

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains seven points such as: background of the study, problem identification, limitation of study, scope of the study, statement of problems, purpose of the study, and significances of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language plays an important role in human life because it is used to communicate and share something with others. According to O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1997), language is a communication system, media of thought, a literal expression vehicle, a social institution, a politically controversial matter, and catalyst for nation-building. Meanwhile, Hornby (2007) states that the forms of language can be sound, symbol and movement which humans use to express or show their feeling, thought and ideas.

Language has many variations; one of them is dialect. As a part of a language, dialect has a role to make a unique sense of language. Dialect can be a sign to find out where the user originally comes from. According to Chaer&Agustina (1995), dialect is a language variation that comes from a group of users who are relative in numbers, and living in one particular place, and region or area. Since dialect is based on place, region or area it is usually called area dialect, regional dialect or geographical dialect. This statement is also supported by Spolsky (1998) who states

that dialect is something that concerns variations which are used regionally or socially. It means that dialect can indicate the character of a specific society in a specific area.

Bahasa Bali or Balinese language used by Balinese people is one of the local languages in Indonesia. According to Bawa & Jendra (1983), Balinese language is divided into two dialects, as follows: *Bali Aga Dialect* and *Bali Dataran Dialect*. This statement has the same view as Tantri's concept as cited in Sutrisna (2014). She mentions that *Bali Aga Dialect* is used in some regions including *Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Tenganan, Seraya, Sembiran, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Sidatapa, Tigawangsa, Pedawa, Cempaga, Mayong, Bentiran, and Blimbing*. Meanwhile, *Bali Dataran Dialect* includes the dialect variation existing in the areas excluding the areas of Baliaga, such as *Klungkung, Bangli, Gianyar, Denpasar, Badung, Tabanan, Jembrana, Buleleng* and *Karangasem*. Bali Aga dialect is a dialect of Balinese language which is not influenced by the system of castes and any other languages. It means that Bali Aga dialect is an original dialect of Bali rather than Bali Dataran Dialect. It is because Bali Dataran dialect is influenced by many languages such as Sanskrit and Javanese, and it is also influenced by the system of castes. Because of that, Yuhha. Y (2012) says that Bali Aga Dialect is the dialect that is used by the original tribes of Bali.

This study will analyze *Selulung* dialect which belongs to the Bali Aga dialect. *Selulung* is a village located in Kintamani district, Bangli regency. In their daily life, *Selulung* people communicate using Balinese language of Bali Aga dialect. Like other languages that have their own regional dialects, Balinese also has several

dialects, depending on the villages where they are spoken, for example: the dialect used in *Selulung* village. *Selulung* dialect is a Balinese accent in *Selulung* Village located in Bangli Regency. Because of that, a research about *Selulung* dialect at *Selulung*village will be conducted.

Selulung Dialect is a unique communication tool that is daily used by the villagers. This is a communication tool including pronunciation, grammar system, and vocabularies. Its function is to unite the members of the village and should be preserved as a unique traditional language. In order to maintain the culture of Bali, especially the existence of Balinese language. We, as young generations, should be brave to conduct a research about Balinese language to know more about variety of dialects, including *Selulung* dialect which is one of the traditional dialects. By analysing the variety of dialects, young generation will have reference in preserving Balinese culture in the future. Based on the pre-observation conducted by the researcher, there are some words that are unique in *Selulung* dialect, such as the words “*tehing*”, “*tadah*”, and “*ngara*”, which respectively means “bamboo”, “eat”, and “no”. Considering that fact, the researcher wants to conduct research on the morphological process of affixation of *Selulung* dialect in order to get the data of how the affixes construct the words and what kinds of affixes that exist in building the words in *Selulung* village.

1.2 Problem Identification

According to Chaer&Agustina (1995), dialect is a language variation that comes from a group of users who are relative in numbers, and living in one particular place, and region or area. Since dialect is based on place, region or area it is usually called as area dialect, regional dialect or geographical dialect. *Selulung* Dialect is a unique communication tool that is daily used by the villagers of *Selulung*. This is a communication tool including pronunciation, grammar system, and vocabularies. The unique phenomena which exist in *Selulung* is the dialect. *Selulung* dialect is categorized as *Bali Aga dialect* in which it is rarely used by Balinese people nowadays. The researcher found that the dialect has been used rarely by the people of *Selulung*. Because of the rare used of the dialect, it could make the dialect disappeared or be forgotten by *Selulung* people. Considering that fact, the researcher will conduct a study about affixation and morphological processes which exist in *Selulung* dialect. So, the researcher wants to preserve the dialect through this research. The unique examples of *Selulung* dialect are: "*Kajapa?*" which means "where to go?", "*Ara Ada*" which means "nothing", "*Tadah*" which means "eat", "*Ngara*" which means "no", and "*Hengken*" which means "why". A study of analysis affixation and morphological processes which exist in *Selulung* dialect will be conducted to reveal kinds of affixes which are used in *Selulung*dialect. The study also try to discover the morphological processes which happen in *Selulung* dialect.

1.3 Limitation of the Study

This study will be conducted in *Selulung* village. The focus of this study will be analysing affixation and morphological processes which are found in *Selulung* dialect.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study is categorized as descriptive qualitative research, which will be conducted in *Selulung* Village. It concerns morphological processes of affixation in constructing words in *Selulung* dialect. There are two main points in this study, namely: kinds of affixation, and morphological processes in constructing words of *Selulung* dialect.

1.5 Statement of Problems

Based on the background of the study, the statement of problems of this study can be formulated as follows:

- 1) What kinds of affixes are used in *Selulung* Dialect?
- 2) What kinds of morphological processes occur in *Selulung* Dialect?

1.6 Purposes of the Study

Based on the research problems above, there are two purposes of the study:

- 1) To find out kinds of affixes used in *Selulung* Dialect.
- 2) To know kinds of morphological processes occurring in *Selulung* Dialect.

1.7 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to be able to give theoretical as well as practical significances.

1.7.1 Theoretical Significance

The result of this study is expected to be able to give benefit and positive contribution, particularly to the linguistics knowledge. It also can be used to enrich people experience who has interest in studying morphological processes.

1.7.2 Practical Significances

It is expected that this study could bring significant contributions to linguistics field, lecturers, students, other researchers, and local government.

a. For Linguistics Field

For linguistics field, the result is expected to give adequate information about morphological processes in building words.

b. For Lecturers

Further, the result of this study is expected to be beneficial for lecturers. It can be used as teaching sources for teaching linguistics course. In specific course, it will give more examples on morphology study. It also will describe how the affixation processes begin in the real field.

c. For Students

For students, it can be used as a reference for learning morphological processes especially morphological processes which spreads around Bali.

d. For other Researchers

The result of this study can be a relevant reference to other researchers who need some references for doing a morphological processes analysis.

e. For Local Government

The obtained data can be used as an input for local government's effort in maintaining and preserving *Selulung* dialect. Through this research, uniqueness of *Selulung* dialect can still exist and the local government could preserve the uniqueness of their own dialect. Because of that, the local government will dedicate more attention to their dialect.

