region has its language, they use regional languages to communicate in their regions.

In general, there are several experts defining dialect. According to Homes, (2013) dialect is used as a variety of language that can be distinguished from the pronunciation, sound, vocabulary, and grammar it uses, humans will know the different dialects of each region just by hearing the pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. Second, dialect is a language variation that is usually used by many speakers in an area, the dialect used in each area is also different in a relative number (Astuti et al., 2018). Meanwhile, Solano (2013) defines dialect as a variety of languages that refers more to the characteristics of each narrative in each region. Therefore, dialect is a variation of the language used by speakers to communicate and the dialect in each region is also different, a speech from each region must have a different language, which distinguishes the language in terms of phonological, grammatical, and lexical and refers to the characteristics of the language. As for the Balinese has a several dialect, for example: Tigawasa, Pedawa, Sidetapa, and Cempaga dialect. Tigawasa dialect is a dialect that spoken

by people in Tigawasa village, Pedawa dialect is a dialect that spoken by people in Pedawa village, Sidetapa dialect is a dialect that spoken by people in Sidetapa village and the last Cempaga dialect is a dialect that spoken by people in Cempaga village. The four dialects are often called baliaga.

Many researchers are interested in conducting studies in the field of linguistics on these dialects. For example: First, Putra (2016) has conducted a study on the Sidetapa dialect entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Process In the Sidetapa Dialect of Balinese: A Descriptive Study", this study uses a qualitative descriptive method and aims to examine prefixes and suffixes in Balinese dialects. The Sidetapa has both derivation and inflection. This study used three informants, and the data collected in this study used four techniques, namely, observation, elicitation, recording, and recording techniques. The results of this study show that there are three types of words in the Sidetapa dialect prefix, namely; {me-}, {N-}, and {pe-}, and two types of suffixes that undergo a derivation process in the Sidetapa Balinese dialect, namely; {-ng} and {-e}. There are also three types of prefixes in Sidetapa dialects such as ; {me-}, {N-} and {a-} and there are five types of word endings that experience inflection in the Balinese dialect of Sidetapa, namely ; {-ng}, {-ne}, {-e}, {-in} and {-an}. Second, Sakanti (2013), has conducted a study on the Pedawa dialect, entitled "Prefixes in the Pedawa Dialect: A Descriptive Study", this study aims to describe the number of prefixes in the Pedawa dialect and its types from inflection and derivation. This study uses three techniques in collecting data; observation, recording, and interview techniques. This study used 2 informants from Pedawa who met the criteria of the study. This study resulted in the finding that in the

Pedawa dialect there are two types of prefixes, there are derivational prefixes and inflectional prefixes. The derivation prefix {m̄-}, {ŋə-} and {ŋ-} and the prefix inflection {ŋ-}, {n-}, {ñ-} and {m̄-}.

Finally, Juliatmadi (2017) has researched the Tigawasa dialect, entitled "The Linguistic Unity Features of Tigawasa and Dencarik Dialects Viewed from Phonological and Lexical Variations". This study used word lists from Swadesh and Nothofer using observational techniques. This study resulted in the finding that the dialects of Tigawasa and Dencarik villages have 25 phonemes that are similar in phonological and lexical terms, while the difference between the Tigawasa and Dencarik dialects lies in the distribution of the phonemes /ʌ/ and phoneme /ð/. Of the 25 phonemes found, there are 6 vowels, 19 consonants, (vowels): /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /ʊ/, /ɛ/, /ɔ/ and /ð/; and 19 consonants: /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /ʔ/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /w/, /y/, /ñ/, and /ŋ/. This study also shows that from the Swadesh and Nothofer word lists there are 365 lexical similar vocabularies. It can be classified, as 291 similar vocabularies and 74 similar vocabularies. Unfortunately there are no researchers who have conducted linguistic research on the Cempaga dialect and there are no written documents or data on this dialect, then this dialect is rarely used by people who have left the village for a long time.

Based on the case above, this research focuses on the Balinese language, namely the Cempaga dialect. The focus of this research is the phonological system of the Balinese language because there has been no study of this language. The novelty of this research will maintain the existence of the cempaga dialect which is rarely used by some people who have left the village for a long time. Most



Baliaga people, precisely in Cempaga Village, many people leave the village because their work is outside the city or doing other activities, they go for quite a long time. It is impossible for people who leave the village to use the dialect of their village to communicate with other people, because it is very difficult to understand the dialect of each different area, therefore those who leave the village for a long time, require them to learn and get used to it communicate using Indonesian or learn the regional dialect in that place. When people who have left their village for a long time then return to their village again, they are likely more likely to use a different language or dialect. Therefore, this research must be carried out, to avoid changes in the phonology of the Baliaga language, precisely in Cempaga village. If this research is not carried out, the Cempaga dialect will likely fade over time, or the people in Cempaga Village may use Indonesian more dominantly than the Cempaga dialect. In addition, this study aims to identify and describe the phonological system of the Balinese language in Cempaga village.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study that has been explained above, the research questions of this study are:

- 1) What are the vowel phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution?
- 2) What are the diphthong phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution?

- 3) What are the triphthong phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution?
- 4) What are the consonant phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution?
- 5) What are the consonant cluster phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution?
- 6) How are the syllabic patterns of the Baliaga language?

### 1.3 Purposes of the Study

Based on the research questions previously mentioned, the purposes of this study are:

- 1) To analyze the vowel phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution.
- 2) To analyze the diphthong phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution.
- 3) To analyze the triphthong phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution.
- 4) To analyze the consonant phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution.
- 5) To analyze the consonant cluster phonemes of the Baliaga language and their distribution.
- 6) To analyze the syllabic pattern of the Baliaga language.

### 1.4 Scope of the Study

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. Therefore, the study only focuses on the phonological system of Baliaga language in terms of the vowel, consonant, diphthong, triphthong, consonant cluster based on their distribution and syllabic pattern.

### 1.5 Significances of the Study

The results of this study are expected to give theoretical and significance related to the phonological system. The theoretical and practical significance of this study are:

#### 1.5.1 Theoretical significance

The theoretical significance is expected to have benefits such as supporting and providing theoretical evidence to a study primarily that discusses the phonological system of the Baliaga language.

#### 1.5.2 Practical significance

For the theoretical significances, this study has benefit, namely:

##### 1) For Education Field

It is expected to provide data for teachers or lecturers who teach phonology. Then, it can help students learn phonology, primarily about the phonological system Baliaga language.

2) For the Linguistics Field

It is expected to be used by other linguists or researchers as a reference to their studies related to the phonological system of Baliaga language.

3) For the Government Field

It is expected to help the Indonesian government. This study can be used as an authentic document about the phonological system of Baliaga language toward one of the languages in Indonesia.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding about specific terms of this study, this section explains the conceptual and theoretical key terms base on the topic of this study.

#### **a. Coceptual Definition**

1) Language

Wibowo, (2001) says that language is a symbol of sound that is used by many people to communicate and understand each other.



2) Phonology

Kornai, (2008) says that phonology is a sound system that can produce words and phrases.

3) Phoneme

Hamka, (2016) A phoneme is the smallest sound that can be used to compare one word with another.

4) Phonetics

Hamka, (2016) Phonetics is said to be the science of how sound waves can be generated from human communication.

5) Minimal Pairs

Barlow & Gierut, (2002) say that minimal pairs are a few words that can be used to see the difference between each change in the meaning of the word.

**b. Operational Definition**

1) Language

Language is a tool of communication used by people in Cempaga village to convey information.

2) Phonology

Phonology is the science of the sound system in Baliaga language.

### 3) Phoneme

Phoneme is the smallest unit that can compare words in Baliaga language.

### 4) Phonetics

Phonetics is studying how people in Cempaga village produce sound.

### 5) Minimal Pairs

Minimal pair is words of Baliaga language distinguished by a single sound or phoneme that marks the distinction of meaning.

