

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some subtopics such: background of the research, statement of the problem, purposes of the research, significances of the research, and scope of the research.

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Linguistic morphology has encouraged some researchers to conduct research related to morphological research. Lieber (2010) argues that morphology is a research on word creation covering the manner in which new words are developed in global languages and the variety of words are formed based on how sentences are utilized.

Morphology emphasizes on several sub-discussions including morphemes, allomorphs, affixes, etc. A morpheme is a morphological study with several values. According to library research, the researcher relies on the morphological process as a technique for data analysis,. To determine categories of speech acts, accurate theories are necessary to provide a coherent analysis of the information.

Carstairs & McCarthy (2002), there are two types of morphemes: free and bound morphemes. A free morpheme is the morphemes that can stand by themselves as a single word, for example, *pen*, *book*, and *pencil*. Meanwhile, a bound morpheme is the morphemes that cannot normally stand alone and are typically added to another form, exemplified as *-er*, *-ed*, *im-*, etc. So that, all affixes

in English are bound morphemes. Yule (1985) explains that bound morpheme could be classified into two terms; there are derivational and inflectional morphemes. A derivational morpheme is a morpheme defined as the process by which words are produced and new lexemes are created, thus they must have the basis before generating new lexemes, as it is a base of a word which may be transformed into a different word by adding affixes, for example, the noun 'care' + the suffix '-ful' that make 'careful' which become adjective. On the other hand, inflectional morpheme is the process of adding affixes which does not change the word classes, for example the verb 'jump' + the suffix '-ed' that make 'jumped' which remains with the same word class, namely verbs.

Affixes could be divided into two terms there are prefix and suffix. Prefix is the affixes that is added in the beginning of the word, for example, the prefix '-im' + the word 'possible' become 'impossible'. Meanwhile, suffix is the affixes that is added in the end of word, for example, the word 'together' + suffix 'ness' become 'togetherness' (Yule, 1985). Affixation process is the process of adding affixes to a free morpheme to produce a complex formation (Williams, 1975). From those processes that be focused on affixes used. Rachmadie (1990: 13) said that the morpheme, which is the basis of the word, is sometimes called the root or base. So, morphemes like happy, fast, neat, mold are roots. On the other hand, morphemes such as -ly, -ness, un-, ir- are non-root. They are usually called affixes. Crowley et al. (1995: 6) said that affix is a non-free morpheme, which must permanently be attached to the root morpheme.

Several interesting words in English affixation lead the researcher to carry out this study, for example, the {-er} rule of suffixes indicates a person doing whatever

that the verb signifies The last letter of several words have to be multiplied and appended with{-er} if the word has just three letters (one vocal letter between two consonants), such as “sit” becomes “sitter”, “run” becomes “runner” or “cut” becomes “cutter”. In other circumstances, if there is a word with vocal "-e" termination, just suffixes are necessary (-r), such as “love” becomes “lover”, “hope” becomes “hoper” .

This research is conducting to the morphological process specifically on affixation focused on the Language used. Talk about Language, there is the language variation used in society. Language variation can occur in speech communities that have two or more languages. These language variations represent the diversity of languages and reflect the cultural diversity in an area. (Latifah, Saddhono, & Wardhani, 2017). There are many varieties of Languages all over the world. The difference across languages is a common and natural phenomenon that refers to multilingual (Tegegne, 2015). People in the different country use different styles of communication to share ideas, feelings, and emotions. Language used is not only about multilingualism, but there are also about variations within in a language (Tegegne, 2015). The term of this phenomenon is commonly called as Dialect of Language. Dialect is a social or regional language variety which is differentiated by pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, especially the way of speaking that distinguishes from standard variety of the Language (Nordquist, 2016). Balinese Language has a variety of Language in the terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar and also word order. This is called a dialect of Balinese Language.

Bawa and Jendra (1981) state that Bali Aga and Bali Dataran dialect are two sorts of dialects in Bali. The indigenous Balinese villages that reside around the mountain are Bali Aga. The regions of Tenganan, Bugbug, Nusa Penida, Madenan Seraya, Bintang Danu, Sembiran, Pedawa, Selulung, Tigawasa, Sidatapa, Mayong, Belimbing and Banturan are categorized as Bali Aga. One of the characteristics of Bali Aga dialect is not considered with language level in Bali or *sor-singih* (polite and impolite Language) which is used by the origin tribes of Balinese. Meanwhile, Bali Dataran dialect is the Dialect of Balinese Language which is influenced by many Language. It has the different level of Balinese language named *singih* (*anggal-ungguhing basa*). Those are *sor* (rude), *madya* (medium), and *singih* (polite). Bali Dataran dialect includes the Dialect variations existing in eight regencies of Bali such as: Bangli, Karangasem, Klungkung, Gianyar, Badung, Buleleng, Tabanan, and Jembrana. Based on the primary observation of the researcher, sometimes Bali Dataran people find difficulties when they communicate to the Bali Aga villager because of the different characteristics used in Bali Aga dialect.

Each dialect in a certain place has own uniqueness. One of the unique Dialects is Belandingan which is part of Bintang Danu. Its own dialect which is different from other Dialect in Bali. Belandingan dialect is the dialect used by the original Belandingan villagers. Based on the preliminary observation done by the researcher, there are some words that serve the morphological process, specifically affixation, in Belandingan Dialect. For example, the word {lima} 'hand' is added with the suffix {-nani}, becomes {limanani} 'someone's hand'. Based on this example, the suffix {-nani} is inflectional because it does not change the word class.

in this case {lima} is a noun and {limanani} is also a noun. Meanwhile, the prefix {me} is added to the word {andus} ‘smoke’, becoming {meandus} ‘emitting smoke’. Based on this example, the prefix {mə-} is derivational because it changes the word class. In this case {andus} is a noun while {meandus} is a verb.

Many local people of Belandingan continue their education, learn foreign languages, and work outside Belandingan Village, which indirectly affects the existence of the Belandingan dialect. Based on this phenomenon, the researcher conducts a linguistic study related to affixation in the Belandingan dialect. This aims to preserve the Balinese Language, specifically the Dialect of Belandingan village. Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct the morphological process of Balinese Dialect of Belandingan, which focused on the affixation. It is also because there is no research done in the term of affixation that takes place in Belandingan dialect, specifically the suffix and prefix and their functions. It falls to the conclusion that this research is essential to be conducted. Moreover, this study makes a serious effort to support previous studies in the field of morphology. Due to the phenomenon of Balinese Language spoken by Belandingan villagers, the researcher is highly interested in conducting research entitled **“The Balinese Affixes in Belandingan Village: A Descriptive Qualitative Study”**. Hopefully, this study can contribute to enriching the data of prefixes and suffixes of Balinese Language as well as preserving the existence of Balinese Language and contributing to linguistic study in the future.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problems**

From the discussion above, the statements of problem can be formed as follows:

1. What kinds of prefixes and suffixes that are spoken by Belandingan Villagers?
2. What are the function of those prefixes and suffixes that are spoken by Belandingan Villagers?

## **1.3 Purposes of the Research**

Based on the statement of problems above, the purposes of the research can be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of prefixes and suffixes that are spoken by Belandingan Villagers.
2. To analyze the functions of those prefixes and suffixes that are spoken by Belandingan Villagers.

## **1.4 Scope of the Research**

This study is a descriptive research by using qualitative approach which was particularly focused on the analysis of prefixes and suffixes of Belandingan dialect and their functions. The research of this study is conducted in Belandingan village.

## 1.5 Significances of the Research

### 1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The findings of the present study are expected to contribute some support to the affixes. In other words, this research could give more information and contribute in the field of linguistics specifically morphology.

### 1.5.2 Practical Significances

The result of the study is expected to be beneficial to many participants as follows:

1. For the readers

The reader will know the diversity of Balinese Language specifically Belandingan village, especially for the reader who are Balinese is expected to enrich their knowledge about Balinese Language and its variation in many villages.

2. For the government

The government can use the result of this study as an authentic file or document about Belandingan village and its dialect. The result of the study can be used as documentary evidence of Balinese Language as one of the local Language

3. For the other researcher

The result of the study can be a reference to another researcher who want to study affixation intensively. This study can be a reference to the further study of affixation in the future.