

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present about the introduction of the present study, such as: research background; research problems; research objective; research scope; and research significance.

1.1 Research Background

The variety of language is not only about multilingualism. This variety of language is known as dialect. In general, dialect is a type of variety language in which groups of people talk in the same language but they usually use different pronunciations, grammar, and vocabularies (Flores, 2006). As supported by Trudgill (1988), dialect referred to variations of a language that have differences grammatically and phonologically. In conclusion, dialect is a type of language variation that is a type of language variation in which people speak in the same language but they have different style in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabularies. Moreover, dialect is a variety of a language that signals where a person comes from. The notion is usually interpreted geographically (regional dialect), but it also has some application in relation to a person's social background (class dialect) or occupation (occupational dialect).

Every language has different uniqueness and characteristics. Normally, diversity in each language can be encountered easily. According to the Giunchiglia, Batsuren, and Freihat (2018), there are seven thousands of languages which spoken by every individual in this world. Bahasa Indonesia includes to those seven thousands of languages. In Indonesia, there are many people who speak in local language based on their hometown. Cohn (2014) declared that Indonesia has many local languages with the larger population of native speakers in certain local language. As stated by Nugroho (2000) Bahasa Indonesia developed as well as colonialism era until this globalization era.

Since the development of Majapahit kingdom, Balinese language developed into three levels namely Bali Kuna, Bali Tengahan, and Bali Kepara (Surada, 2015). Therefore, the development of the Balinese language itself is divided into three babakan (steps). Firstly, the language of the ancient Bali that is referred to the language of Bali Mula, the used of Bahasa Bali Mula cannot be separated with the development of Bahasa Jawa Kuno most of Bahasa Bali Mula were influenced by Bahasa Jawa Kuno. Second, the Balinese language Tengahan or well known as Kawi-Bali, this era happened as the transition of the Bahasa Bali Mula become Bahasa Bali Kepara, this language was mostly influenced and blended with Bahasa Jawa Kuno, Bahasa Bali Tengahan commonly used in the art and literature likes Balinese songs (kidung, babad) and dance (topeng, arja, wayang). And third, the Bali modern languages Bali or Bali Kapara inherited until today. Therefore, Balinese language is an adaptation of Bahasa Indonesia that already became

mother tongue for Balinese people (Partami, 2016). Balinese native speakers use Balinese language as a main communication tool for delivering thoughts with other people. Balinese people dominantly speak in Balinese language when they meet other Balinese people, especially in the traditional discussion context.

The rapid cycles of globalization make particular changes, even for Balinese people. As stated by Mayuko (2015), Balinese people can be divided into two dialects namely Bali Aga and Bali Dataran. Bali Aga people refer to a community that lives in the hills around the mountain. It includes the regions of Pedawa, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Tenganan, Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Seraya, Sembiran, Kintamani, Trunyan, Songan, etc. On the other hand, Bali Dataran people live in the downtown. Bali Dataran includes the dialect variation existing in Karangasem, Bangli, Klungkung, Badung, Gianyar, Jembrana, Buleleng and Tabanan (Kusuma, 2015). Other communities do not easily influence Bali Aga people because they adopt their own cultures and norms and values (Yudiantini, 2018). The original cultures that can be found in Bali Aga people are including governance structure, architectures, and spiritual ceremonies and religious celebrations. In conclusion, Bali Aga and Bali Dataran are originally from Bali. Even though Bali Aga people still maintain their own traditions, Bali Dataran people is not quite different. It is because both of them have ancestors who always keep faithfulness for the next offspring. Based on those explanations above, it can be said that the Bali Aga people commonly live around the mountain that have their own governance

structure, architectures, and spiritual ceremonies and religious celebrations that makes them difference with the other Balinese people.

Based on the previous researches that have been conducted, it was found that every Bali Aga dialect has their own uniqueness. Based on the study that has been conducted by Putra (2015) in Cempaga village. It was found that Cempaga Dialect has different lexicon that are used in their daily communication that difference with another dialect in Balinese Dialect. For example is *japa* /ja:pa/ which means 'where?'. In line with this, Kintamani is also part of Bali Aga dialects. Catur Village is part of the Kintamani district and it is located near Selulung Village which is belongs to Bali Aga, but Catur Village is not categorized as Bali Aga because they do not have other governance stricter with commonly Balinese village. Based on the previous study which has been conducted in Belantih Village it was found that there were such kind of unique language and dialect there, such as: '*japa*' mean 'where?'; '*ngara*' mean 'no'; '*pawen*' mean 'kitchen'; '*kicing*' mean 'dog'; '*bais*' mean 'foot'; '*daar*' mean 'eat'.

One of the most interesting aspects that needs to be studied concerning Balinese dialect is its morphological process. In addition, Catur Village is unique because they keep tradition as well as their ancestors done before. The condition of this village also brings calmness and joyful for the new people, especially for the foreigners. Considering that fact, the researcher is interested to do the study about morphological processes of Balinese dialect spoken by Catur villagers. Specifically, the researcher wants to make the readers aware about Balinese dialect

in different villages as the previous research before. In this research, the researcher will take the data in Catur village as an additional village of Balinese dialect.

1.2 Research Problems

From the research background, the research questions investigated in the present study can be stated as follows:

- 1) What types of affixation that is found in Balinese language spoken by Catur villagers?
- 2) What morphological processes are there in Balinese language spoken by Catur villagers?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research problems stated previously, there are two research objectives set for this study. Namely:

- 1) To describe the types of affixation that found in Balinese language spoken by Catur villagers.
- 2) To describe the morphological processes of Balinese language spoken by Catur villagers.

1.4 Research Scope

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative study. The research is conducted in Catur village, Kintamani. This study is focused on the morphological

processes of Balinese Language spoken by Catur villagers in their daily communication needs.

1.5 Research Significance

The results of this study are expected to be beneficial for all sides mentioned below:

1.5.1 Theoretically Significance

The result of this study is expected to be useful for the related instances and beneficial to be a reference in finding information related to the Balinese language that used in Catur village.

1.5.2 Practically Significance

1. For Readers

The readers will discover the diversity of Balinese Language spoken by Catur village. In addition, the readers who are Balinese are expected to enhance their language variations about Balinese Language that spoken in Catur village.

2. For Indonesian Government

The government can utilize this study as an authentic file of Catur village and its dialect. The result of this study can be used as the one of documentary result of Balinese language as one of the local language that has a lot of variations.

3. For English Language Education

The result of this study can bring contributions to English Language Education, especially for the lecturers who teach about linguistics, especially in sociolinguistics and morphology contexts.

4. For Linguistics Field

The result of this study can be beneficial for linguistics field in which add more information about Balinese Language in Catur village. Moreover, the present study can be used as the references in linguistics in term of sources while some other researchers want to take similar study.

5. For Other Researchers

The researcher hopes this study can be useful for other researchers who want to do related research about Balinese dialect in different setting. Therefore, this study can be a reference for other researchers in doing study on morphological processes in other communities or villages.

