

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is defined as a method used by humans instinctively to communicate symbols, emotions, and desires through voluntarily produced symbols (Sapir,1921). Another definition comes from Bloch and Trager (1942), which states that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates. Based on those statements, it can be assumed that language is a crucial aspect of communication among society because, with language, humans can express their idea, identity, communicate with each other, and interact with each other within society.

In the development of language, there are many variations of language in society, this is because language is changing continuously, and it is changing in different places (Trudgill, 2000). One of the differences in language that can be found in society is dialect. According to Spolsky (1998), dialect is a social variety of language that is different from pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. The statement is also supported by Chaer and Agustina (2004), which states that dialect is language variation that speaks by the people in the same social group or same places. Therefore, it can be assumed that dialect refers to the development of language variations that are used to communicate by people in the same group or area.

One dialect which has many variations can be found in the Balinese language. The Balinese language is the first language or mother tongue of Balinese people who exist in Bali island. Even though the Balinese language is the

mother tongue, it does not mean this language cannot be used by people outside Bali. This statement is supported by (Budasi, 2015), which states that the Balinese language is used not only for Balinese people in Bali but also for the transmigrant outside the Bali area such as Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Nusa Tenggara. Balinese is a unique language because the language was influenced by Sanskrit, Arabic, Dutch, Javanese, and English (Terima, 2003). Therefore, indirectly the Balinese language has a lot of dialects.

There are two dialects that can be found in the Balinese Language. As stated by Bawa (1981), there are two kinds of dialect in Bali, namely the Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect. Bali Aga dialect comes from several areas such as Tenganan, Nusa Penida, Seraya, Bugbug, Sembiran, Madenan, Pedawa, Tigawasa, Mayong, Belimbing, and Maturan. In comparison, Bali Dataran is a Balinese dialect that is used by people from Karangasem, Klungkung, Gianyar, Badung, Jembrana, Tabanan, and Buleleng. From that statement, it can be seen that Bali has many dialects, one of Bali Dataran dialects, which is considered to be unique is the Keramas dialect.

Keramas Dialect belongs to Bali Dataran dialect used to communicate with people who live in Keramas village. Keramas is a village located in Gianyar Regency. Even though Keramas dialect is categorized as Bali Dataran, Keramas has a unique vocabulary and pronunciation. Moreover, the Bali Dataran dialect in Keramas village has experienced a morphophonemic process. According to Sibrani (2002), morphophonemic is the study of phonological changes because one morpheme is attached to the other morpheme in word-formation. According

to Chaer (2008), there are four types of morphophonemic processes: phoneme omission, phoneme insertion, assimilation, and dissimilation.

This also supported by previous research, first from Sudiba, Putra, & Swandana (2018) “An Analysis of Morphophonemic Process in Balinese Dialect of Bengkala Village” the result showed that there are four kinds of morphophonemic processes in affixations applied in Bengkala dialect, namely phoneme omission, phoneme insertion, assimilation, and dissimilation which attached to the prefix, suffix, and circumfix. The other previous research from Permadi, Putra, & Swandana (2018) entitled "An Analysis of the Morphophonemic Process of Balinese Dialect of Pajahan" He found four kinds of the morphophonemic process applied in the Pajahan Dialect, namely omission, addition, assimilation, and dissimilation. Those studies showed that the morphophonemic process will make the sound change of a word.

Sound change is defined as the change of sound in speech, making the speech sounds different over time. Sometimes it is called phonological changes (Crowley, 1997). In Keramas dialect, the word that undergoes morphophonemic process faced a change of sounds such as syncope, epenthesis, and assimilation. For example, in Keramas village, people say 1) *membon* ‘take shelter’, 2) *muruk* ‘learn’, 3) *matetolongan* ‘helping each other’. Those words, *membon*, *muruk*, and *matetolongan* are examples of words that undergo morphophonemic process, and also sound change. For example, the base word *tulung* becomes *matetulung*. It undergoes the morphophonemic process caused by the morpheme nasal {-te-} in the middle of the word, thus it changed to *matetulung* not *matulung*. And because

of morphophonemic process, it undergoes sound change, which is categorized as epenthesis.

Keramas has a unique dialect which is different from other Bali dataran dialect. The uniqueness can be seen in terms of vocabulary and pronunciation, as follows:

1.1 The Example of Balinese Lexicon which used in Keramas Village

Bali dataran dialect	Balinese dialect spoken by Keramas villager	Pronunciation	English	Meaning
jukut	gedin	/gedin/	vegetable	'part of plant used for food'
Kacing	kacingan	/kacingan/	little finger	'part of finger which located farthest from the thumb'
meragang	meragan	/meragan/	be thin	'person who becomes thin (refers to the body)'

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that Balinese dialect spoken by Keramas villager is considered as unique phenomenon, which make the Keramas dialect consider has unique characteristics in the terms of pronunciation and vocabulary.

Because of that reason, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled "The Form of Sound Change in The Morphophonemic Process of Balinese Dialect of Keramas" This research focuses on the form of sound change of Balinese words' morphophonemic process in the dialect of Keramas village in order to preserve the Keramas dialect since there are limited studies about this dialect. The results of this study are expected to have a positive impact on linguistic studies, especially on the form of sound change in the morphophonemic process in the Balinese dialect of Keramas.

1.2 Statement of the Problem:

Based on the background of the study above, the problem of this study was formulated as:

What are the kinds of sound change in the morphophonemic process in Balinese Dialect of Keramas?

1.3 Research Objective:

Based on the statement of the problem above, the research objective was:

To describe the kind of sound change in the morphophonemic in Balinese dialect of Keramas

1.4 Research Significance

1.4.1 Theoretical Significance:

This study was expected to give positive benefits and positive contributions to the phonology and morphology field, especially as the references for other researchers who study a similar field in sound change and morphophonemic analysis.

1.4.2 Practical Significance:

a) For Students of English Language Education

This study was beneficial for students to enrich their knowledge about phonology and morphology in order to do further study.

b) For Lecturers of English Language Education

This study was beneficial for the lecturers as a reference of teaching phonology and morphology course.

1.5 Research Scope

This research was limited to analyze the kind of sound change and its form in the morphophonemic process.