

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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### 1.1. Background of the Study

Indonesia which consists of more than one hundred islands are dwelled by more than two hundred million people with more than four hundred local languages. One of the islands of Indonesia, East of Bali, is Lombok island. The people living in Lombok are called Sasak who speak Sasak language.

Although local languages in Indonesia relatively have the same system, they are different in some ways. Sasak language for example has its own system which is relatively different from other local languages in Indonesia. The different system of Sasak which is relatively different from other languages cover phonological, morphological, and syntactic level. However, in this thesis the writer wants to focus on the morphology analysis concerning with the reduplication system of that language.

There are some reasons why the writer is interested in studying this matter. First, Sasak language is spoken by the people in the whole Lombok island, yet seldom do scholars pay attention to the study of this language. Second, not many researches are found concerning the linguistic system of Sasak especially the system of reduplication. Third, the reduplication system of Sasak has a unique characteristic compared to that of other languages in Indonesia. Fourth, Lombok is now the focus of foreign tourism in addition to Bali. Naturally, the language also becomes the focus of study by foreigners who want to communicate with the natives.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

This thesis is carried out to find out the answer of the main problem "What are the characteristics of Sasak reduplication?". The questions are formulated as follows:

1. How is noun reduplication constructed ?
2. How is verb reduplication constructed ?
3. How is adjective reduplication constructed ?
4. How is the reduplication with affixes including prefix and suffix constructed ?

## **1.3. Objective of the Study**

Dealing with the problem statement, the purpose of this study is to analyze the reduplication in Sasak language. The writer wants to analyze how the reduplications happen in noun, verb, adjective, and affixes including prefix and suffix.

## **1.4. Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to give some contributions: first, to the students of English Department in Widya Mandala Catholic University to explain about the theory of linguistic system especially morphology; second, for the growth of scientific knowledge concerning Sasak language; third, for raising the level of Sasak language by introducing that language to the foreigners and fourth, for the teaching-learning activity especially when foreigners want to learn Sasak due to the constant and increasing number of visits to the Lombok island which becomes more and more popular as one of the tourist objects in addition to Bali, its neighbouring island.

### 1.5. Scope and Limitation

In this thesis, the writer wants to limit the scope of the problem in the reduplication of Sasak language which takes place in noun, verb, adjective, affixes including prefix and suffix, and not the others.

### 1.6. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation, the writer gives the important points or key terms which are related with the reduplication in Sasak language.

- 1). Sasak is a language which is used by the people who lived in Lombok island especially the native people ( Tim Fakultas Unud 1978 / 1979 ).
- 2). Reduplication is a term in morphology for a process of repetition whereby the form of a prefix / suffix reflects certain phonological characteristics of the root ( Crystal, 1941 : 293 ).
- 3). Affix is the collective term for the types of formative that can be used only when it is added to another morpheme ( the Root or Stem ) ( Crystal, 1941 : 11 ).
- 4). Prefix is some affixes which have to be added to the beginning of a word ( eg.-un ) ( Yule, 1985 : 55 ).
- 5). Suffix is the other affix forms which are added to the end of the word, eg. - ish ( Yule,1985 : 55).
- 6). Root is a term often used in linguistics ( and traditionally used in historical linguistics) as a part of classification of the kinds of element operating within the structure of a word ( Crystal, 1941 : 303 ).

7). Nasal is the speech sound where the air escapes not only through the mouth (when you open your lips)but also through the nose ( Fromkin, 1983 : 39 ).

### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I deals with the introduction which consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and organization of the study. Chapter II will concern with the review of related literature such as : a brief review about Sasak language, concept of morphology, concept of reduplication. Chapter III deals with methodology, on this chapter the writer uses analytic method since it is trying to analyze the system of reduplication of Sasak language written by Nazir Thoir et al 1984 using generative morphology. Chapter IV contains the data analysis and interpretation of the findings while Chapter V concerns with conclusion and suggestion.