

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is very essential for humans since it is regarded as a tool in communicating. According to Hanks (1996). Language a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release

Meanwhile, Agcaoili & Guillermo (2024) language is the best means of all self-expression. English is the most dominant language used by people around the world to communicate with each other in all fields, such as economy, politics, social, culture, technology, as well as education. Therefore, it is crucial for every human, particularly pupils, to master the English language and its elements, such as vocabulary, word structure, and so forth.

From the theoretical opinion above, it can be concluded that language is a tool that can help humans communicate with other people and also a community by using vocal symbols that process conventional meaning. In this case, the Anakalang language is a regional language in East Nusa Tenggara which has an important role for people living in the eastern mainland, especially the Anakalang language in Central Sumba.

Morphology is a discipline of linguistics that studies words; their structure, forms, and classifications. Morphology, according to Fromkin, Rodman, and

Hyams (2014), is the study of the internal structure of words and the rules by which words are generated. According to Yule (2017), morphology investigates basic forms in language since it focuses on the morpheme. According to Aronoff (2005:2)'' morphemes is often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function'' Morpheme is divided into two types: free morpheme and bound morpheme. However, Bound morpheme is classified into two types: derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. The main focus of this study is on bound morphemes; derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Bound morphemes are further divided into two types: derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. This study focuses specifically on bound morphemes, particularly derivational and inflectional morphemes, due to their significance in word formation and grammatical structure

Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that is attached to a base to generate a new word with a different part of speech classification (Kolanchery, 2015). According to Fromkin et al. (2014), derivational morphemes are divided into two types: changing grammatical classes and without changing grammatical classes. This study focuses on both categories: changing and nonchanging grammatical classes.

Inflectional morpheme marks properties such as tense, number, person and forth, such as bound morphemes (Fromkin et al., 2014: 46). It means Inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that describing the tenses, the numbers, the person, etc on the sentence. Inflectional morphemes are also known as inflectional endings. They are not tied to other morphemes and can exist as separate words. Inflectional morphemes are those which do no longer create any new meaning. These

morphemes in no way regulate only the syntactic category of the phrases or morphemes to which they're connected (Bauer, 1988).

There has been research conducted by Kay and Adnyani (2021) on derivational and inflectional morphemes in the Magena language, which is used partly by the people in West Umbu Ratunggay and the Umbu Ratunggay sub-district. Magena belongs to the district and is located in the south-central part of Sumba. Despite this, no similar studies have been conducted on the Anakalang language. The writer discovered that there are derivational and inflectional morphemes in Anakalang as well. For this reason, the writer is interested in conducting research on the Anakalang language in Sumba Tengah. Apart from that, this research can provide benefits for parties who are interested in conducting further research on similar topics in the field of morphology.

On the other hand, this research was conducted based on the awareness that the Anakalang language, as a regional language spoken by the people of Central Sumba Regency, has not received much attention in linguistic studies, particularly in the field of morphology. Numerous studies have been conducted on derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and in other regional languages in Sumba, such as Magena. However, up to the time this research was carried out, there had been no in-depth morphological study of the Anakalang language.

The Anakalang language is one of the regional languages used by the people of Central Sumba Regency, particularly in the Anakalang area. The uniqueness of this language lies in its function, which is not only as a means of daily communication but also as the primary medium for carrying out various traditions and customary ceremonies, such as weddings, funerals, the construction of

traditional houses, and rituals for raising grave stones. This language is rich in distinctive expressions and linguistic structures that embody cultural values and local wisdom, reflecting the close connection of the Anakalang community with nature, ancestors, and their social life. Additionally, the Anakalang language is still used as the medium of instruction at the primary education level in the region, as children typically grow up with this language as their mother tongue. In this context, the Anakalang language is not merely a tool for communication but an integral part of the community's identity and cultural continuity. Therefore, preserving and studying this language is important to keep the culture and traditions of the Anakalang community alive.

This research was conducted based on the awareness that the Anakalang language, as a regional language used by the community in Central Sumba Regency, has not received much attention in linguistic studies, especially in the field of morphology. Based on the literature review in this thesis, many studies have been conducted on derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and other regional languages in Sumba, such as Magena. However, until this research was conducted, there had been no in-depth morphological studies of the Anakalang language.

Personally, the researcher also comes from Manurara Village, where this language is used as the mother tongue. This gives the researcher direct access to native speakers and motivation to document the morphological richness of the language. Given the importance of preserving regional languages amid the growing trend of globalization that erodes the use of mother tongues, this research serves as

a tangible contribution to supporting efforts to preserve the Anakalang language and develop local linguistic literature.

The Anakalang language is an important regional language in Central Sumba, yet it has not been the focus of linguistic studies, particularly in the field of morphology. This lack of research creates a significant gap in understanding the structure and function of this language. By conducting this research, the writer aims to explore and document the derivational and inflectional morphemes in the Anakalang language. Therefore, the writer conducts a research entitled “**A Morphological Analysis Of Derivational And Inflectional Morpheme In Anakalang Language: A Language Spoken In Central Sumba Regency**”.

1.2 Research Problem(s)

1. What are the types of derivational and inflectional morpheme presented in the Anakalang language?

1.3 Aim(s) of Study

1. To find out the types of derivational and inflectional morpheme present in the Anakalang language.

1.4 Significance of Study

1.4.1 Implication

The result of the study is expected to support and enrich the theory of Types of Derivational morpheme by Kolanchery (2015) and Types of Inflectional morpheme by Fromkin et al (2014, p.47).

1.4.2 Application

The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the development of educational resources and language learning tools for both native speakers and learners of the Anakalang language and It helps in promoting and preserving the cultural heritage of the Central Sumba Regency by providing insights into the linguistic identity of its people.