CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter concerns the introduction of the study that covers the research background, problem identification, scope of the study, statement of the problems, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and definition n of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

Dialect is one of the language variations that is commonly found in society. Chaer and Agustina (1995) define dialect as a language variation that emerges in a group of users who are living in a certain place, region, or area. Based on its definition, dialect is also called area dialect, regional dialect, and geography dialect. It is also supported by the concept which describes dialect as a regional or social variety of language which has different forms, such as; pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary of speech that make it sounds different from other varieties of the same language (Yule, 2006; Hornby, 2007; Christina, 2011; Martina, 2011). However, Ivic (2010) states that dialect is coming from Ancient Greek *"dialektos"* which has a meaning as "discourse, language, and dialect". It is originally derived from *"dialegesthai"* which means "to discourse or talk". It is also added that dialect is not only a notion that is interpreted geographically as a regional dialect but it also applies concerning a person's social background called class dialect or the occupational dialect. Meanwhile, the earliest theory about dialect which is argued by Finegans et al (1992) shows that it

deals with language users which means that using dialect is a way for identifying people's regional, ethnic, social, and gender affiliation. In conclusion, it can be said that dialect is a language variety that emerges from a certain place or region and it is used by a user of a certain group where the dialect can show their identity (social background).

Talk about dialect, several varieties of dialect can be found in Indonesia, considering that Indonesia has a lot of differences both geographically, socially, and culturally. For example, Bali, where its local people speak the Balinese language as their mother tongue. Balinese dialect geographically is categorized into two main groups. There are Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect. Bali Aga dialect is usually spoken by Balinese people who live in the hills of mountain meanwhile the Balinese people who live in the lowland area usually speak the Bali Dataran dialect (Bawa, 1983). Both of those dialects have their uniqueness.

Recently, there is a phenomenon found by the researcher related to the Bali Dataran dialect. Tiga village is one of the regions categorized as Bali Dataran even it is located in the mountain area. The villagers speak the Balinese language in a different form of language particularly from the word choices which are different from other Bali Dataran dialects. They usually speak unique words in their daily communication. For example *"mənyuh"* which means *"pee"*. Based on the information given by its local people, *"menyuh"* [məñʊh] is coming from *"nyuh"* [ñʊh] which means as coconut but then it is added by a prefix "me" [mə]. "*mənyuh*" and *"nyuh"* has a different meaning and they are categorized into a different class of words. Another example can be seen from the

word *"nyekot"* [ñekɔt] which means as "scoop out something by using a spoon " which is commonly known *as "nyinduk"* [ñɪndʊk] in other Bali Dataran dialects. The word *"nyekot"* [ñekɔt] is constructed from a base *"cekot"* [cekɔt] which means "spoon" and it is attached by {ny-}. The class of word is changed after the attachment of {ny-}, the word *"cekot"* [cekɔt] is a noun but it is changed into a verb "*nyekot"* [ñekɔt] which means as scooping out something by using a spoon.

Mostly, some people think that the Tiga dialect is one of the Bali Aga dialects because the word choices used in their daily communication are quite different from other dialects but historically that it is not categorized as Bali Aga dialect. In this case, most people from the outside cannot understand well the language spoken in the Tiga dialect which means that the language is only understood by the people that belong to the local community of Tiga Village. From the phenomena above, it can be concluded that the uniqueness of Balinese language spoken in the Tiga dialect can be seen from its morphological process; especially in its affixation system.

A specific study of Tiga dialect is needed to be conducted to preserve its uniqueness. It is supported by Anom (1975) who states that it is important to conduct research which concerns analyzing the Balinese language to point out its insight, especially its grammar. It is also added that conducting a study of Balinese language is intended to preserve Balinese culture in the future.

Based on the statement above, several studies about Balinese language which particularly discuss the affixation system of Bali Dataran dialects have been conducted. Ariani (2017) conducted a study that discussed the affixation system of Bali Dataran dialect that occurred in the Batusesa dialect by using the Swadesh

and Notofer wordlist as instruments. The findings show that there are four kinds of prefixes found in Batusesa dialect, they are { n-}, {me-}, {pe-}, and {a-} and five kinds of suffixes namely {-ang}, {-nə}, {-in}, {-an} and {-ə}. The prefixes {n-}, {me-}, {pe-} are derivational morphemes meanwhile the prefixes {n-}, {me-}, and {a-} belong to inflectional morphemes. Meanwhile, the suffix {-ang} is a derivational morpheme and the inflectional morphemes shown by the suffixes {-nə}, {-in}, {-an} and {-ə}. The grammatical function in that dialect was also analyzed in which it was found that there are six grammatical functions of prefixes and suffixes, such as: namely affix forming verbal, affix forming nominal, affix forming numeral, affix forming adjective, and affix forming adverb, activizer, and passivizer.

Riasa (2018) also studied about kinds of prefixes and suffixes in Bali Dataran dialect spoken in Lemukih village. The data were gained through eliciting, recording, note taking. Question-list and words list were used during eliciting. The results show that there are ten prefixes and five suffixes in Lemukih dialect. {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-},{pa-}, and {kuma-} are derivational prefixes meanwhile the prefixes {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, and {maka- } categorized as inflectional morpheme. The suffixes {-an} and {ang} are categorized as derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes are {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}. Furthermore, the function of each affix are described, such as: verbalizer, nominalizer, adjectivizer, passivizer, activizer, specificizer, distributive, imperative, and comparative.

Another descriptive qualitative study that focused on the affixation in the Bali Dataran dialect was conducted by Suardika (2018). It used the

Tegallinggah dialect as the object of the study. Observing, recording, and interviewing techniques were conducted to gain the data. Swadesh and Notofer wordlists were used as instruments. The result of the study shows that there are nine prefixes categorized into derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. The prefixes {mə-} and {nəŋ-} belong to derivational morphemes. The prefixes {ʌ}, {kə-}, {bə}, and {ə-} are categorized as inflectional morphemes. Meanwhile, the prefixes {ʌ}, {kə-}, {bə}, and {ə-} can be categorized as derivational and inflectional morphemes. Furthermore, there are six suffixes found in this study, such as: {-ē}, {-ə}, {-ʌŋ}, and {-ɪn} classified as inflectional morphemes. The suffixes {-ʌn}, dan {-n} belong to derivational and inflectional morphemes.

The three types of research above are focused on discussing the affixations system that occurs in the Bali Dataran dialect whose areas are located in the Buleleng regency. Unfortunately, there is no recent study that describes the affixation system of the Bali Dataran dialect which is located in Bangli regency considering that the dialect spoken by its local people is very unique. Wikajaya (2018) ever conducted a study about the affixation system. The object of his study was the Penglipuran dialect located in Bangli regency. In this case, the Penglipuran dialect is one of the Bali Aga dialects. It can be concluded that there is no specific study that discusses the Bali Dataran dialect in Bangli regency especially in Tiga village recently.

Considering the phenomena about Tiga dialect and remembering that there is no recent study which confers about that dialect, it makes the researcher feels attracted to analyze the Balinese language spoken in Tiga dialect. The focus

of the study intends to find the affixation system of the Tiga dialect. It is to know how the affixes construct the words in that dialect.

1.2   Problem Identification

This study underlines the affixation system of the Tiga dialect which is coming from a unique phenomenon found by the researcher. The word choices spoken by the Tiga dialect has a unique form which makes it sound different from other Balinese dialects. The different form of speech used in the Tiga dialect emerges a problem which is the other people who are not originally from the Tiga dialect find difficulty in understanding their speech while they are communicating with each other. It seems that the Balinese language spoken in the Tiga dialect is only understood by its local people. Furthermore, it is important to conduct research focuses on the Tiga dialect to find out how the words spoken in the Tiga dialect are constructed. In morphology, the affixation is the process of forming the words. Besides, this study is intended to preserve Balinese culture considering that the culture of a certain area is reflected in the language which is spoken by its people.

1.3   Scope of The Study

The scope of this study is on the dialect spoken in Tiga village, Bangli. The study concerns analyzing the affixation system of the Tiga dialect. The prefixes, suffixes, and confixes added in the morphemes of the Tiga dialect are the focus of this study. Besides, the derivational process and the inflectional process are also analyzed through the prefixes, suffixes, and confixes which are added.

1.4   Statement of The Problem

Based on the research background above, there are three research questions underlying this study. There are;

a. What are the forms of affixes that exist in Tiga dialect?

b. Which are prefixes, suffixes, and confixes categorized as derivational morphemes of Balinese language in Tiga dialect?

c. Which are prefixes, suffixes, and confixes categorized as inflectional morphemes of Balinese language in Tiga dialect?

1.5   Purpose of The Study

a. To find out the forms of affixes that exist in Tiga dialect.

b. To find out the prefixes, suffixes, and confixes categorized as derivational affixes of Balinese language in Tiga dialect

c. To find out prefixes, suffixes, and confixes categorized inflectional affixes of Balinese language in Tiga dialect

1.6   Significance of The Study

The significance of the study is divided into two types, such as; theoretical significance and practical significance. Those significances can be seen from the following explanations:

1.6.1   Theoretical Significance

The result of this study is supposed to give a benefit and contribution towards linguistic particularly as an existing theory about a morphological process that concerns the affixation system of the Balinese Language in the Tiga dialect.

1.6.2   Practical Significance

The result of this study is supposed to give a positive impact on the general readers, the lectures in English Language Education, the government, and other researchers.

   a.   For The General Readers

The result of this study is intended to increase the knowledge of the general readers, especially those who are Balinese in understanding the Balinese language spoken in the Tiga dialect that can make them easier to communicate with the local people of Tiga village.

   b.   For English Language Education

In this case, the result of the study is contributed as guidance used by the teachers in teaching linguistics especially in the morphology field for ELE students to get a deeper understanding of a morphological process, particularly in the Balinese language.

   c.   For The Government

The result is also expected to give a contribution to the government in preserving the Balinese language, specifically the Balinese language in the Tiga dialect.

   d.   For Other Researchers

Besides, the other researchers who want to conduct a study in the linguistics field can use the result of this study as a reference to conduct further study.

1.7   Definition of Key Terms

An effective conceptualization is presented to give a clear understanding for the readers and avoid any misunderstanding toward this study. Therefore, some key terms are defined conceptually and operationally in this section.

1.7.1   Conceptual Definition

a.   Dialect

Wardhaugh (2016) argues that a dialect is a tool that can be used in describing how language is differentiated and influenced by the geographical and social group of the speakers. In addition, dialect is defined as a variation of language which is not only having different ways of talking as an accent, but it is also differentiated by the way words are pronounced, grammar, vocabularies, syntax, and common expressions (Ariani, 2017).

b.   Affixation

Chaer (2007) states that affixation is a process of adding an affix to the root (base form of words) which involves a base form, an affix, and grammatical meaning as the result of the process itself. It is supported by (Adebilije, 2013) who defines affixation as a process of forming a new word by adding morphemes where these morphemes can be added at the beginning of words, in the middle of words, or at the end of words.

c.   Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

A derivational morpheme is a morpheme attached to a free morpheme that will convey a different meaning and change the class of words, meanwhile

inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that plays a grammatical role when it is attached to a free morpheme (Tariq et al., 2020).

1.7.2   Operational Definition

    a. Dialect

          Dialect is a variation of language that is commonly spoken by a group of people from a certain place or community and it can be differentiated by its pronunciation, vocabularies, syntax, and its common expression. Tiga dialect is a variation of the Balinese language spoken by local people of Tiga village in Susut district, Bangli regency, Bali.

    b. Affixation

          Affixation is a process of forming a new word by adding an affix whether it is at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a free morpheme. The affixation process may change the meaning of the base word or it only gives an effect to the grammatical rules of the base word in the Balinese language spoken in the Tiga dialect.

    c. Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

          A derivational morpheme is a morpheme attached to a free morpheme that can change the meaning of the words, or even change the class of words spoken in Tiga dialect meanwhile inflectional morpheme is a morpheme added to a free morpheme that does not change the meaning or the class of words but it may affect the grammatical rule of the words spoken in Tiga dialect.