

CHAPTER I

INRODUCTION

This part discusses the background of the study, research problem, purpose of the study, scope of the study, significant of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study.

Language is the most important aspect to human being, it is because language is a tool that is used for communication. People use language for discussing, expressing their felling, ideas and other activities. Seken(2017), defines language as a system of symbols vocally and arbitrarily produced transmitted by means of which members of community interact and cooperate with each others. According to Asmaniah(2017), language is one of ways for human beings to do a relationship, socialization, interaction, and communication in spoken or written form comprising the uses of words. Every people around the world have different language and have different style in using the language to communicate. Different style in using the language in communicate is called dialect. Different style and various dialect based on the place, culture, region where the user live. Nordquist(2006), Dialect is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by

pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language. Every country and village has its own word, pronunciation and vocabulary that used in its daily activity.

One of the countries that have many language and dialect is Indonesia. Indonesia has 34 provinces and every province has their own language and dialect. One language has unique dialect is Balinese language, Balinese language spoken by Balinese people. Bawa and jendra(1981), there are two group of dialect in Bali they are Bali Age dialect and Bali Dataran Dialect. Bali age Dialect is a dialect which is spoken by Bali Mula, in which they are considered as the people who originally live in Bali which is not influenced by castes. Bali age dialect includes the dialect used in the regions of Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Tenganan, Seraya, Sembiran, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Pedawa, Cempaga, Mayong, Bantiran, and Blimbing. Meanwhile, Bali dataran dialect refers to the common dialect which has been influenced by many language and the modernization and usually live in lowland areas, there are nine regencies of Bali that belong to Bali dataran dialect such as Karangasem, Klungkung, Bangli, Gianyar, Badung, Denpasar, Tabanan, Jembrana. Every region in Bali or every people in Bali has different dialect in communication, one of the regencies has different dialect in Bali is Jembrana regency. Jembrana regency has different and unique dialect with other regencies in Bali. One of unique dialect in Jembrana is Mendoyo Dangin Tukad dialect, Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect spoken by people who live in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Village in Mendoyo District. Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Village is one of the oldest villages in Jembrana, but

this village is not used Bali Age dialect, this village uses Bali Dataran dialect.

. Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Village locates in Mendoyo District, Jembrana Regency. The people who live in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Village are Hindus and people in it mostly work as a farmer. Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Village has a unique dialect from other villages in Jembrana. In this village there are some unique words that used in daily life for example:

Table 1.1
The Uniqueness Dialect in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Village

NO	Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect	Root	root + affix	Meaning in English
1	Ngajana	Ngajanang	Ngajan + a [ŋʌjʌnʌ]	to the north
2	Pengkola	Pengkolan	Pengkol+a [Pēŋkɔlʌ]	Bend
3	Dijana	Dije	Dija+na [Dijʌnʌ]	Where
4	Mecaplaga	Mecaplgan	Mecaplag+ a [mɛɕʌpʌlgʌ]	Crash
5	Ngangina	nganginang	Ng+angin+a [ŋʌŋinʌ]	to the east

Based on the table 1.1, shows the uniqueness Dialect in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Village. For example word “Mecaplaga” Commonly the word Mecaplaga in other balinese language still using suffix {-n}andbecomes “mecaplagan” but in Mendoyo Dangin Tukaddialect,the suffix {-n} is removed and becomes unique suffix. It is suffix {-a} and the word become “mecaplaga”. Another example is the word “Ngajana” and “Ngangina”. Those words in other Balinese language “ngajana” and “ngangina” derive from words “ngajanang” and “nganginang” still using suffix {-ng} but, in

Mendoyo Dangin Tukad dialect the suffix{ -ng} removes and becomes unique suffix {-a}. Then, the words are being “ngangina” and “ngajana” in this dialect. So, the uniqueness of Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect based on the example above is suffix {-a}. Based on the study above the researcher did the research in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad village about affixation that used in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher would like to discuss the problems in this study as follow:

1. What are the types of Affixation used in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect?
2. What are the types of Morphological Process on Affixation used in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

Based on the statements of problems above, the purposes of study as follow:

1. To find out the type of Affixation used in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect.
2. To find out the type of Morphological Process on Affixation used in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study is descriptive qualitative research. This study will be conducted in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Vilaage. This study investigates the morphological process of affixation in constructing words in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect. This study focused on the analysis of Affixation used in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect and classified as inflectional and derivational.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The results of this study are expected to be significant for the different participants.

1. For the Readers

The result of this study is expected to give some information for the readers about morphological process in Balinese language. The general is the readers know about Balinese language spoken by Mendoyo Dangin Tukad village, especially for the readers who are Balinese can increase their knowledge about Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect.

2. For Indonesia Government.

The government can use the result of this study as an authentic file or document about Mendoyo Dangin Tukad village. The result of this study can be used as one of documentaries evidence of Balinese language and become one of the local languages in Indonesia.

3. For the Lecturers

This result can bring some contribution to the lecturers who teach some aspects of language, such as syntax, translation, phonology and especially for morphology.

4. For other researchers.

Other researchers can use the result of this study as a reference for their further study.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation related to the morphological process and affixation that was discussed in the research, it is important to provide definition about the key terms that are used in this study.

- a. According to Akmajian (2010), morphology is the subfield of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and the interrelationships among words.
- b. Yule(2006), morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. In other words, it is the smallest meaningful unit of a language.

- c. Affixation is the process of adding an affix or more, generally, a bound morpheme become a word. Carstairs(2002), affixation can be stated as the morphological process of adding an affix to root.
- d. Castairs and McCarthy (2002), derivational process can create a new word from another word, which means that in derivational process one member of lexeme is derived from another member of lexeme.
- e. Inflectional process is a process of adding an affix to a word to create new word or new form of a word in which the meaning and class of word doesn't change(Bauer, 1988).

