

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter concerns with a background of the study, research problem, research objective, research significance, scope of the study, and definition key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Balinese is the local community of the people in Bali island which is one of the regions in Indonesia that has many cultures. The varieties of culture in Bali is about how the people maintaining the habit that has been received hereditary and becomes the ancestor heritage. Many types of culture in Bali are considered as the unique heritage cause of its existence and the way to live the culture alive. The culture that is considered to the human heritage is about the culture that is alive in a specific area in society that is different from the other. Balinese culture can be included the language used by the different regions in Bali or the other that specifically maintain in the specific area in Bali.

The language or dialect in Bali is the tool of communication that use by the people to share the idea, or giving services to one another in human interaction. The language that is defined as the tool in the communication process to exchange the information used by a group or community in a certain area (Dostert, 2009), indicate that human need language to exchange the information as the interaction process. As (Armstrong, Ferguson, & Armstrong, 2011) define that the language is about conveying meaning in the specific term of information content as the basis of

meaning-making resources. The other definition defines that language is a communication process to maintain the relationship of the different aspects of the community or can be in term of interpersonal human life (Shahhoseiny, 2013). These show that language or dialect is important in human interaction. In Bali, there is a classification that Bali has two groups of dialect Bawa (1983), They are Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect.

According to Yuhha, Y. (2012), Bali aga dialect is the Balinese language which is not influenced by varieties caste in Bali. Bali aga dialect also is known as the original dialect of the Balinese language rather than the Bali Dataran dialect. Bali aga known as the original dialect in Bali caused by the dialect is used by the origin tribe of Bali. Meanwhile, Bali Dataran dialect in the dialect that has been influenced by the other language such as Sanskrit and Javanese. Bali Dataran dialect geographically located at the Balinese lower-ground coastal area. According to Terima (2003), historically, the Balinese language influences by the other language that affects the system of the Balinese language. It is affected in some varieties of phonetic, morphological, semantic, syntactic, and other features of the Balinese language in the region of Bali.

As morphological or in terms of morphology, it is related to the word form of the Balinese language. The morphological form is about the affixation process (prefix, infix, and suffix) that added to the basic form of a word. For example, in Balinese language with the basic word “dagang” become “me-dagang” mean ‘sell’ has been added by the prefix “me-”, the other is the basic word “jegeg” become “jegegne” mean ‘beautiful’ has been added by the suffix “-ne” of the affixation processes of Balinese language. With the variety dialect in Bali, it would be possible

that one dialect that has the same historical has different word forms that indicates the same meaning. In this case, Songan and Trunyan dialect are the examples that historically have the same background of dialect in which Bali aga dialect, but the geographical position of both villages shows that will be less communication in those villages.

Further, Songan is a village that has a unique dialect cause of its form. Songan village is located in the north of Bali island of Kintamani subdistrict, Bangli regency. Research has been conducted in this village entitle “Morphophonemic Process of Balinese Dialect of Songan” by Agustin (2018). The researcher found that there are two prefixes namely {N-} become |ny-| and |ng-| allomorphs, {ba-}, infix {-et-}, and suffix {-an} that undergo morphophonemic process in which change the base substitution. The progressive assimilation {N-}, become |ny-| and |ng-| allomorphs, {ba-}, infix {-et-}, and suffix {-an}. While the regressive assimilation are prefixes {me-}, {N-}, become |ng-| allomorph, {di-}, {re-}, and suffixes {-ne}, {-a}, {-e}, {-an}, {-in}, {-na}, {-ang} and three types of word formation namely exact reduplication, blending, and clipping. Another is the trunyan village. Trunyan is located in the north of Bali island of Kintamani subdistrict, Bangli regency. Trunyan village area is specified in the bottom of mount Abang, on the east side of Batur lake, it is in between the mount and lake. Trunyan and Songan are separated by Batur lake in which Songan in the north side of the lake and also Trunyan village. The geographical position of both villages shows there will be less communication of those villages but on that geographical position, the use of dialect or language base on geographical will interestingly reveal. The example of dialects form used in Trunyan compare with Songan is “jegeg-ih” in

Songan with the meaning is beautiful in which there is suffix “-ih” attached to the word “jegeg” while in Trunyan the form become “jegeg-ange” that also mean beautiful, which there is suffix “-ange” attached to the word “jegeg”. Base on the example above, the used form of the dialect in these villages interestingly to be documented. The other case, these villages known as Bali aga, or using dialect Bali aga in which Bali has two groups of dialects namely Bali Aga and Bali Dataran dialect.

Therefore, the researcher is willing to conduct a synchronic study about a comparative study of the affixation process of the Balinese language used by Songan and Trunyan villagers to maintain and preserve the dialect since there are no written data or document about this dialect comparison yet. The study is focused on comparing the dialect of Songan and Trunyan which is focus to find the affixation processes used in both villages. It seems to be important because a comparative study that stressed the language geographical will enrich the dialect documentation on the specific area that has a unique accent. Since this comparative is the study about the dialect including the affixations of a language, it would be interesting to compare the dialect used in both villages. So, this research aims is to compare the affixation processes of the Balinese language used by Songan and Trunyan villagers.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on the research background, the research problem that will be discussed can be formulated as follows.

- 1) What types of affixation are there in Balinese language of Songan and Trunyan that include prefixes, infixes, and suffixes?
- 2) What affixation processes are there in Balinese language of Songan and Trunyan that include prefixes, infixes, and suffixes?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the statement of the problem above, the objective of this study is to find types of affixation and affixation processes of Balinese language used by Songan and Trunyan villagers.

1.4 Research Significance

The theoretical significance of this study is the result of his study gives theoretical information about the affixation processes of Balinese language that is used in Songan and Trunyan as it can be used to enrich the knowledge about the dialect variation in Bali.

1.4.1 Theoretical Significance

1.4.2 Practical Significance

The practical significance of this study is useful for:

- 1) For the Government

The result of this study can be used by the Balinese government as an authentic file or document about the Balinese language or dialect in general

and comparison between Songan and Trunyan dialect in the specific local dialects in Bali.

2) For the Linguistic Field

The result of this study is expected to be beneficial for linguists who are interested in a similar study. It can be used as a reference to learn linguistic especially study about dialect and further assistance for other researchers.

3) For the Educational Field

The result of this study is expected to give beneficial input especially for the teachers or lecturers who teach about morphology. It also can help the student to know the information about the affixation processes of dialect used in Songan and Trunyan which can enrich the student knowledge and help the students in the process of learning especially in the context of dialect include prefixes, infixes, and suffixes used in villages.

4) For Researcher

Through this study, the researcher can learn some theories about affixation in communication. The theories are useful for the researcher in order to gain more information. Specifically, the researcher can get information about affixation that is used by Songan and Trunyan villagers. It will help the researcher to talk about the local language to foreigners who come to these villages. In addition, the researcher also can challenge her self during conducting this research because the researcher needs to know more about the variety of language, culture, and history of these villages, and the important thing is the researcher can finish the thesis through this research.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This research will take place in Songan and Trunyan village, Bangli Regency. This research is limited to the study of the affixation processes include prefixes, infixes, and suffixes of dialect used in Songan and Trunyan caused of the geographical position of villages. There are three domains are used in this research. The domains are family, friendship, and neighborhood in order to avoid a broad discussion.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to provide a clear limitation about what is concerned in this study, some key terms are defined as follows.

1.6.1 Conceptual Definition

1) Language

Language is about conveying meaning in the specific term of information content as the basis of meaning-making resources (Armstrong, Ferguson, & Armstrong, 2011).

2) Dialect

Dialect refers to a variation of a language that is characteristic of users of that language (Solano-flores, 2006).

3) Affixation

The affixation is known as a process of adding derivational affixes (prefix, infix, and suffix) to a root or stem in order to form new words (Manova, 2014).

4) Affixation Process

Affixation is a morphological process in which a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a morphological form (Manova, 2014).

1.6.2 Operational Definition

1) Language

A language is a tool used by the native speaker in Songan and Trunyan village as a basic communication to the other speaker. People used language to interact with each other to convey an idea or information in conducting the communication process.

2) Dialect

Dialect is a variety of spoken language used by people in Songan and Trunyan village. Dialect is the language spoken by Songan and Trunyan villagers in daily communication.

3) Affixation

Affixation is about morpheme in the Balinese language that is spoken by the native speaker of Songan and Trunyan villagers.