

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explained the introduction of the research which covers the background of the study, problem identification, limitation of the study, research question, research objectives, and research significances.

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

Balinese language is a language spoken in Bali. These languages have many dialects. According to Bawa & Jendra (1981), the dialects of Balinese are divided into two: the Bali Aga dialect and the Bali Dataran dialect. The Bali Aga dialect encompasses the linguistic variations used in Bugbug, Tenganan, Seraya, Sembiran, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Pedawa, Cempaga, Mayong, Bantiran, and Blimbing regions. The Bali Dataran dialect is one of the dialect varieties found in nine regencies of Bali, including Karangasem, Klungkung, Bangli, Gianyar, Denpasar, Badung, Tabanan, Jembrana, and Buleleng. The Bali Mula, also known as Bali Aga, refers to the native inhabitants of Bali, predominantly located in the mountainous area of the Bali Island. The original Balinese are known as Bali Aga, or hill tribes since they are mostly located in the middle and northwest sections of the country and live mostly in highlands and also located in the eastern part of Bali. They also have a unique culture, traditions and also language. Their language is one of the characteristics that sets them unique. The reason they do not speak the same language as the rest of Balinese people is due to their distinct mannerisms, vocabulary, and accents. It is referred to as a dialect. Like other Bali Aga communities, there is a village named Dausa village which is not a community of Bali Aga but they have a traditional culture and the most important thing is they have a unique dialect.

The people of Dausa village still using Gerobag as their place to store their foods and meal. Dausa village also has many attractions, starting from its culinary name "Begedek" which is pork jerky where we only can find it at Dausa village, beside the culinary delights, Dausa also has abundant coffee yields and has its own

uniqueness of language that they use there, the behavior is inherited from their ancestors, just as it is with the dialect or language they have been using up to this point.

The dialect of Dausa Village is different from Balinese people commonly used, for example the word 'mesein', 'in' in the word 'mesein' is bound morpheme and 'mese' is the free morpheme. The word 'mesein' means is washing. The uniqueness of Dausa village dialect is a heritage and the symbol of pride that the people in Dausa village must be proud. The significance of this research is to maintain and protect the language in Dausa village, because there are a lot of people in Dausa village who studies about other language and also there are many people of Dausa village doesn't live in the village.

The use of the BLS (Balinese language spoken) in Dausa currently needs to receive more attention because most of the young generation in Dausa village work far from the village or outside Bali. This is not just an illusion, causing many young people to find and meet their life partner from outside the village. So, when they go home or return to the village, they will use a mixed language, and most of the language used is Indonesian. This phenomenon often occurs; in fact, most of the younger generation prefers to use Indonesian or English rather than the native language of Dausa village. So, if the BLSS in Dausa is not passed down or passed on to the younger generation, it will disappear over time and become extinct.

Furthermore, there are some previous studies connected to the topic of the study (morphology) were had been done by some expert the first Cahyani and Budasi (2017) The research on the Morphological Processes of the Balinese Dialect by Villagers of Tajen revealed the existence of two types of morphological processes: prefixation and suffixation. The prefixes are {a-}, {ke-}, {me-}, and {N-}. Meanwhile the suffixes are {-e}, {-an}, {-ang}, {-in}, and {-n}. The prefixes and suffixes that undergo derivation process include: prefix {ke-}, {me-}, and {N-}; and suffix {-an}, {-ang}, {-in}. The prefixes and suffixes that undergo inflection process include: prefix {a-}, {me-}, {N-}; and suffix {-e}, {-an}, {-in}, {-n}. beside that, Arianti (2017) her study is about Morphological Processes on Balinese Dialect of Kedisan showed that there are five morphological processes in the

Balinese dialect, her studies possess the morphological processes were affixation, compounding. The Balinese dialect of Kedisan has three different types of affixation. Prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes are those. There are the derivational suffixes {-ang} and {-in}, the derivational circumfix {pe-an}, and three derivational prefixes {me-}, {a-}, and {ng-}. In addition, there is 1 inflectional circumfix {ke-an}, four inflectional suffixes {-ne}, {-e}, {-ang}, and {-an}, and four inflectional prefixes {me-}, {ke-}, {N-}, and {ng-}. The study conducted by Suardika and Budasi (2018) focusses on the Affixation System of Balinese Language used by Muslim individuals in Tegallingsah community. The researchers discovered that this community utilises a total of nine prefixes and six suffixes. The nine prefixes are classified into: two prefixes {mə} and {nəŋ-} which belong only to derivational morpheme, four prefixes {ʌ}, {kə-}, {bə}, and {ə-}, belong only to inflectional morpheme, three prefixes {ŋə-}, {ŋ-}, and {m-} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme. Subsequently, the six suffixes are categorised as follows: none of the suffixes exclusively belong to derivational morphemes, while four suffixes {-ē}, {-ə}, {-ʌŋ}, and {-m} exclusively belong to inflectional morphemes. On the other hand, the two suffixes {-ʌn} and {-n} may be used in both derivational and inflectional morphemes. None of the experts in the conversation specifically studied the derivational and inflectional morphemes of the Balinese language spoken in Dausa. Therefore, from that literature research and library study that have already done so far none of the study focusing on Derivational and Inflectional and also no one has ever conducted any research in Dausa village that regarding to the Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes related to the Balinese Language Spoken in Dausa.

The most important thing to do this research immediately carry out was to make documentation about the Derivational and Inflectional patterns contained in the Balinese language spoken in Dausa village. With the documentation from this research, in the future this research is able to be inherited by the children, grandchildren, and successors in Dausa village. This is the reason why the Balinese Language Spoken in Dausa needs to be researched. This research seeks to examine the Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Balinese Language as it is spoken in Dausa. Tarigan (1988) defines morphology as a branch of linguistics that

examines the intricacy of word structures and the influence of alterations in word structure on word category and significance. The idea that morphology is not a distinct part of grammar but rather a theory of word formation said R Lieber (1992). According to Bauer (1988), inflection is closely related to syntactic rules, in that inflectional morphemes are required to complete words as required by grammatical rules, but their existence does not modify the category or identity of the word. Meanwhile, in accordance to Bauer (1988), the process of derivation involves appending affixes that initially form a new lexeme. According to Haspelmath (2010), Affix are essential parts of words that typically have abstract meanings and cannot exist on its own. In the English language, there are two distinct groups of affixes: prefixes and suffixes. A prefix is a kind of bound morpheme that attaches to the beginning of a word's stem, resulting in the formation of a completely new phrase rather than a pre-existing word variant.

The writer aims to investigate the derivational and inflectional processes of Balinese prefixes and suffixes used by the residents of Dausa village, based on the observed phenomena. This study discusses the affixes especially about the prefixes and suffixes that existing in Balinese language spoken in Dausa belonging to derivation and inflection. Through this study the researcher hopes that the result of this study can give some contribution to morphology study, especially for linguistic fields.

## **1.2 Problems Identification**

The Balinese language in Dausa village will eventually become extinct as a result of the large number of children leaving the community to live in cities and other places outside the village. From looking at the phenomenon, our emotions and minds are moved to try to delve further into the language of Dausa village from a linguistic point of view as researchers who desire to explore the discipline of linguistics and hope to create a language that is slowly dying, or what is sometimes referred to as language revitalization. The term "language revitalization" describes initiatives to stop a language's decline and to encourage the community to utilize the language. Language documentation, instruction, language nests, immersion programs, and community activities are a few examples of revitalization



techniques. These initiatives seek to maintain the language and its culture while enabling speakers to utilize it in a variety of settings, including the media, government, and daily life. The identity, wellbeing, and social cohesiveness of the community can all benefit from language revitalization. In this case, there is still no plural dausa village, and no one has even done any research on this dausa village, the researcher feels even more confident in conducting linguistic research in Dausa village. Therefore, this research is concerned with morphology. The objective of this research is to examine the derivational and inflectional morphemes used in the Balinese language as spoken in Dausa Village.

The importance of this study is the use of the language currently needs to receive more attention by their speakers because the writer's observation showed that most of the young people in the village do not use BLS in Dausa. The other reasons are because they mostly work outside of the village or work overseas and they meet their life partners. So, when they return to Dausa village, they tend to use a mixed language and mostly Indonesian. In addition to this, there was also an inner problem appeared in the village, the existence of the local school make the situation even worse because they learned foreign languages at school and talk with friends using Indonesian language, they also prefers to use Indonesian or English rather than their native language So, if the BLS in Dausa is not passed down or passed on to the younger generation, it will disappear over time and become extinct, it is in line with the statement of R Cámara and J Bascompte (2021), who mention that. If the Balinese Language School (BLS) in Dausa is no longer available, both the Balinese culture and its accompanying cultural identity, as well as the identity linked to the usage of BLS in Dausa, would also be gone. The writer aims to undertake a research to save the culture and language of Dausa village. The study also seeks to make a valuable addition to the area of morphology, particularly in linguistics. The writer aims to investigate the derivational and inflectional processes in Balinese prefixes and suffixes used by the residents of Dausa village, based on the observed facts. This research examines the affixes, namely the prefixes and suffixes, present in the Dausa dialect. These affixes are related to the processes of derivation and inflection.

### 1.3 Limitation of the study

This study focuses on the analysis of prefixes and suffixes in Dausa village classified into derivation and inflection.

### 1.4 Research Question

The issue of this research might be expressed as follows, taking into account the background information provided:

1. How many derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes are there in Balinese language spoken in Dausa?
2. What is the function of prefixes and suffixes in Dausa village that belong to derivational affixes?
3. What is the function of prefixes and suffixes in Dausa village that belong to inflectional affixes?

### 1.5 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research were determined based on the previously described background information.

1. Describe the derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes existing in Balinese language spoken in Dausa village.
2. Describe the function of prefixes and suffixes in Dausa village that belong to derivational affixes.
3. Describe the function of prefixes and suffixes in Dausa village that belong to inflectional affixes.

### 1.6 Research Significances

The outcome of this research is anticipated to have substantial implications for many individuals.

#### 1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

The result of this study are expected to provide information related to the derivational and inflectional morphemes in the Balinese language spoken in Dausa. In addition, linguists might use the findings of this study as references for doing more research on Dausa village. The purpose of this

study is to address the enquiries of language science or linguistics, including all aspects of the field.

### **1.6.2 Practical Significance**

The result of this study are expected to be significant for the government, the researcher, educators, Dausa village and other researchers.

#### **a. For English Language Education**

The ELE can use the result of this study to gained their understanding about linguistics field.

#### **b. For the Indonesian government**

The government can convert the results of this research into authentic files or documents about Dausa Village and the results of this research can also be used as documentary evidence that Balinese is a regional and unique language in Indonesia.

#### **c. For the Researcher**

The researcher are learn a lot about linguistics from this study and gain many advantages. The derivational and inflectional morphemes of the balinese language used in Dausa can be learned through this study, which can help improve learning capacities and skills in linguistics. Therefore, it is making it simpler for future generations who desire to study and advance linguistics.

#### **d. For Dausa Village**

This study is useful for the Dausa people to maintain their language and pass it on to the younger generation so that the language they have is preserved in its authenticity for the next generation.

#### **e. For other Researchers**

The result of this study can be used as valuable insight and also as a reference in their attempt to study about Dausa village.