

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language has many functions in humans live. Language is really important because language is needed to communicate and share something to the others in order to make others know about your feeling, thinking and also intention. Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by human. The forms of language are sound, symbol and movement. By using language, people can express and show their ideas, feeling and thinking (Hornby, 2007 as cited by Restuadji 2015).

The definition from Hornby is also supported by another definition. According to O'Grady, Dobrovolsky and Katamba (1997) as cited by Adiguna (2017), language is a communication system, a media of thought, a literary expression vehicle, a social institution, a political controversy matter and catalyst for nation building. A communication system means that language is used to transfer the intention from the speaker to the addressee in certain purpose. Media of thought means that language is used as a media of discussion and transferring knowledge. A literary expression means that language is used to express idea or way of thinking. A social institution means that language is used for the transferring knowledge to the students in the school. A political controversy matter means that

language is used for persuading people or affecting people's mind about political matter. Language is also used as catalyst of nation building means that language is used for the way of delivering the association or public's aspiration to the government.

Language is used in every nations, including Indonesia. Indonesia has many languages that makes it as a very unique culture. Every region in Indonesia has also different language variations and one of them is dialect which is occurred in Bali. Bali has many dialects which are occurred from many regions. According to Roach (2004), dialect is a variety of a language which is different from others not only in pronunciation aspect, but also in other aspects, such as: vocabulary, grammar and word order.

Language is a means of communication. It is very important as a tool to communicate with other people and can be used to talk and share ideas to someone else. In addition, we live together in social life and need to have a good communication with other people. Furthermore, every people interact with each other through communicating to tell their feeling to communicate with each other. When they want to converse, they should use good intonation to easily deliver the meaning of what the people say, sometime they used their own style or their own dialect to express their feeling and share an idea to other. In communicating, there is a message sender who shares an idea or feeling with another person. To make the conversation better, people should make it more enjoyable and more interesting like people use their own style in deliver the meaning.

Talking about language, Seken (1992) recognizes that the language diversity among communities is caused by the system of language which is arbitrary and is determined by each community. Although Indonesian people commonly understand and speak Indonesian to communicate daily, the mother tongue is actually the local area language. Local area languages in Indonesia vary across provinces because it is related with lexicon. Sadusr (2010 as cited in Wahyuni, 2015) describe lexicon as the vocabulary of a language, the lexical knowledge of an individual. Lexicon is more along the lines of what speech sounds or written symbol's mean in language. According to Sowa (2005), lexicon is the bridge between a language and the knowledge expressed in that language. Lexicon or lexical item is often called as word. A word is the smallest independent unit or every independent unit (Ramlan, 1985 as cited by Restuaji, 2015). It can be assumed that word is a smallest meaningful unit which form a meaningful sentence.

In terms of lexical variatuon in Bali, Bali has many Balinese dialect is a mother tongue of Balinese people. According to Bawa and Jendra (1981: 3), Balinese dialect can be divided into 2 dialects. There are Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect. Bali Aga dialect is referred into old dialect and it is referred into older villages such as Pedawa village, Sidatapa village, Tigawasa village, Tenganan village, Nusa Penida village, Bugbug village, Seraya village, Sembiran village, Madenan village, region of Bintang Danu, Selulun village, Mayong village, Bantiran village, and Belimbing village. Meanwhile, Bali Dataran dialect is a dialect which is referred to another village besides Bali Aga villages and it exists in

nine regencies in Bali such as: Buleleng, Jembrana, Denpasar, Badung, Klungkung, Karangasem, Tabanan, Gianyar and Bangli.

Based on pre-eliminary observation, there is an indication of phonological comparison between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect which is very unique in terms of its culture but it is not yet explored. It can be seen from kumparan.com (2019) Kutuh has 2 chief which are called pendesa and perbekel which makes this village unique. Besides, this village has dramatically changed from poor village into rich tourism village. Lemukih village was also famous due to its tradition which is called bila tanem or ngaben without fire. By knowing this phenomenon, those places are good to be conducted as research to maintain the unique culture in Bali, especially in Kutuh village and Lemukih village.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the explanation in the background, it can be seen there is no exploration yet about Kutuh and Lemukih eventhough they are unique in terms of culture which means this culture need to be preserved which can promote those villages in Bali.

## **1.3 Limitation of the Study**

This study was limited in terms of the place which was used as object of the study by choosing Kutuh and Lemukih. Besides, this study was limited by using the data from previous study to be compared due to covid-19 pandemic. Then, the data was compared by using the theory of phonology.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. What are the differences and similarities in terms of vowel system between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect?
2. What are the differences and similarities in terms of diphthong between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect?
3. What are the differences and similarities in terms of consonant system between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect?
4. What are the differences and similarities in terms of cluster system between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect?

#### **1.5 Research Purposes**

1. To describe the differences and similarities in terms of vowel system between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect
2. To describe the differences and similarities in terms of diphthong between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect
3. To describe the differences and similarities in terms of consonant system between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect
4. To describe the differences and similarities in terms of cluster between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect

## **1.6 Research Significance**

### 1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to give significant information and deeper understanding about phonological comparison between Kutuh dialect and Lemukih dialect

### 1.6.2 Practical Significance

#### 1. For English Language Education

This study were contributed to English Language Education for the lecturers as well as for the students who were taught and learned about linguistics. This study can be used as an additional knowledge for the lecturer to make a further research and the students can use this study as the reference in making proposal.

#### 2. For the researchers

For other researchers, the result of this study can be used as a reference when the other researchers want to conduct the same research.