# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some subtopics, such as: background of the study, research problems, research objective, research significance, scope of the study, and definition of key terms.

## 1.1 Background of Study

Language is a tool of human being to communicate and express their idea, McWhorter (2004) stated that language is not just only words, language is mainly about the way how the words are put together (grammatically). Usually, language is used when there is an interaction between person and the other persons in order to communicate their idea. According to Robins (2013) language can be defined as a symbol of conventional spoken system, manual, or written where the human as members of social group and participants of their own culture. Language has several functions such as communication tool, media to express feeling, or a media to show the identity of a social group.

Language has a strong relation with dialect, as Garcia, Sandhu (2015) said, dialect is linguistic system which is derived from the other dialects. It means that dialect from a social group in certain place might be taken from dialect of the other social groups. On the other hand, Flores (2006) defines dialect as a variety

of language that is used by the users. We can also say that every language users have their own style in expressing their own language. Moreover, Nordquist (2010) stated that dialect is regional or social variation of language that is differentiated from the way it is pronounced, grammar or vocabularies especially from the way it is spoken that is different from the standard language variety.

Indonesia is one of great countries in the world that has many regions, and each part of Indonesia has their own language. Mostly, Indonesian language is influenced by Melayu culture, however the dialect of each regions are different each other. Bali is one of the regions in Indonesia which has different language among the others. In Bali, the Balinese communicates each other using "Bahasa Bali" or Balinese language. According to Bawa (1983) Balinese language is distinguished by two different dialects, Bali Daratan (BD) and Bali Aga (BA) dialect. BD dialect is commonly used in Bali's land (Bali Daratan) such as in every Districts of Bali Island for example the capital city of Bali or Denpasar, and Balinese people dominantly use this kind of language, meanwhile, BA dialect is mostly spoken by Balinese people who live in a high lands, and the number of its speakers less than the speakers of BD dialect.

Bali Aga dialect is a language spoken by Balinese people who live in the deepest part of Bali, such as in Nusa Penida, Seraya, Tenganan, Sembiran, Bugbug, Madenan, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Pedawa, Sidetapa, Tigawasa, Bentiran, Mayong, and Belimbing. Yuhha (2012) stated that Bali Aga dialect is the most original dialect in Bali, because this dialect is not influenced by any other caste or language culture like Sanskrit or Javanese. This Bali Aga dialect commonly different with Bali Daratan dialect, it can be seen from its

pronunciations or vocabularies that is used, and also the culture that is carried by the Bali Aga's native speakers when they communicate each other, it is really different compare to the speakers who speak using Bali Daratan dialect.

Balinese commonly communicate with the other using Bali Daratan dialect, but it will be different if the speakers who speak one dialect only, it will be difficult for them to communicate with people who speak the other dialects, because each dialect has their own terms and also they have different vocabularies. The problem that usually appears in understanding dialect is the terms that is used to form words sometimes different between a dialect with the others. Affixation is one of the common problems, where the people have to consider the meaning of word will change when the word added by affixes, whether it is added in the beginning of word (prefix), within the word (infix), or at the end of the word (suffix).

Nusa Penida is one of Bali's regions that the people who originally from this place communicate using Bali Aga dialect. It is part of Klungkung regency and located on south east of Bali Island, Nusa Penida is a small island, there are three islands which belong to Nusa Penida, and they are Nusa Lembongan, Nusa Ceningan, and Nusa Gede (Nusa Penida). In Nusa Penida, the native speakers have their own dialect which is different with Bali Daratan Dialect or the other Bali Aga dialects, it is called "Nusa Penida Dialect". Nusa Penida dialect is the most common dialect that is spoken by the natives of Nusa Penida village. This dialect belongs to Bali Aga dialect where the dialect is quite different with the standard Balinese dialect (Bali Daratan Dialect), whether it is from the

vocabularies, pronunciation, or its structure. Nusa Penida dialect is very unique, and it has its own characteristics.

Nowadays, Nusa Penida becomes one of the best tourism destinations in Bali, so that many tourists come to this island both domestic tourist and foreigner. Because of the development of tourism industry in Nusa Penida is really profitable and there are lot of foreigners come to Nusa Penida, it makes there are so many local people who learn foreign language for some reasons, moreover based on the phenomenon that we can find in the real life, nowadays most of the teenagers tend to use standard language (Indonesian) to communicate with their friends, especially those who live or work outside of their village. This case can influence the existence of their local dialect, because if we rarely use our own dialect, it gradually will be forgotten. This kind of case can be found in Nusa Penida especially in Kutampi village. Because of that fact, the researcher conducted a research about the affixation of Nusa Penida dialect especially in Kutampi village, this study specifically concerned about prefixes, suffixes, and its inflectional and derivational processes of Nusa Penida dialect. This study was conducted in order to preserve local dialect of Nusa Penida.

Based on the description above, on this study the researcher interested to find out and describe the inflectional and derivational processes of Nusa Penida dialect, especially in Kutampi village. Because, Kutampi village is the place where the tourism industries mostly develop, so that the villagers there tend to use or learn foreign language. The researcher wanted to use this study as document for Kutampi villagers if someday in the future they don't speak using Nusa Penida dialect anymore. Moreover, there was no researcher who conducts research

specifically about affixation in this village. This study was also expected to be useful for the other researchers who want to conduct research with the similar topic, for the lecturer as reference to teach about linguistics course, and also for the government this research can be used as document to preserve the uniqueness of Nusa Penida (Kutampi) dialect.

## 1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of study that already discussed above, there are several problems that can be stated as follows.

1). What are the kinds of affixes commonly used in Kutampi village?

2). What are the functions of affixes commonly used in Kutampi village?

## 1.3 Research Objective

From the formulation problems above, it can be determined that the objective of this study as follows.

1). To find out the kinds of affixes commonly used in Nusa Penida especially in Kutampi village

2). To explain what are the functions of affixes commonly used in Nusa Penida especially in Kutampi village

**1.4 Research Significances**

There are two kinds of significance regarding to this study, such as;
theoretical significances and practical significances.

**1.4.1 Theoretical Significances**

From this research hopefully it can give a meaningful help and science
contribution in relation to give knowledge regarding to morphological process of
Nusa Penida diaect especially in Kutampi village.

**1.4.2 Practical Significances**

a. For other researchers  : this research is expected to be able to add experience
and knowledge for the other researchers who want to
conduct a similar research as this research that take
morphological process as the field of study which is
emphasized on the analysis of affixes commonly used
in Nusa Penida especially in Kutampi village.

b. For lecturer            : from this research, the researcher expects that the
data which have been gathered especially about
affixes commonly used in Nusa Penida dialect can be
used as a resource by the lecturers who teach
Morphology when they want to teach about
morphological process especially in giving examples
about affixation.

c. For government         : through this research, it is expected that the result of this research can be a document for government and local people, if someday in future the native speakers of Nusa Penida village are no longer use Nusa Penida dialect, this document is expected to be able to help the local people or young generation who originally from Nusa Penida but do not know Nusa Penida dialect to learn or find out about their own original dialect. It also expected can help the government to maintain and preserve the uniqueness of Nusa Penida dialect.

**1.5 Scope of the Study**

From the consideration of problem identification, this research has limitation as what has explained on the background of the study, it was be focused on analyzing the used of affixes on Nusa Penida especially Kutampi village dialect which commonly used when the native speakers communicate with the others in daily activities, and also explained its inflectional and derivational processes

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**1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

In order to make a clear understanding and to make an effective conceptualization regarding to this study, there are some key terms are defined both conceptually and operationally as follows:

**1.6.1 Conceptual Definition**

**1. Language**

Language is a tool of communication which is used by human to interact each other (Chaer and Agustina, 2004). Language is used by people to share and communicate their ideas, and also discuss something which relate to emotions through language in form of an oral interaction. Language can be called as a message which has delivered meaning to express feeling and it is performed by a set of rules.

**2. Affixation**

A process in which new words are formed through the addition of morphemes is called affixation. These Morphemes can be added at the beginning (before), in between or end (after) of the base word. When morphemes are added at the beginning, it is called the prefix, if it is added in between of the base word, it is called infix and when it is added at the end, is called the suffix (Adebileje, 2013).

**3. Dialect**

Dialects generally refer to language variations which can be observed by its own pronunciation, different vocabularies and other grammar features like plural marker deletions, subject-verb agreement, negative use, etc. (Tegegne, 2015). Moreover, according to Wardhaugh (2016) as cited in Tegegne (2015) Dialect can be used as tool to describe the difference of language influenced by the geographical areas and social group of the speaker.

**4. Inflectional morpheme**

Inflection refers to morphemes that are added into the root without changing its meaning. In other word, it only improves and given extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word. In addition, according to Bauer (1998) as cited in Endang (2014) the infelctional morphemes could not change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached.

**5. Derivational morpheme**

Derivational morpheme is a process of word formation through addition of affixes. Either the additions are in the form of prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Different from the inflectional morpheme, derivational morpheme will produce a new word and meaning that is different from its basic word (Yule, 2006). Therefore, derivational morpheme is the affix that is added to the root which can change class and meaning of the root.

**1.6.2 Operational Definition**

**1. Language**

Language is a communication tool used by people who live in Kutampi village, Nusa Penida district, Klungkung regency, Bali. In their daily communication, people who live in Kutampi village use Balinese language to socialize and communicate their ideas or feelings.

**2. Affixation**

Affixation is process of adding morphemes to the base of the word which forming a word, whether it can change the meaning and class of the word or it cannot change class and meaning of the base word in Balinese language, spoken by Nusa Penida people in Kutampi village by the addition of affixes include prefix and suffix.

**3. Dialect**

Dialect is the variety of a language spoken by people in certain place, which the way of expressing their language is defferent whether it is from its pronunciation, vocab, and grammar. Nusa Penida dialect is variety of a Balinese language which is spoken by people who live in Kutampi village, Nusa Penida district, Klungkung regency, Bali.

**4. Inflectional morpheme**

Inflectional morpheme is morpheme which is added to basic word that cannot change the part of speech or the meaning of its word, but only improve and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word of Balinese language spoken by people in Nusa Penida (Kutampi village).

**5. Derivational morpheme**

Derivational morpheme is morpheme which is added to stem or basic word that can form new words or make words of a different grammatical category from the stem or word of Balinese language spoken by people in Nusa Penida (Kutampi village).