

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of the problems, the aims of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, the research methods, the clarification of key terms and the organization of paper.

### 1.1 Background

Culture plays an important role in human being's life. It influences people's mindset and also behavior. According to Barker (2000), "culture is concerned with questions of shared social meanings, that is, the various ways we make sense of the world" (p.8). Furthermore, Barker (2000) states that meanings are generated through sign and language.

As a tool for communication, language connects one person to another. According to Finegan et al (1992), language traditionally has been viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. It means that people can express anything they thought through the language itself. Finegan et al (1992) also states that a language can be considered as "a collection of dialects that are usually similar to one another structurally and lexically and that are used by different social groups who choose to say that they are speakers of the same language" (p. 359).

The phenomenon above particularly occurs with regard to spoken language. Spoken language has the varieties that are used in a particular area. One of the varieties of language is dialect. According to Schilling-Estes (2006), dialect is a language variety which is represented in all areas of linguistic patterning, e.g. phonology, grammar, and the lexicon.

Javanese for instance, is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. It is used in the middle and eastern Java and has different dialect among each region.

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For example in East Java, especially in Banyuwangi, it has a specific regional dialect, named Using. According to Herusantosa (1990), the Using dialect is one of ten dialects of Javanese. The Using dialect, as stated by Ali (1990) what they (linguist) called “BahasaJawadialek Using” is the vernacular language of Banyuwangi society, it is used by some parts of Banyuwangi society or the Using ethnic group.

One of the varieties in language use in which specific dialects are frequently applied is literary work. Two most basic categories in literary works are fiction and nonfiction. According to Johansen (n.d), “nonfiction meant to be factual”. It is informatively comprises the interesting facts with analysis and illustrations, while fiction is “primarily invented or imaginary” (Johansen, n.d) in other word, fiction is literary work which is based on imagination and illustration with no facts necessarily needed. The type of fiction that will be deeply defined here is poetry especially in song lyrics. According to Waluyo (1991), poetry is a manifestation of old literary works which is a combination by two main elements, physical structure which is the language used and mental or meaning structure which is the thought or feeling that the poet implied. The poets have their own purpose to arrange the words in separate lines, with a repeated rhythm. Lyric is one of poetry types.

Traditional song lyrics use the vernacular language of one region. It also uses strains of melody and rhythm that characterizes the characteristics of the regional (Waluyo,1991). The traditional song lyrics were chosen of the Using dialect and Javanese to be analyzed is to reveal the construction of language beyond the Using dialect and Javanese.

This study deals with morphology and uses theory of affixation from Kridalaksana (2007), Aryapitipun (2007), Chaer (2007) and Ramlan (2009) which contain prefix, simulfix, infix, suffix, confix and affix combination. Furthermore, the study also employs theory of affixation processes proposed by Ramlan (2009) and Kridalaksana (2007) which contain morphophonemic process, addition,

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deletion, changes of phonemes and assimilation. There are some studies related to morphology conducted previously. One example came from Wirawan et al (2010) who investigated affixation in Javanese. In their study, they found 18 affixes in Javanese, namely prefix (eight types), infix (two types) and suffix (eight types). They found 1 infix that they did not find in *Tata Bahasa Jawa Mutakhir (revise edition) 2010*, but it is still used in the society. For instance, the word *sawang-sinawang* is reduplication from the base ‘sawang’.

Another study was suffix in the Using dialect and Javanese, Soedjito (1997) revealed the differences in using the same suffix in the Using dialect and Javanese (p.5-6). Suffix /-ake/ in Javanese changes into suffix /-aken/ in the Using dialect:

<u>Javanese</u>	<u>Using dialect</u>
/nandurake/	/nanduraken/
/milihake/	/milihaken/

Different from those two previous studies above which deal only with affixation types, this present study investigates more on the realization of affixation processes. Therefore, the study examines the way affixation processes are realized in both the Using dialect and Javanese in song lyrics and investigates the differences in using the same affix.

## 1.2 Statement of the problems

1. How are the processes of affixation realized in the song lyrics of *Using* dialect?
2. How are the processes of affixation realized in the song lyrics of Javanese?
3. Are there, if any, differences in using the same affix in *Using* dialect and Javanese?

### **1.3 The aims of the study**

Based on the statement of the problem, this study aimed to investigate the affixation processes are realized in song lyrics of the Using dialect and Javanese, and to examine the differences in using the same affix in the Using dialect and Javanese.

### **1.4 Scope of Study**

The focus of the study was to investigate the affixation in the Using dialect of Banyuwangi and Javanese which contain prefix, simulfix, infix, suffix, confix and affix combination. This study also investigated the way affixation processes are realized in 27 song lyrics of the Using dialect and 27 song lyrics of Javanese. Those songs were chosen because they represented the Central and East Java' societies. This is in line with Waluyo (1991) who states that literary works of the region represent the society from that region.

### **1.5 Significant of Study**

This study is intended for those who are interested in morphology, especially in realization of affixation process and traditional language. It is expected to give input and knowledge to both readers of this paper and the writer of this study.

### **1.6 Research Method**

This study used a qualitative method because the main aim of the study was to examine how the processes of affixation are realized in the song lyrics of the Using dialect and Javanese. According to Bodgan and Taylor (1998), a qualitative method as a research procedure results in descriptive data that can be observed. The data is in the form of written words or spoken.

This study utilized the theory of affixation following Kridalaksana (2007), Aryapitipun (2007), Chaer (2007) and Ramlan (2009) as the main theoretical framework.

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The data for the study were taken from the result of transcribing 27 song lyrics of the Using dialect, and 27 song lyrics of Javanese which contain prefix, simulfix, infix, suffix, confix, and affix combinations. This study also investigated morphophonemic processes.

In addition, after the data were collected, they were analyzed through several stages. Firstly is identifying all the words which have affixes. Secondly is classifying the identified the words into categories prefix, simulfix, infix, suffix, confix and affix combination. Thirdly is examining the process of affixation. Fourthly is quantifying the words' occurrences. Fifthly is interpreting and discussing the result of the analysis. The last is drawing conclusion.

## **1.7 Clarification of Relative Terms**

### **1. Using dialect**

Herusantosa (1990) states that *Using* is one of ten dialects of Javanese. *Using* dialect becomes the vernacular language of Banyuwangi society. Banyuwangi or “BumiBlambangan” is one of the cities on East Java.

### **2. Javanese**

Javanese is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. It is used in Central Java, DIY, and also East Java.

### **3. Affixation**

Ariyapitipun (2007) states that “Affix is a bound morpheme that attaches to a root, stem, or free morpheme. While Affixation is the morphological process whereby an affix is attached to a root or stem (p.107). There are three kinds of affixes:

- Prefix is introduced onto the beginning of other morpheme
- Suffix is introduced onto the end of other morphemes.
- Infix is introduced right into the root of other morphemes.

According to Kridalaksana (2007), in *Bahasa Indonesia*, simulfix is affix that is manifested by nasalization process in the first' phoneme of morpheme.

According to Chaer (2007), confix is the process of attaching prefix and suffix in the same time. While, affixes combinations are the processes of attaching two or more types of affixes one by one.

#### **4. Morphophonemic process**

According to Kridalaksana (2007), morphophonemic process is a subsystem that connects morphology and phonology in which morpheme is realized in phonological level. The alteration process of form occurs is caused by morphemes' combination.

#### **5. Song lyric**

Lyric is one of the poetry types. It also expresses personal emotion and the experience of the writer.

### **1.8 Organization of Paper**

The organization of the study is divided into five chapters. Chapter I presents the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the aims of the study, the scope of the study, the research method, the clarification of terms to explain some key points of the study, and the organization of paper. Chapter II focuses on the theoretical foundation which provides the descriptions of morpheme, affixation. Previous studies that are related to the issue presented in this study are also discussed. Chapter III discusses the research questions, research methods, and procedure of investigation which consist of technique of collecting data, and data analysis. Chapter IV illuminates of the findings and the discussion of this study. Chapter V portrays the conclusions and suggestions of the study.