

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human tools communication. This definition stresses that the basic building blocks of language are spoken words which combine sounds with meanings. The symbols are arbitrary in the sense that the link between the sound and the meaning system varies from language to language. There is no necessary connection between the form of a word and its meaning (Wardhough in Mestrie, 2000: 1).

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistic covers of Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Sociolinguistics, Anthropological Linguistics, Cultural Linguistics, etc. Phonology is the study of the sound pattern of human language (Blair, 1990: 64). Morphology is the way to form the words with combining one morpheme to other morpheme, and the process of morphology can to form through affixation process, reduplication process, internal change process, suppletion process(Samsuri, 1987: 81). Syntax is the study of the structure of words (Bonvillain, 2002: 24). Semantics is the study of meaning of words, pharase, and sentences (Blair, 1990: 201). In this study, the writer focuses on morphology; especially to find out the affixation in one of local language in Indonesia.

Indonesia has thirty four provinces with 416 regencies and of ethnics. Each has its own local language that is used by local people. Local languages in

Indonesia divided into two groups: the west and east Indonesian local languages. The east Indonesian local languages include the local languages of East Nusa Tenggara province.

One of the local languages in East Nusa Tenggara provinces is Lamaholot languages. It is spoken by the people who live in East Flores Regency, Lembata Regency, and some parts of Alor Regency. This languages had been used as language for daily activities..

In this research, writer is interisting to analyzing about the affixation of Lamaholot Language especially in Solor Dialect. The writer tried to find the change of the words meaning when the words is added by prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix.

Affixation is process of mixing of two morphemes (Hornby, 1998: 7). Keraf (1994:81) said there are two kinds of morpheme, they are: free morpheme and bound morpheme. Some morphemes, such as: **faith** in **un+faith+ful** “**unfaithful** or **dream** in **dream+ing** “**dreaming**” can stand alone as words which make sense. These are known as free morphemes. The bound morpheme is must be attached with other words to give a meaning. The bound morpheme example in affixation form such as prefix: *un* + like ”unlike”, *in* + correct ”incorrect”, *pre* + position ”preposition”, *en* + able ”enable”. Suffix: *-ing* + mean “meaning”, *-er* + tank “tanker”, *-ist* + art “artist”. Infix: *-um-* added to *fikas* (strong) produces *fumikas* (to be strong) in Bontoc. Circumfix: *a-ing+* count “accounting”, *ge-* and *-t* to *lieb* (love) produces *geliebt*(loved) in German.

Based on the discussion above, the writer is interested in making investigation of the affixation process in Lamaholot language especially in Solor dialect and comes with the title: “ **A Study on Affixation of Lamaholot Language**”.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

As the specification of the topic the problem statements are stated. Such problems are formulated in question that answered the following question:

1. What is the affixation process of Solor Dialect in Lamaholot Language?
2. What are the bound Morpheme and the free morpheme that belong to affixation of Solor Dialect in Lamaholot Language?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Going in line with the problem statement above this study has some objectives.

1. To find out the affixation process of Solor Dialect in Lamaholot Language.
2. To find out the bound morpheme and the free morpheme that belong to affixation of Solor Dialect in Lamaholot Language.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study, in general, is divided into two: academic significance and practical significance. The detail explain follows;

1.4.1. Academic Significance

Academic significance in conducting this study is for the importance of linguistic theory. They are as follow:

1. The result of the study can add the stock of linguistic theory, especially bound and free morpheme in Lamaholot Language of Solor Dialect.
2. The result of the study can give information about bound and free morpheme in Lamaholot Language of Solor Dialect.
3. The result of the study can become a scientific references for related literature review for the coming research especially, Solor Dialect of Lamaholot Language.

1.4.2. Practical Significance

Practical significance is the significance of the study that is practicable in social life of the people in general and people of East Flores Regency and Lembata Regency, especially the people of Solor distric.

1. The study can motivate the writer to study on how to conduct linguistic research and writing a scientific writing.
2. The result of this study can increase the skills and knowledge of the writer in Solor dialect of Lamaholot Language.
3. To inform the people and the readers about kinds of bound morphemes in Solor district of East Flores Regency of East Nusa Tenggara Province.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

This study belongs to linguistic. Linguistic is the study of language. Linguistics covers morphology. Morphology is the way to form the words with combining one morpheme to other morpheme (Samsuri 1987: 190). Morphological process involves the combination of morpheme: free and bound morpheme. Free morpheme deals with words or lexicon, while bound morpheme deals with affixes. There are two kinds of morphological affixation in English: inflectional and derivational (Murcia and Freeman, 1983:81).

Based on the explanation above, in this research the writer find out the sentences in Lamaholot Language that have affixation process especially in Solor Dialect.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

There some important terms that should be defined in this study.

1. Dialect

The term “dialect” in sociolinguistics is used to describe the speech characteristic of a region (regional dialectology) or of group of a people defined by social or occupational characteristics of a region, i.e. Solor dialect of Lamaholot Language that is based on the region, Solor district.

2. Solor Dialect

Solor dialect is one of many dialects in Lamaholot Language. It is spoken by people in Solor District of Larantuka Regency. Solor Island is consist of West Solor, and East Solor.

3. Lamaholot Language

Lamaholot Language is a local language which is widely in East Flores regency and Lembata regency, but there are also other dialects in East Flores regency and Lembata regency such as: Larantuka dialect, Tanjung dialect, Atadei dialect, Witiama dialect, etc.

4. Affixation

The word affixation is derived from the word affix which means a letter or group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to make a new word (McIntosh, 2013: 26).