

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some subtopics, such as research background, research problem, limitation of problems, research objectives of the study, and significances of the study.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is considered as system of communication using sound symbols and words in expressing meaning, idea or thought (Suwartama, 2016). According to Rickford, Sweetland, and Rickford (2004), language is a vital aspect in communication. Language conveys meaning through the content of words and sentences. It allows the people to interact to each other in the society in the various situations. People talk about all sorts of thing in their life, discuss various problems, do business, show concern, present ideas, express feelings, and produce various kind of writing by using language (Seken, 2017). In sort, all activities of human life involve language.

There are thousand languages in the world. The different across language which refers to multilingualism is a common and natural phenomenon Tegegne, (2015). People in different countries use different styles of communication to express the feeling, emotions and ideas. In daily used of the language, people may use

different words and pronunciation to communicate even they use the same language and live in the same area. According to Yule (2006), the people who live in different area usually have different styles in using the language. Furthermore, the people who live a single geographical area many also speak in a different way in some situations (Yule, 2006. p.205)

The diversity of languages is not only about multilingualism, but there are also variations within in a language (Tegege, 2015). This phenomenon is commonly shared as dialect of language. Dialect refers to a variation of a language that shows characteristic of the users of that language. (Flores, 2006). Dialect is also defined regional or social variety of a language which is distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially as a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language (Trudgill, 1983). Moreover dialect also refers to the variety of a language characterized by is own distinct pronunciation, vocabulary and other grammatical features such us plural marker delection, subject-verb agreement and other grammatical features such plural marker deletion, subject, subject-verb agreement, use of negative and etc (Tegege, 2015).

One of the language which has some dialects with great historical process is Balinese language. In general, Balinese language is as the mother tongue for people who live in Bali. The historical development of language and script of Bali take along process. Ancient Balinese language is the oldest Balinese language than can be seen in the Inscription 804 Saka (882 AD) until the reign of King Anak Wungsu year 904

Saka (1072 AD). There are at least 33 inscription which use Bali Kuna Language, when entering the influence of Majapahit, Kawi-Bali began to be used, especially in papyrus manuscripts. Therefore, the development of the Balinese language itself is divided into three steps(*babakan*). First, the ancient Balinese language is often referred to as the language of Bali Mula or Bali Kuna. The second is Bali Tengahan or Bali Kawi.. Therefore, through its long process, it is not surprising that Bali has a lot of variation in its language.

The variations of Balinese language are classified into 2 dialect. Bawa and Jendra (1981) broadly state that there are two groups of dialect in Bali which are Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran Dialect. Bali Aga dialect includes the regions of Pedawa, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Tenganan, Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Seraya, Sembiran, Madenan, region of Bintang Danu, Selulun, Mayong, Bintaran and Belimbing. Bali dataran dialect includes the dialect variation existing in the eight regencie of Bali namely: Karangasem, Bangli, klungkung, Badung, Gianyar, Jembrana, Buleleng and Tabanan (Bawa, Jendra, 1981,p.2.)

One of the unique Balinese Dialect occurs in Tegallinggah village, Sukasada Sub-district, Buleleng Regency, North Bali. Based on the the preliminary observation, the characteristic of Tegallinggah Village which are different from other village are its Muslims population and the geographic area. The population of Tegallinggah Vilage is 7162 people. It consists of 3590 males and 3572 females. There are 2 major religion in Tegallinggah village, namely: Hindu and Muslim. The

ratio of Muslim people and Hindus people in this village is 45%:55% (based on the data from the village database). It means that the population of Muslim people in Tegallinggah village is quite big. Obviously, in the daily communication the language of Muslims is influenced by the Hindus who live in Tegallinggah Village. The Muslim people in Tegallinggah Village are not isolated. They have a good communication and interaction with others village

Moreover, it is found that the Muslim moved as migrant to Bali for long time ago. Theoretically, when someone or a group do a movement from one area to the other area, they will still consider with the sustain patterns of behavior and links to homeland, to kin groups, to a shared past and for a goal for the future (Cohen, Story, & Moon, 2015). It means that the immigrant will use their own language to make a communication at least with their family and their group. Language is an identify of an ethnic or group and each ethnic or group has to preserve their culture through using their own language in their group. (Trudgill, 1974). However, it is slightly different from the Muslim people in Tegallinggah village use Balinese language as their colloquial language. They use Balinese language to speak with other villagers. Besides, they also use Balinese language to speak even with their relatives who are Muslim too.

This research is an attempt to reveal the grammatical structures of the Verb Phrases (VP) of Bali language and compare them with the English VPs. Two languages used in two different places must be different from each other; however, it



is likely that grammatical structures of two languages have similarities in some aspects. According to Kartawinata (2010) as cited in Budasi (1012), the differences and the similarities of grammatical structures of languages are significant and can be used to determine the strategy in teaching languages. Further, Kartawinata (2010) as cited in Budasi (2012) mentions that contrastive analysis is the common term used in applied linguistics to compare two languages, the target language in language teaching, and the student's mother tongue. The aim of this research is not to describe the grammar of one language but it is an attempt to set up a rule from the result of a contrastive analysis of Balinese and English language.

Based on the account above, there is no conducting a study on contrastive analysis especially verb phrases in basic sentence of Balinese language in Tegallingsah dialect. Moreover, there is no study that reveals the grammatical structures of Verb Phrase Balinese Language which is spoken by Muslim people and comparing them with English Verb Phrases. It falls in a conclusion that this research is important to be conducted. Moreover, this study makes a serious effort to support previous study in grammatical structures of Verb Phrase. Due to the phenomenon of Balinese language spoken by Muslim People in Tegallingsah village, the researcher is highly interested in conducting a research entitles **“Contrastive Analysis of Verb Phrases in English and Balinese Language Basic Sentences Spoken by Muslim People in Tegallingsah Dialect”**. This research will find the similarities and differences between Balinese Tegallingsah and English. Hopefully, this study can give significant contribution to enrich the data of grammatical structure in verb

phrase of Balinese language as well as preserving the existence of Balinese language and gives contribution to linguistic study in the future.

## 1.2 Identification of the Problem

English is an international language. It is used as a means of communication in most of countries in the world. English is also used to write many kinds of scientific books. Generally it is difficult for students in Indonesia to learn English. It is caused by the interference of their mother tongue, so when they learn English they tend to transfer the system of native language to English. Another problem is the differences of the system of their native language to those of English.

These reasons also influence the students in Bali. Generally, the system of students' native language and English is different because of dialects. In addition, Balinese Language is rarely compared in grammatically and practically in written form with English. Moreover, this phenomenon also happens to the students in Tegallingsah village because they use Tegallingsah dialect to communicate with other. Tegallingsah dialect is one of dialects in Bali which is originally from Tegallingsah village. This dialect is commonly used as a colloquial language for people who are at Tegallingsah village.

In addition, English in this village as a target language for students. It means students rarely use English as their communication language. This factor causes the

students do not know well about English because the system of their native language and English is different. However, to make students become easily in learning English, the teachers in this village should know the similarities and the differences between Balinese Language in Tegallingsah and English. Therefore, contrastive analysis should be conducted in this village because there is no study which compares Tegallingsah dialect with English.

### **1.3 Limitation of Research Problem**

This study limits the problem in analyzing similarities and differences of Verb Phrases construction. The construction is in basic sentences between Balinese language which is spoken by Muslim people in Tegallingsah dialect and English. This research aimed at setting up a rule of Verb Phrases in form of positive, negative, and interrogative basic sentences of the dialect..

### **1.4 Research Problem**

From the background of the study above, the problem of this study can be stated as follows:

- 1.4.1. What are the similarities in Verb Phrase construction between English and Balinese Language Basic Sentence spoken by Muslim people in Tegallingham Dialect?
- 1.4.2 What are the differences in Verb Phrase construction between English and Balinese Language Basic Sentences spoken by Muslim people in Tegallingham Dialect?

### **1.5 Purpose of the study**

In line with the problem previously mentioned, the purpose of the study can be formulated as follow:

- 1.5.1 To know the similarities in Verb Phrase construction between English and Balinese Language Basic Sentence spoken by Muslim people in Tegallingham Dialect.
- 1.5.2 To know the differences in Verb Phrase construction between English and Balinese Language Basic Sentence spoken by Muslim people in Tegallingham Dialect.

### **1.6 Significant of the study**

The result of the study is expected to be significant for the different participant:



1. For Reader

The reader can know Balinese spoken by Tegallingah villagers and especially for the readers who are Balinese

2. For Indonesian Government

The government can use the result of this study as an authentic file or document about Tegallingah language. The result of this study can be used as one of document evidence of Balinese language in Indonesia

3. For English Education Department

The result can bring some contribution to the lecturers who teach some aspect of language, such us syntax, phonology, translation and morphology.

4. For other researcher

Other researchers use the result of the study as a reference for their further study.

