CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter concerns with research background, research questions, research objectives, research significance, and research scope.

1.1   Research Background

Indonesia consists of many islands, cultures, and races that affect the variation of the language of each region. The language variation can be classified in terms of accent, lexicon, and dialect. Dialects are some variation of languages of a native speaker of certain languages (Flores, 2006). Dialects are associated with the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the people who belong to the same broad linguistic group. In Bali, there are some different dialects even in the same region or regency. According to Bawa and Jendra (1981), there are two kinds of dialects of Balinese which are *Bali Aga* and *Bali Dataran* dialect. *Bali Aga* language is the dialect of Balinese that is used by the people who live in the hills of mountain such as, Pedawa, Tenganan, Seraya, Songan, Tigawasa, Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Sembiran, Madenan, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Sidatapa, Mayong, Banturan, and Belimbing. Meanwhile, *Bali Dataran* language is Balinese dialect mostly used by the people who live in the coastal area in some regencies, such as Badung, Jembrana, Klungkung, Gianyar, Tabanan, Buleleng, Karangasem, and Bangli. It can be seen that Pedawa village which belongs to Buleleng regency has different dialect with other villages in the same regency. It is because Pedawa village belongs

to *Bali Aga* language, therefore, the dialect is different from the other Bali Dataran dialects.

The dialects of Balinese are influenced by inflectional and derivational processes. Inflection is word formation process that does not change the word class and does not create new lexemes, meanwhile, it changes the form of lexemes, therefore, it is fit with the different grammatical context (Lieber, 2009). Grammatical context can include information about number (singular and plural), person (first, second, third), tenses (past, present, future), and other distinctions as well. For instance, the number can be identified by using its markers such as inflectional suffixes, for example, {-s} in dogs. The example of the inflectional process in Balinese is the word *ejang* 'put' added by prefix {ng-} becomes *ngejang* 'put'. This prefix does not change the word class of the word *ngejang*. Derivation is a process of the formation of the word base by adding prefixes and suffixes to create new lexemes (Lieber, 2009). The base is the semantic core of the word which the prefixes and suffixes to be attached. For example, read is the base of unread, and operate is the base of operation. The base can be called free morpheme. In Balinese, the word *jalan* 'road' is the base of *mejalan* 'walk' and *ajeng* 'eat' is the base of *ajengan* 'food'.

In this research, the researcher tries to describe the morphophonemic changes of the Balinese language in Bangras which belongs to Bali Dataran dialect. However, the Balinese language in Bangras has some different suffixes and prefixes with other *Bali Dataran* dialects. It is because of the influence of Sasak language from Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat which makes it different from the others. The Balinese language in Bangras has been mixed with Balinese and Sasak language

since the era of Anglurah Ketut Karangasem King from Karangasem Kingdom in 1692 BC. The people of Lombok which is Moslem come to Bali after it was conquered by the Karangasem Kingdom. Therefore, there are some communities of Moslem village from Lombok live in Karangasem Regency. One of them is Bangras village. The people of Bangras are not only Moslem but also there are some people who are Hindu. They live side by side and socialize with each other. Because of that, the language of Bangras has been acculturated between Balinese and Sasak Language. For example, *Memek jak jok Peken* 'Mother will go to market'. The words *Memek* 'mother' and *Peken* 'market' are from Balinese and the words *jak* 'go' and *jok* 'to' come from Sasak Language.

On the other hand, the Balinese language in Bangras also has a suffix which is different from the other Balinese dialects. The suffix {nē} is used in a verb that belongs to inflectional morpheme in Batusesa dialect (Ariani, 2017) meanwhile in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community of Bangras, the suffix {-nē} can be attached to verb and noun. For example, the word *meja* 'table' can be attached by suffix {-nē} becomes *mejene*. In this case, both of them are added by suffix {-nē} which undergo the inflectional process. The suffix {-nē} does not change the word class but it adds grammatical function become past for the verb and complimentary for the noun in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community of Bangras. The suffix {nē-} in the verb can be ne seen in the word *sapaine* [sɑpaɪʔnə] 'greeted'. The word base of *sapaine* [sɑpaɪʔnə] is *sapa* [sɑpə] 'greet' which undergoes morphophonemic changes when it is added by suffix {nē}. There is addition of phonemes /ɪ/ and /ʔ/ at the end of the word base. In this case, the suffix {nē-} also undergoes inflectional process. Here are the other

examples of the morphophonemic changes in the Balinese language in Bangras based on the pre-observation:

Table 1.1
The Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras

The Standard Balinese language	Pronunciation	The Balinese language in Bangras	Pronunciation	English
Capatine	[cɑpɑtɪnə]	*sapaine*	[sapaɪʔne]	greeted
kanggone	[kaŋgonə]	*kanggone*	[kaŋgoʔnə]	dig
antosang	[antosaŋ]	*antehang*	[antəaːŋ]	wait

To give information about the morphophonemic changes in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras, the researcher has the intention to conduct the research in Bangras village to find the morphophonemic changes. It is important to identify the dialect in order to preserve and maintain it. The researcher hopes that this research will be useful for linguistics field, the village, government, and the other researchers.

1.2   Research Questions

Based on background of the research, the research question in this research are:

a. What are the phonemes which undergo morphophonemic changes in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras?

b. What are the morphemes which undergo morphophonemic changes in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras?

c. How are the phonemes and moerphemes which undergo morphophonemic changes in the Balinese language in Moslem Speech Community in Bangras?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research questions, the purpose of the research are:

1. General Objective

To describe the morphophonemic changes in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras.

2. Specific Objectives

a. To identify the phonemes which undergo the morphophonemic cahnges in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras.

b. To identify the morphemes which undergo the morphophonenim changes in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras.

c. To understand the phonemes and moerphemes which undergo the morphophonemic changes in the Balinese language in Moslem Speech Community in Bangras.

1.4 Research Significance

1. Theoretical

Theoretically, the finding of this research is expected to be significant for giving information and deeper understanding of the morphophonemic changes especially the inflectional and derivational process in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras. Besides, it is also expected to be beneficial as a reference in linguistic field.

2. Practical

Practically, the result of this research is expected to be significant for readers, the Indonesian government, English Language Education, and other researchers.

a. For readers

The readers get information about the morphophonemic changes in Balinese language which is spoken by people of Bangras village especially the inflectional and derivational process. Therefore, the reader can develop their knowledge about the variety of languages and dialects in Balinese. Furthermore, the readers will know the uniqueness of Balinese language in Bangras and the difference with other Balinese dialects.

b. For the Indonesia Government

The government of Indonesia could use the result of the research as authentic evidence of Balinese language in Bangras and also the morphophonemic changes occurring in Balinese language in Bangras as one of the local languages.

c. For English Language Education Department

The contribution of the result of this research for English Language Education Department can be in terms of helping the lectures who teach about linguistic subject especially morphophonemic changes which undergoes derivation and inflection. Besides, it also will help the student to find more examples for their research in learning linguistic subject.

d. For Other Researchers

Other researchers can use the result of this research as their reference for their further research about morphophonemic changes in other Balinese dialects or the same research.

1.5   Research Scope

The research is conducted to know the consonant phonemes and morphemes which are prefixes, suffixes, and the circumfixes. The research describes sthe phonemes and mrophemes which undergo morphophonemic changes.