

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

Language in general is a science that can be understood as an orderly arrangement, patterned, forming a meaningful or functioning whole. Thus it can be understood that language has a regular, patterned nature, and has meaning and function. Language is a symbol in which there are signs, signals, symptoms, motions, cues, codes, indexes, and icons (Hamsah, 2017). Language is a unifying tool because it is a means of communication so that a good relationship can be established between humans and humans (Ngongo, 2020). Languages are diverse in the world with different characteristics in each region. Indonesia also has various regional languages (Ngongo, 2020).

Based on the results of data collection on regional languages conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia in 2018, there were 652 languages (Alex., *et al.* 2020). These languages spread throughout Indonesia. Anakalang language is one of 652 regional languages. Sumba Island is one of the major islands of the three major islands (Flores and Timor) in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. Sumba Island consists of four districts, namely East Sumba, Central Sumba Regency, West Sumba, and Southwest Sumba.

Anakalang language is one of the languages used by the Anakalang community in the Central Sumba district. Anakalang language is a social language in communication between people. Community relations are still very strong and close because of this language. Apart from being a social language, the Anakalang

language is also used as a language in the cultural realm. In every cultural activity, such as wedding ceremonies, funerals, and the building of traditional houses, this language is still often used.

Anakalang language is also still used as the language of instruction in elementary schools in the Central Sumba Regency. This is because, in general, in elementary school, children still use this language in their daily life. In general, the population in this district is mostly native speakers of the Anakalang language. Therefore, building social relations and learning situations in language schools is still very important to explain the learning delivered by the teacher.

Brown (2008:6) states that apart from being a communication tool, language also operates in a community or culture. Furthermore, Tarigan (1993:3) was quoted by Djawa., *et al* (2020:3) stating that one of the basic principles of language is to be unique. This means that the Anakalang language is a language that operates in its community and has a uniqueness that is different from other languages.

Morphology is a part of linguistics that discusses or studies the intricacies of word structure and the effect of changes in word structure on word classes and word meanings. Morphology identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units (Verhaar, 1996) cited (Hamsah, 2017). For example, the word married, morphologically, consists of two minimal units, namely married and wife. The minimum grammatical unit is called a morpheme. The morphemic processes that usually play a role in the formation of word units are affixation (prefixes, suffixes, and confixes), initialization, and reduplication.

An affix is a linguistic form in which a word is a direct element that is not a word and not the subject of a word but changes a lexeme into a complex word, which means changing the lexeme into a word that has a more complete meaning such as subject, predicate, and object (Hamsah, 2017). While the process itself is called affixation. Affixation is the process of affixing affixes to a word form in either the singular or plural form to form new words (Rohmadi *et al*, 2009:41) quoted (Ngongo, 2020). According to Verhaar (2004:107), there are four kinds of affixes, namely: (1) prefixes that are added to the left of the base in a process called prefixation. (2) suffixes are added to the right of the base in a process called suffixation. (3) infixes affixed by insertion in the root word. (4) conflict is an affix consisting of two parts that are placed at the beginning and end of the root word or basic form.

Potential Anakalang dialect with affixation problems. Affixation is concerned with form, function, and meaning. Therefore, the writer is interested in examining the process of affixing the Anakalang dialect, in which the speaker is only limited to speaking without knowing the basic form of the spoken word or the extension of the basic form.

In the Pondok Anakalang dialect, there is also an affixation process. In the Anakalang language, affixation is the process of forming words using affixes. As an example of affixation in Anakalang, we use the prefix *pa-*. The prefix *pa-*, if it is attached to a certain basic form, the word's meaning will change as in the basic form of *mati*, 'died', when it is attached with the prefix *pa-* to the basic form of death, it will become *pamati* 'to kill'. While the suffixes are affixes that are placed after the basic form of the Anakalang dialect, for example *-ng* is added to the base

form to become *panau-ng* or advice from the root word "*panau*" which means "to give advice". It can also be seen in the following example sentences:

- a. *Nama bokul pamati neya na ana rara*  
The parents (male) killed the baby  
Parents kill a baby
- b. *Ranguya nalokamu bana panau, abi lebadiya napanaungna nalokamu takeri loku*  
Listen to your uncle when he gives advice, don't throw away your uncle's advice in cloudy times  
Listen to your uncle's advice, don't let your uncle's advice go to waste

Based on the explanation above, shows the form, function, and meaning of Anakalang dialect affixes. The author has conducted a study entitled "**An Analysis on Affixation Process of Anakalang Dialect, Pondok Village, Umbu Ratu Nggay Barat District, Central Sumba Regency**".

## **1.2 Research Problems**

As for the formulation of the problems in this study, namely:

1. What are the types of affixes found in the Anakalang Dialect, Pondok Village, Umbu Ratu Nggay Barat District, Central Sumba Regency?
2. What are the meaning and functions of the types of affixes found in the Anakalang Dialect, Pondok Village, Umbu Ratu Nggay Barat District, Central Sumba Regency?

## **1.3 Aims of Study**

The objectives of this research are:

1. This study aims to determine the types of affixation in Anakalang Dialect, Pondok Village, Umbu Ratu Nggay Barat District, Central Sumba Regency.

2. This study aims to determine the meaning and function of types of affixation in the Anakalang Dialect, Pondok Village, Umbu Ratu Nggay Barat District, Central Sumba Regency.

#### **1.4 Significance of Study**

The results of this research have some implications and applications.

##### **1.4.1 Implication**

The result of the study will support the theory by Katamba (1994:44) mentions three types of affixes: prefixes, suffixes, and infixes.

##### **1.4.2 Application**

This study is useful for the writer in developing and enriching his knowledge of research, especially regarding the most dominant types of affixes and affixes in the Anakalang dialect, Umbu Ratu Nggay Barat District, Central Sumba Regency. This description may be considered a supplementary reading for those who will learn about the types of affixes in the Anakalang dialect.