

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some subtopics, such as: background of the study, identification of the problem, statements of problems, purposes of the study, scope of the study, significances of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an arbitrary tract to communicate with other people. According to Robins (2013), language is defined as a means to interact with other human members in the social group based on their own culture in spoken and written systems. It means that language is used to deliver feelings, related messages, and varied purposes that are in accordance with the characteristics of the community where the language is used. This statement is supported by Seken (1992), who states that language is a system of symbols that are produced in vocal patterns used for communication in various members of a community. On the other hand, it can be said that language is a mode of the communication system in different countries based on environment of the usages of language (Seken, 1992). Therefore, language has different varieties kinds that are caused by differences in demographics, standards, and customs in different countries. Language is an essential part of signs formulated from words into sentences to perform a human important role in expressing their feeling and ideas communicatively (Saussure 1996).

The variation of language is dependent on the society where people live and it has a strong relation with dialect. A language has a variety of dialects used differently according to their users based on the region. Nordquist (2006) mentions that dialect is a linguistic system used in a region or in the social variation of language that is differentiated with the way to speak that differs in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. It means that dialect can be defined as a way of speaking that takes into account human social groups based on their origins. Besides, Chaer and Agustina (2004) state that dialect is a language used by members of a community that live in the same place or in a certain area. The dialect has its own characteristics as a group of speaker identity that describes speakers' certain area and region.

A language that has many kinds of dialects is the Balinese language. Bali is one of Indonesia regions that has a different language from other countries and other regions. In Bali, Balinese people use “*Bahasa Bali*” as their mother tongue or lingua franca. Balinese people use their mother tongue language to communicate with each other and cultivate their cultural aspect. However, the native speakers use the Balinese language to communicate in daily life. Therefore, Bawa and Jendra (1981:3) mention that this language has two major groups of dialects, namely *Bali Aga* dialect and *Bali Dataran* dialect. *Bali Aga* dialect is a language used by the original Balinese villagers in a group of people who live in the mountain. Meanwhile, *Bali Dataran* dialect is a language used by a group of people that live in the lowland area.

Bali Aga dialect is a dialect used by people in Bali living near mountain and far from modernity area. According to Yuhha (2012), *Bali Aga* dialect is only

used by the original tribes that do not have any influence with caste. In *Bali Aga* dialect, there is no language level available for *sor-singgih* or impolite and polite levels in the English language. There are four areas of *Bali Aga* villages, such as the center mountain, the northern coast of Bali, the center of the south of Bali, and East Bali. *Bali Aga* people have their traditional housing consisting of twelve pillars called *tampul roras* or *sakaroras* and adopting *ulu apad* system for the *adat* (government). The places belonging to *Bali Aga* areas are Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Tenganan, Seraya, Sembiran, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Pedawa, Cempaga, Mayong, Bantiran, and Belimbing (Bawa and Jendra, 1981). Besides, there is *Bali Dataran* dialect as the most common dialect used by Balinese people in Bali. *Bali Dataran* dialect is a dialect that has many influences from Sanskrit and Javanese which are opposite of *Bali Aga* dialect (Yuhha, 2012). Therefore, there is *sor-singgih* level existing in *Bali Dataran* dialect. According to Antara (2011), there are three levels of *sor-singgih* in *Bali Dataran* dialect, such as low ‘*sor*’, medium ‘*madya*’, and high ‘*singgih*’ and this three level are found in Karangasem, Klungkung, Bangli, Gianyar, Badung, Tabanan, Jembrana, Buleleng and Denpasar areas.

One of Bali regions using *Bali Dataran* dialect is Serongga village. Serongga village is a village located in Gianyar District, Gianyar Regency. Serongga village consists of 4 Banjars (smaller districts): Banjar Serongga Kelod, Banjar Serongga Tengah, Banjar Serongga Kaja, and Banjar Cebaang. Communicate using the Balinese language, including their typical pronunciation in order to preserve the language of Bali and also to strengthen families’ relation among the communities. In Serongga village, *Bali Dataran* dialect is used

because the language is already influenced by other languages. So, the use of Balinese language can be seen in Serongga village that has its uniqueness when compared with other dialects which can be found in other villages. This can be seen when the uses of words to communicate in daily life are very different from other dialects because when they speak, people in Serongga village are more likely to end words with the suffixes {-an} and {-ən}. For examples: the word “jemak” /jəmʌk/ (take) becomes “jemaken” /jəmʌkən/ (taken), the word “barak” /bʌrʌk/ (red) becomes “barakan”/bʌrʌkən/(redder). Language variations like this are necessarily preserved, especially in the era of globalization, in which we are faced with the situation that the use of Balinese, especially the Serongga village dialect in daily life will decrease due to the influence of foreign languages. So, to preserve this language, this research was conducted in order to have a written document about the uniqueness found in Serongga village dialect. This is the reason why this study focuses on the use of affixation in Serongga village.

Mostly, Balinese people communicate using *Bali Dataran* dialect. *Bali Dataran* dialect, which has briefly been explained previously, is a common dialect for daily language. However, Bali has many dialects based on the regions and cultures. There are various different words and terms based on the dialect, and this might create problems when two people speaking different Balinese dialects communicate. One of the problems lies on affixation, in which words have different meanings when they are added with affixes.

According to Richards (1992), affixation is a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and need adding an affix at the beginning, middle, or end of the word. This statement is supported by Kridalaksana (1993) who states that an affix is a

bound morpheme that can change the word class of a word added with the affix or the word class of a word remains the same. Abdul Chaer (2015) mentions that affixation appears in a bound morpheme, the process of which involves basic word, affix, and the result of grammatical meaning. Additionally, Robins (1992) states that affixes are divided into three primary groups based on their position within the basic morpheme, namely *prefix*, *infix*, and *suffix*. Prefix is an affix that goes before the most important portion of the word. Infix is a bunch of words, in which the affix is added inside or in the middle of the basic word. Meanwhile, suffix is an affix which is added at the end of the basic word.

Samsuri (1988) states that there are two types of affixes being able to be grouped into two types, namely *inflectional morphemes* and *derivational morphemes*. Inflectional morphemes are constructions that have the same distribution with the basic words and do not change the word classes. For example, morpheme *-er* in *bigger* does not change the word class of the basic word, which is adjective. Another example is the morpheme *-s* in *houses* does not change the word class of the basic word, which is noun. Meanwhile, the derivational morphemes are affixes that change the word class or part of speech of the basic words or change the meaning of the basic words. For example, the morpheme *-ly* in *slowly* changes the word class of the basic word, from adjective to adverb. Another example is the morpheme *-ness* in *sadness* changing the word class of the basic word, from adjective to noun.

Based on informal interviews with the people in Serongga village, it was found that there were not any recent researches conducted on its dialect. Therefore, the researcher was interested in conducting a study to describe the

morphological process of Serongga village dialect, specifically investigating the affixation of the dialect. The researcher was interested in describing the inflectional and derivational processes in the Balinese dialect spoken by Serongga people. Inflectional and derivational processes are parts of the morphological study. This study discusses the affixation process that arises in Serongga village dialect and the types of word classes in the derivational and inflectional processes. By analyzing Serongga village dialect, people from other regions who have different dialects will be able to understand the dialect. Besides, this research is important to be conducted because Serongga village dialect is one of the Bali Dataran dialects, which has its own uniqueness. The uniqueness of dialect variations determines the affixation of the dialect and those processes can be documented for linguistic interest. Furthermore, the kinds of affixation appearing are used to give additional information about the variations of the words in Serongga village dialect.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

There is a possibility that the native speakers of Balinese will decrease from time to time. This might happen, especially in this modern era because of the development of tourism in Bali. The development of tourism in Bali is also likely to result in the uses of foreign languages among the Balinese people, including those living in Serongga village since the village is located near major tourist attractions. This phenomenon motivated the researcher to conduct this study in order to preserve Balinese Language, particularly Balinese dialect used in daily conversation by Serongga villagers. So, this dialect is free from extinction and can be prioritized in terms of communication.

Furthermore, the solution that can be done to overcome this problem is documenting the uses of Balinese in the local area. Thus, to note the variations of Balinese on morphological perspective, especially about the affixes of Serongga village dialect is very important to be done. Based on the observations done by the researcher, the Serongga village is one of the villages included in *Non-Bali Aga* village or also called *Bali Dataran* village, which also maintains their tradition of using Balinese for daily communication. In general, the *Bali Dataran* dialect is used in Dataran area, which is urban, where the number of speakers is very large compared to the *Bali Age* village. Therefore, taking into account about the nature of this study which focuses on the use of affixation in Serongga village, qualitative descriptive study is used to determine the uses of dialect in Serongga village.

1.3 Statements of Problems

Based on the background above, there are two statements of the problems in this study, namely:

1. What are the affixes used in Serongga village dialect?
2. What are the kinds of affixes used in Serongga village dialect belonging to inflectional or derivational morphemes?

1.4 Purposes of the Study

Referring to the problems previously mentioned, the purposes of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. To describe the affixes used in Serongga village dialect.

2. To describe the kinds of affixes used in Serongga village dialect belonging to inflectional or derivational morphemes.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the analysis of prefixes and suffixes existing in Serongga village dialect, and their classification into inflectional or derivational affixes.

1.6 Significances of the Study

The results of this study can give both theoretical significance and practical significances.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to be significant for giving information and deeper understanding of the morphological process that occurs in Balinese dialects, especially the morphological process in Serongga village dialect.

1.6.2 Practical Significances

The results of this study are expected to be significant for the following figures.

a. Linguistic Field

This research will be very useful for other researchers focusing on the field of linguistics in morphological aspects.

b. Lecturers and students of English Language Education

1. Lecturers of English Language Education

This research is expected to be a reference for lecturers of English Language Education, so it is able to help them in providing additional material about morphology which is one of the branches of linguistics. It is because this research contains many pieces of information about the affixation process where it is a process contained in morphological aspects.

2. Students of English Language Education

This research is expected to be able to help students of English Language Education in studying one of the branches of linguistics in their course, especially in morphological aspects.

c. Government

All of the data in this study can serve as a means of preserving and broadly developing Serongga village dialect because the use of the dialect in daily communication is very unique.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding, several key terms used in this study are defined conceptually and operationally as follows:

1.7.2 Conceptual Definition

1. Affixation

Affixation is a morphological process that is done by adding affixes to the basic words so that they can form new words (Manova, 2019). Affixation is a process of changing grammatical meaning which is done by adding

affixes at the beginning or the end of words that can form new word meanings (Carstairs, 2002).

2. Dialect

Dialect is an equivalent word spoken by a group of people based on phonological and grammatical uses. People who live in different regions will also have different dialects (Budiarsa, 2015). Dialect is a style of a language used by each person based on differences of cultures and countries (Abdel, et al., 2015). Dialect is a modification of a language with word structures based on its native speakers (Sandhu, 2015).

3. Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional Morphemes are words formation process that do not change the word class and done by adding prefixes, infixes, or suffixes, to the base word (Guillou & Fraser, 2016).

4. Derivational Morphemes

Derivational Morphemes are the process of changing the form of the word class which is done by adding prefixes, infixes, or suffixes to the base words (Guillou & Fraser, 2016).

1.7.3 Operational Definition

1. Affixation

Affixation is the process of forming words that are done by adding a prefix and also a suffix to the basic words made by the community in Serongga village to form their language.

2. Dialect

Dialect in this study refers to a variety of Balinese language which is used by Serongga villagers.

3. Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional Morphemes are prefixes and suffixes in Serongga dialect belonging to inflection.

4. Derivational Morphemes

Derivational Morphemes are bound morphemes like prefixes and suffixes in Serongga dialect which change the word classes of the words added with the affixes

