

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Indonesia is a country that has a lot of cultural diversity. There a lot of islands with their local wisdom in Indonesia. One example of local wisdom can be seen in every language that used in every region in Indonesia. Indonesiabaik.id as cited has 733 languages, for some or each areas is dominant using the region language every people. One of the example local language is Balinese language.

The highly strong and complementary language relationship between human and human, language and language, and environment and environment that produces language diversity is called ecolinguistics (Suktiningsih, 2016). A language functions when it is used to connect with the speakers. In addition, language also functions to connect people with their environment, which includes both the social environment and the natural environment. This relationship is called sociolinguistics.

The relationship between humans and their natural environment has resulted in language diversity. The quality and relationship of the environment with this language can still be closely associated with the cultural environment. Therefore, the theories of ecolinguistics and sociolinguistics are required in this study. Both theories are used to examine the relationship between the effect of nature or the environment on language, and how language is used by speakers to interact with the environment. This is because in essence, humans cannot ensure their survival properly without language.

Language extinction, especially local languages, is a crucial topic to discuss. If a language is used less frequently or even no longer, the dialects that follow the language will also become extinct. This refers to the decline of one's first language skills. The worst situation that can be created is where the language is no longer used by the population or begins to be forgotten and causes this to become language death. Crystal (2000) stated that language death is an expression of a language that is no longer used or dead.

Balinese language as one of the elements of Balinese culture is slowly becoming an endangered language. This language is threatened because of globalization. Balinese language, characters and literature have been significantly affected by the development of information and technology (IT) (Giri, as cited in Setia, 2008). There are various concerns in the community. These concerns include the Balinese language is increasingly shunned in the daily social scene of Balinese society and is feared to be "dead" by 2041. In addition, there is also a taboo language that is starting to shift its existence.

Balinese people, especially the younger generation, mostly use nonstandard language in daily conversations. One of the uses of taboo language includes words that are considered taboo in sexual relations, religion, or certain cultures (Baker & McEnery, 2015). Taboo language also serves as a tool to express cultural differences or to show creativity in language.

Taboo words are one of the standard languages in communication (Aditia, 2011). According to Mahayana et al. (2020), taboo words can be categorized into the category of abusive words, vulgar or abusive terms, names of diseases, parents, animals, sacred objects, words that offend religion, social position, or ethnicity. Balinese people, particularly the younger generation, do not acknowledge some types of taboo terms mentioned by Mahayana. Therefore, it would be great for future generations of Balinese to learn the taboo terms used in their own home country. The younger generation of Balinese only understands rude taboo words such as swearing and animal names because these phrases are very often spoken. The main reason for not acknowledging the language is the unwillingness to understand the Balinese language. This is a threat to the existence of the Balinese language itself and the existence of taboos in the Balinese language.

Considering the use of the Balinese language is widely spread in all aspects of society, language revitalization and preservation which involves developing programs and practices to maintain the language need to be undertaken in the daily scope of life

using the *Tri Hita karana* domain (*parahyangan, pawongan, palemahan*) because *Tri Hita Karana* is a philosophy that has a concept that can preserve cultural and environmental diversity in the midst of globalization (Tim Mimbar Hindu I Made Budiastika).

This activity aims to restore a language that has lost its status as the main means of communication in a community of speakers, the researcher chose the research subject linking several reasons Previous researchers have never conducted research on Balinese taboos in Batulantang Village, researchers conducted research on Balinese language in Badung district and it turned out that there were many Balinese language revitalization activities in Badung district, Researchers conducted a search in Batulantang Village and there are still many native speakers who meet the research criteria of researchers, there are examples of words, one of which is the word "*cecek*" the word "*cecek*" or *lizard* in Batulantang Village its become taboo when listening to lizards sounding call it "*cecek*" should call it "*Sang Hyang Aji Saraswati*" because it is called disrespect, and what is known the meaning of the actual mention, and the researcher choose Batulantang Village as a research subject specifically for Balinese language that spoken in Batulantang Village.

1.2 Identification of Research Problem

This research will conducted based on the background of the phenomenon above, the extinction of the Balinese language, especially the Balinese taboo language in Balinese culture, in general, currently the term taboo which is often encountered in daily conversation only uses coarse Balinese language such as dirty words and the word comparison animal which is a concern. if there are no Balinese speakers who will inherit and preserve the language itself. The Balinese generation lacks knowledge and doesn't even know how the development and types of taboo words are developed in their own society, which results in the possibility that if ignored, the Balinese language will experience extinction in the next few years.

The researcher will conducted this research to answer these problems which have been described previously which aims to find taboo terms in the *Batulantang Village*. The discovery of the term "*taboo*" that emerged in the *Batulantang Village* will be investigated more thoroughly and broadly in relation to the references used in the term, and researcher will then determine what factors influence the *Batulantang Village* to use taboo terms in communication. Researcher anticipate that this study will be challenging, but they are hopeful that it will be able to help save the Balinese language, and specifically the Balinese taboo language, from extinction in the future.

1.3 Research Limitation

This research is focused on the taboo language in *Batulantang Village* which is located in *Sulangai, Petang* sub-district, *Badung regency*. In conducting this research will be carried out to enrich knowledge and understanding, as well as research on taboo languages in Balinese.

1.4 Research Question

From the problem identified, it could be proposed the research questions as follow.

1. What taboo words are used in Balinese language spoken in *Batulantang Village*?
2. What are taboo froms found in Balinese language spoken in *Batulantang Village*?
3. What are the references of taboo found in Balinese language spoken in *Batulantang Village*?

1.5 Research Objectives

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of the study could be obtained as below.

1. To identify the taboo language in Balinese spoken in *Batulantang Village*
2. To identify the forms of taboo found in Balinese language spoken in *Batulantang Village*
3. To analyze the references of taboo found in the Balinese language spoken in *Batulantang Village*

1.6 Research Significance

This research is expected to present a positive contribution theoretically and practically in significant of Taboo in Balinese language in the future. In other side this research also intend to enrich or adding more knowledge of Taboo in Balinese language based on the references, terms and other factors influencing that people use taboo language or taboo word in communication

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

The researcher is expected to give positive information for people especially in the linguistics fields. The identification of taboo spoken in *Batulantang village* which will increase knowledge about linguistic and preserve the Balinese language, especially taboo language that almost extinct in Bali, Indonesia.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

The study findings are predicted to be useful for:

a. For Government

The results of this study are expected to provide information in the form of physical documents about the existence of taboo language as a variation of language in society from a sociolinguistic perspective.

b. For Ganesha University of Education

The results of this study are expected to provide information about taboo language or taboo words in Balinese Language.

c. For Balinese Society

The result of this study can be more educated the Balinese people about taboo language

d. For Balinese Student

The result of this study can know more about the taboo of Balinese language and can continue to preserve it so that it is far from extinction.

e. For other Researcher

The results of this study are expected to be a step for other researcher to understand more about the field of linguistics. Other researcher to understand more depth related to the field of linguistics, especially about taboo terms in Balinese language which is part of sociolinguistics.

Especially about taboo terms in Balinese language which is part of sociolinguistics to understand more in detail related to the field of linguistic, especially regarding the term taboo term in Balinese which is part of sociolinguistics. this research can also be a resource to other result to strengthen linguistic studies, especially for Ganesha University of Education students.

