

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Background**

Language is the most important and essential aspect of humans. This is an important role in our lives, because with language we can understand other people and feelings, experiences, desires mean that without human language we cannot interact with each other in communication. Language can bring us into togetherness, but it can also distinguish us from others. The variations of several thousand languages and dialects in the world express a great deal of commentary, literature and ways of life or human culture. In general, language acts as an important communication tool in society. Because every member of the community cannot communicate or interact with one another using language, humans can communicate with other humans to express meaning and purpose. According to Craff in Banasaru (1996: 14), language is a communication tool between members of the community consisting of sound symbols produced by human speech.

Based on the statement above, it can be understood that language is a system of sound symbols created by a group of people to convey ideas. Communicating is a side effect of self-expression. When humans use language is a communication to it means that the reader or listener is someone's main target. As creative social beings, other social creatures need to communicate, namely verbal and non verbal. When

communicating in a social environment, one must assess the situation used in the language.

The *Wangi-Wangi* language is spoken by Butonese people from *Wanci* in the *Wakatobi* regency. *Wakatobi* is abbreviation of *Wanci*, *Kaledupa*, *Tomia* and *Binongko*. Taliabu has several dialects, one of them is *wangi-wangi* dialect, and it has distribution area in the village of *Gela*, *Mintun*, *Sahu*, *Tikong*, *Jorjoga*, *Mananga*, *Penu* (North Taliabu District), *Lede* (Lede District), *Nggele*, *Salati* (Sea West Taliabu District), *Bobong* (West Taliabu District), *Bahu*, (South Taliabu District), and *Loseng* (Loseng District). The *Wangi-Wangi* Dialect in Taliabu Regency comes from Wakatobi. *Wangi-wangi* known as ethnic of *Wanci* in the *Wakatobi* regency.

The *Wangi-Wangi* has some Verbs Process. Those words are '*fila'a*' means 'had gone', *mangamo* is 'had eaten', *pamoturu* is 'had slept', etc. In the *Wangi-Wangi* dialect has some Verb Process. For instance, the Word '*fila'a*' in sentence has mean he/she 'had gone' and the Word '*manga'a*' has meaning he/she had eaten, For example :*bhalo+(pa) pabhalo-bhalo* to answer someone who snaps at the conversation.

Like the language in general, in *Wangi-wangi* Dialect in Taliabu there are also some affixation that can be attached to *Wanci* words. but not all of these affixation in *Wanci* can change noun verbs. The process of forming the noun verb process in *Wanci* can be done with affixation. Affixes that can convert verbs into

nouns in Wanci in Taliabu namely through the attachment of the prefix **pa-** and the attachment of the suffix **a-** to the verb.

## **1.2. Statemen of the Problem**

1. What is form of Verb Process in *Wangi-wangi* dialect in Taliabu?
2. How is the Verb process in the *Wangi-Wangi* dialect in Taliabu?

## **1.3. Scope of the Study**

In this study, researcher wanted to describe how the Verb Process formation into Verb Process in *Wangi-wangi* dialect in Taliabu regency. The researcher needs to analyze the Verb Process and how the verb changes if it is added using affixation in the *Wangi-Wangi* dialect in Taliabu as the object of this researcher entitled Verb Process in *Wangi-Wangi* Dialect In Taliabu Regency, and using the Morphological approach.

## **1.4. Objective of the Study**

Based on the statement problem and the scope of the research problem the research has objectives as follows:

- a. To describe Verb Process form in *Wangi-Wangi* Dialect in Taliabu.
- b. To determine the process Verb in *Wangi-Wangi* Dialect in Taliabu Regency, Affixation and Reduplication process.

## **1.5. Significance of the Study**

In findings of this study, the results are expected to give knowledge:

### **1.5.1. Theoretical Significance**

To provide knowledge to Students of the English Literature Study Program in general and specifically to Students and Lecturers of English Literature extracted with language that there are still many unique local languages that must be Study together.

### **1.5.2. Practical Significance**

The author is fully aware that research is very important for people who like to get corpus from Verb Wangi-Wangi in Taliabu. Especially for the subject of the study of Morphology Approach. The implications of this study are very useful for teaching English, especially for the subject of Semantic and Morphology Approaches because students will get information about words that provide action or personal deixis for the language of Wanci in Taliabu Island.

## **1.6. Preview Study**

Verb Process in Wangi-Wangi Dialect in Taliabu research has been investigated by previous researchers. They; the first, the researcher is Mulyana (2011), examines the structure of words in Sentences, titled "English Word sequences and indonesia language (Comparative Studies)".

Based on the the Study reviews above; It can be ascertained that in addition to having several objects, he also has some focus with research, namely is a researcher about Verb, but he investigates the Verb in general. In his research, he only learned about how to use verbs in language, but in this study, research studies Verb as specific, about Verbs, in this case about objects.

Researchers need to examine the existence of the Wangi-Wangi Dialect as an object of this research entitled "Verb Process in wangi-wangi Dialect in Taliabu " (Study Morphology).

## **1.7. The Theoretical Base**

### **1.7.1. Definition of Morphology**

In discussing this research problem, some relevant verb process issues are used. Many experts have provided Morphology insights. Mulyana (2007: 5), states that the term 'Morphology' comes from the Morphology of the English Language, meaning the branch of Linguistics who Studies the composition or part of the word grammatically. In the past, this science was better known as morpheme, namely the study of morphemes. However, along with the development and dynamics of language, the term which was later more popular was Morphology.

Verhaar (1996: 97), states that Morphology is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic unit of language as a unit of grammar, while Samsuri (1988: 15), defines Morphology as a branch of linguistics that studies structure and word form. Based on some of these meanings it can be concluded that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the shape and process of word formation. The word formation process can affect changes in word form and also the class and meaning of the word.

Sudaryanto (1992: 15) explains that Morphology Processes are the process of changing words regularly or the regularity of how to change with the same tool, giving rise to a new meaningful component of the modified word, the new word produced is polymorphic.

According to (Ramlan, 1987: 51) states that Morphology Processes are the process of forming words from other units which are basic forms. Samsuri (1988: 190), defines a morphological process as a way of forming words by connecting one morpheme to another. The morphological process certainly applies to every language. In Javanese, the word formation process consists of three processes, namely the Process Affixation, the Eepetition process, and the merging process. Based on some of the meanings above, it can be concluded that the morphological process is the process of forming words from the basic form into new words through processes, namely the Process Affixation, the Process Reduplicatian, and the compounding process. In Verb formation, the Morphology Process that occur are affixation and reduplication. The compounding process does not form verbs.

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morphology. Keraf (1991) shows three fundamental characteristics possessed by imperative lingual units in Indonesian, namely 1. using hard intonation, 2. verbs that are used commonly basic verbs, and 3.using hardening particles. Formally, imperative sentence construction in Indonesian has two types, namely (1) active imperative and (2) passive imperative.

### **1.7.2. Morphemis**

In the discussion of inflection and derivation some have been discussed from Morphemic process, or Morphologycall process, or also Grammatical processes, specifically word formation with Affixsation. However, the matter of the Affixsation itself has not been discussed, by that, it will be discussed about Morphemic Processes relating to Affixation, Reduplication, Composition, and also talking about the productivity of the Morphemic Process.

<http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/arabiyat/article/download/8976/pdf.>)

#### **1.7.2.1. Affixation**

Kridalaksana (2007: 28) states, "Affixation is a process that converts lexeme into a complex word". In this affixation process, leksical will change shape into certain categories so that it will experience a change in meaning.

There are seven types of Affixsation mentioned by Kridalaksana, namely, adjectives adjective Verb, Verb-Nouns word-adjectives objects Adjective-Verbs and adjectives While Kridalaksana (2007: 104) states, "composition is the process of

1) <i>morou</i>	→	( <b>pa-</b> )	+	<i>morou</i>	→	pamorou	com
‘drink’						‘drinking’	binin
							g
2) <i>kanalako</i>	→	( <b>pa-</b> )	+	<i>kanalako</i>	→	<i>Pakanalako</i>	two
‘steal’						‘Thief’	or
							more
							lexe

mes that form words". The characteristics of the composition include : A. Prfiks

Prefiks is an Affix word that is generally located in front of the base word.

Examples of suffix sentences in Wangi-Wangi dialect in Taliabu.

the example above is the basic verb attached by the suffix **-a** so that it becomes a noun. Suffix **-a** sticking is done by attaching it to a basic verb. The suffix **-a** attachment to the basic verb does not change the verba. The basic verb **manga** is attached by a suffix **-a** to **manga**. The basic verb **manga** does not change shape, as do other basic verbs.



## B. Suffix

The Prefix is an Affix word or initial affixation. The prefix affixes are like to, There are several forms of prefix sticking in Wangi-wangi Dialect in Taliabu, including *no-* as in the word *manga* 'eat' becomes *nomanga* 'is eating', prefix *he-* as in the *mafi* word 'sea' becomes *hemafi* 'fishing'. But the only thing that can convert verbs into nouns is the prefixes like this.

### The Table of Affixation of Indonesia Language

Affixation			
Prefix	Infix	Suffix	Simulfix
Men	-	Kan	Ke-an
Ber	-	An	Pen-an
Ter	-	I	Sen-ya
Pen	-	Wan	
Pe	-		

Based on affixation above, it can be seen that affix, infix does not change the word class or type of verb in the affixation process, the language is similar to Indonesian:

(a) men prefix, ber (2) suffix and- i (c) berry simulfixes.





'sleep' and dao 'pity' then are combined into '*moturu*' dao and change meaning to 'lazy'.

4). The erba laughing '*koni*' verb transitions to the noun into a '**coni**'. The word '**coni tumpularo**' consists of two words and each of them has a different meaning, namely '*koni* 'laughing' and tumpularo 'legah' then combined into '*koni tumpularo*' and changes meaning to 'people who laugh out loud'.

5). The 'eat' '**manga**' verb has a process to nomina to become a manga counter. The word '**konta manga**' consists of two words namely 'hold' and the '**manga**' 'eat' then combined into '**konta manga**' and change meaning to 'An activity please help serve food'.

6). *Jandhi* verb 'promises' to proceed to nouns to be as '*jandhi*'. The word *sepuli jandhi* consists of two words namely *sepuli* 'eliminated' and '*jandhi* 'promise' and then combined into '**sepuli jandhi**' and change the meaning to 'broken promise'.

Data 1 - 5 new words are added behind the base words. But in the word *sepuli jandhi*, the word *sepuli* is added in front of the root word. If the word *sepuli* is placed behind the word *jandhi* becoming jandhi sepuli, then this form is not commonly used in the *Wanci* language in Talibu.

### 1.7.3. Morphological Process

The definition of a process morphology is not released by ways of forming a class of words that connect with one morpheme with the other morpheme. This

statement is in line opinion that the morphological process is a way of forming words by connecting one morpheme with another morpheme. This Morphological Process includes: Affixation, Reduplication, Suppression, osong modification, ethanol modification. From the above understanding it is clear that the word-setting process in languages is known as the process Morphology. The Process Morphology has two grammatical forms and meanings. Grammatical forms and meanings are two things that are closely related, are physical forms and grammatical meanings are the contents of the physical form or form.

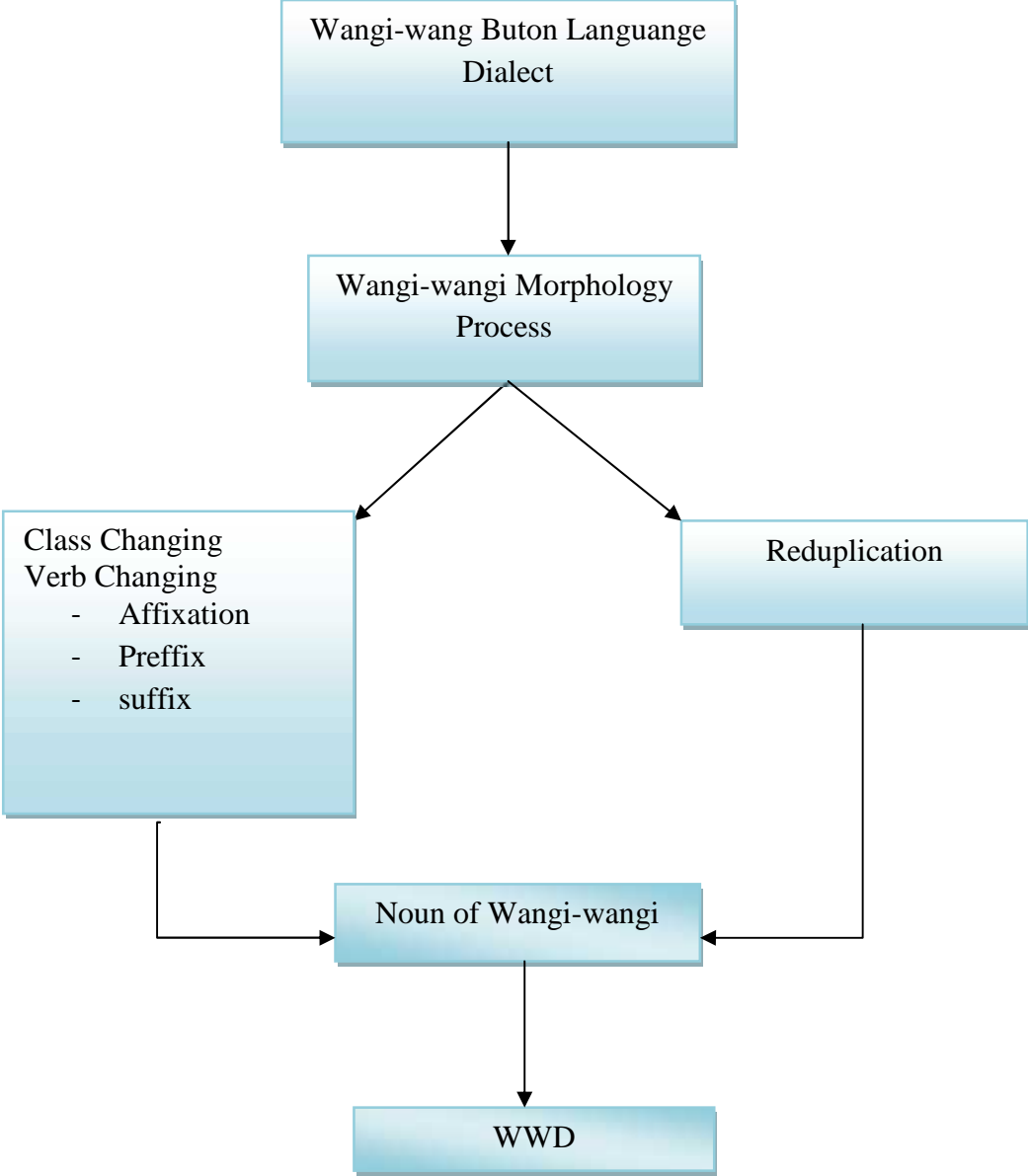
(<https://web-bahasaindonesia.blogspot.com/2015/09/reduplikasi-dan-jenis-jenisnya.html>.)

#### **1.7.4. Pattern Word in *Wangi-Wangi* dialect in Taliabu Regency**

the researcher uses the Swadesh language vocabulary list to collect data in the research object area. The Swadesh vocabulary in wangi-wangi dialecte taken by researchers with (Sunaidin & et al. 2011) in this study amounted to 200 basic vocabulary Kao Language.

Here, the author has not attached 200 swadesh language patterns, the author only writes a few words or parts and will continue to determine the results, and for patterns and to determine consonants and focal parts of the words that the researcher has analyzed, namely.

**1.8. Conceptual sccheme**



In this section, the researcher uses several concepts to support this research, the first is about Verb the language of Wangi-Wangi in the string land. Verbs about the second, word process, state verb, action verb and wangi-wangi language pattn. Because in a Morphologyl Approach, this highlights the use of language related to the context

## **1.9. Method and Techniques**

In conducting this research, researchers used several methods and techniques as follows;

### **1.9.1. research methods**

This study uses a qualitative approach and morphology based on the object of research

#### **1.9.1.1. Qualitative method**

According to Creswel,j (1994: 30) "qualitative research is every process of research and understands that in addition to the methodology that investigates every social phenomenon and human problem, in this approach, research that is made intricately explained, research words, clear reports from view respondents, and need to study in natural situations.

Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of design or research model, all that gives rise to verbal, visual, touch, gluing, and easy data from descriptive notes, field notes, recordings, or other transcripts of audio tapes and tapes and other

writings, notes and pictures or films based on terms despite qualitative meanings, in the word research.

### **1.9.2. Data Collection Technique**

In conducting research, this study collects data with several techniques as follows:

#### **1.9.2.1. Observation**

Observation are defined as systematic monitoring and recording for indications that appear on the object of research.

#### **1.9.2.2. Interview**

Interview in this case, this research was immediately requested in this study, native speakers of Verba Proses Wangi-wangidialect Taliabue to obtain data about words that express people's actions or expressions (verb).

#### **1.9.2.3. Document**

Document In this case, this study records natural conversations that occur spontaneously using the type of recording.

### **1.10. Data Source**

The data source in Tikong village research is the language used if the opposite story speaks according to the linguistic social context itself. The use of language to choose according to the criteria or requirements generally accepted in language studies in this case also includes linguistic research.



### **1.10.1. Secondary Data**

Secondary data is data obtained from previous sources which are data obtained from previous research that can be in the form of archives or documents which include literature, magazines, internet, journals, and articles relating to the focus of research.

#### **a. Library study**

The library is a medium for searching data, to supplement data, research looking for books related to the problem of this research.

#### **b. Internet**

The internet has always been an important way to find theory, and knowledge of the same object and that is relevant to research problems.

### **1.10.1.1. Data analysis technique**

In data analysis, researchers used more techniques to analyze data, as follows.

#### **1.10.1.2. Data Classification**

After all the data is collected, the writer looks back on whether the data that has been collected is in accordance with the results of the study, so the writer can classify the data accurately.

#### **1.10.1.3. Classification**

When data is collected, researchers must classify data related to research.

#### **1.10.1.4. Explanation**

After all the data has been collected and explained the data accurately based on the results of research that directly takes Wanci in Taliabu as their communication tool with each other.

#### 1.10.1.5. Conclusion

The conclusions are focused on the research objectives: describing the forms of Verb Process, Affix, Prefix, Suffix, Reduplication, Repetition of the combination of Affix and Suffix, Compounding.

