

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the introduction of the study. It elaborates background of the study, problem identification, research questions, purposes of the study, significances of the study, scope of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

According to Asmaniah (2017), language is one of the ways for human beings to do a relationship, socialization, interaction, and communication in spoken or written form involving the uses of words. Language can be classified as verbal, physical, biologically innate, and a basic form of communication. Its forms are symbol, sound and movement. People use language to express inner thoughts and emotions, to make sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and to maintain our culture. Language is a system for communicating. Language is applied in daily lives, and there are a large and open-ended number of activities (Cook, 2003). By using language, people may express their feeling or thought to others (Hornby, 2007).

People around the world communicate using different languages based on their culture and demography. From their different cultures and demographies, they have

different varieties and styles in using language to do a communication to others. The differences of using language by people around the world are usually called dialects of language. Language can have more than one dialect. Dialect is one of language variations coming from a group of users who are relative in number, living in a particular place, region and area where the people use the language. Dialect concerns variations located regionally and socially (Spolsky, 1998). Every place has its own dialect and Bali is one of the provinces in Indonesia having their own local language called dialect. The Balinese people are using Balinese language in oral communication.

Historically, Sanskrit, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, Javanese, and English have already been adopted in Balinese language or Basa Bali (Terima, 2003). Usually each place or area in Bali has diversities but not all places use the same language or dialect because of the influences from those languages that are adopted by Balinese language. People use different dialects in verbal communication. Mostly, Balinese people are confused to use certain words in communication with others in different dialects. Bali has two different dialects; Bali Aga and Dataran dialect (Bawa and Jendra, 1981:3). Bali Aga dialect is a language that is spoken by people from the old villages which still exist in Bali such as Pedawa, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Tenganan, Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Seraya, Sembiran, Madenan, etc. Meanwhile Bali Dataran dialect is a language that is spoken by people living in lowland area such as Karangasem, Badung, Bangli, Klungkung, Gianyar, Jembrana, Buleleng, and Tabanan (Kusuma, 2015).

As mentioned before, each place in Bali has its own dialect. One of Balinese dialects is Pegayaman dialect which is used by people who live in Pegayaman village as their identity in doing the communication to each other. Pegayaman is a village located in Sukasada district, Buleleng regency, Bali. In 2010, the village was inhabited by 5,600 people with 90% of them who were Moslem. Muslim communities in the area absorb a lot of Balinese culture, for example in the use of daily Balinese language. Pegayaman is one of the unique villages that still exist in Bali and which use Balinese dialect that has different styles from Balinese language in general. People in Pegayaman village use different languages from other villagers, for examples; 'ngelangi' becomes 'nyelelangi' (swim) and 'ngentung' becomes 'meusur' (throw), but in morphological process there is no uniqueness of the affixes used in Pegayaman dialect. The differences might make people who are from different villages difficult to understand the languages, because of that, this study focused on the analysis of affixation of Balinese language used in Pegayaman village.

An affix is categorized as bound morpheme which cannot stand alone. Bauer (1988) states that an affix grouped as bound morpheme because it cannot stand independently and should be attached to a root. It is also the same as prefix and suffix because they are the types of affixes. It consists of prefix, infix, and suffix that may change or not a class of word. According to Sosy (2012), a prefix is a group of letters that is added at the beginning of a word, a suffix is a group of letters that is added at the end of a word, and an infix is a group of letters that is inserted inside a word.

Those affixes might change or not the meaning of a root and might make or not a new class word.

A word is used to make sentences by people to do their communication. A word is a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing used with other words or sometimes alone to produce a sentence. Pauzan (2016) states that a word is one part of linguistics knowledge, a component of grammar, and a core of morphology. Morphology is part of linguistics which has correlation with the study of word. In morphology there is the smallest unit that is called morphemes which fulfill grammatical function. There are two main types of morphemes, namely; free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme a basic word which is capable standing by itself. Free morpheme does not need a help by other free morphemes and occurs independently by itself such as book, pen, swim, etc.

Bound morpheme is a basic word which cannot stand by itself, in another word, it need a help from free morpheme to make a meaning. The example from bound morphemes are, s, es, im, en, ed, etc. Bound morphemes can be differentiated into two types covering derivational (derivational affixes) and inflectional morphemes (inflectional affixes) which appear only as part of words and always be in conjunction with a root and sometimes with other bound morphemes. Based on the description above, this study described the derivational and inflectional processes of Pegayaman dialect because there is no researcher who analyzes more specifically about the derivational and inflectional affixes of Pegayaman dialect.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the research background that has been mentioned previously, the research questions being discussed in this study can be formulated as follows:

- 1) What are the types of affixes used in Pegayaman dialect?
- 2) What are the kinds of affixes which have the derivational processes used in Pegayaman dialect?
- 3) What are the kinds of affixes which have the inflectional processes used in Pegayama dialect?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

Referring to the research questions previously mentioned, the purposes of this study can be expressed as follows:

- 1) To identify the types of affixes used in Pegayaman dialect.
- 2) To describe the types of affixes which have the derivational processes used in Pegayaman dialect.
- 3) To describe the types of affixes which have the inflectional processes used in Pegayaman dialect.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The result of this study is expected to serve a useful information for certain people such as:

1) Readers

The result of this study can be used as learning material for readers or students. They may increase their knowledge from this study about varieties of languages, especially Balinese language used in Pagayaman.

2) Other Researchers

The information of this study may be used as a reference for future researchers who want to conduct a study about affixation in derivational and inflectional processes.

3) Lecturers

The result of this study can be beneficial for the lecturers in English Language Education as a reference in teaching linguistics course, especially in morphological field in order to give the examples about affixes used in real field in a scope of local not only in a scope of international.

4) Government

This study can be used as authentic documentary evidences about Balinese language in general or morphological process of specific term used in Pegayaman as one of local languages.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study is a descriptive qualitative study which focused on the analysis of affixes of Balinese language used in Pegayaman by using derivational and

inflectional processes to get which prefixes, infixes, and suffixes belong to derivation and inflection.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding, there are five key words that need to be defined in this study. They include:

1.6.1 Conceptual

(a) Pegayaman Language

Buleleng regency has so many villagers in which one of them is Pegayaman village that is located in Sukasada district. Pegayaman village had 5,600 people in 2010 and most of them were Moslem. Pegayaman language is a variety of Balinese language that is used by people who are originally from Pegayaman or live for long time in Pegayaman village. The Moslem people in Pegayaman also use its language because they have been living for long time in it then absorb a lot of the language and culture, for example in the use of daily Balinese language or Pegayaman dialect in doing a communication to each other.

(b) Affixation

An affixation is a process of adding an affix on a basic word. It is a process of forming a new word by adding an affix to an existing word. An affix is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word. McCharty

(2002) states that an affix stands for prefix, infix, or suffix which appear before, inside or after a basic word.

(c) Morpheme

A morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. In other words, it is the smallest meaningful unit of a language. Morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural. It is an adopted theory by Yule (2006, p.52).

(d) Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morpheme is a morpheme which changes the meaning and part of speech of words to which the bound morphemes are added. According to Bauer (1988), derivation is a formation of a word by adding an infix, a prefix or a suffix to an existing word. Example: in the word happiness, the addition of a bound morpheme “-ness” to a root happy can change a class of word from an adjective (happy) to a noun (happiness).

(e) Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that does not change the meaning and part of speech of words which the bound morphemes are added. In relation to the explanation of the morphemes, Lieber, R. (2015) states that inflection is a formation of a word that expresses grammatical distinctions such as a number, tense, person, and case. The examples of applying inflectional morphemes to words are by adding “-s” to root dog to form dogs and adding “-ed” to root

wait to form waited. An inflectional morpheme changes the form of the word but not the meaning and the class of word.

1.6.2 Operational

(a) Pegayaman dialect

Pegayaman dialect is a variety of Balinese language used by people who live in Pegayaman village from they were born.

(b) Affixation

Affixation is a useful process to this study for forming a word by adding prefix, infix, or suffix into an exist word which occurs in Pegayaman dialect.

(c) Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morpheme is a morphological process of forming a word by adding prefix, infix, or suffix of Pegayaman dialect which change part of speech of the word.

(d) Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional Morpheme is a morphological process of forming a word by adding prefix, infix, or suffix Pegayaman dialect which does not change part of speech of the word.