CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of research, identification of the problem, research question, objectives of the research, significance of the research, limitation of the problem, scope the research.

A. Background of Research

Language is very important in everyday life since language is a means of communication between people because a tool for communication. Based on (Aryati, 2014, p. 1) language is important to our societies because it acts as a means of communication between people. Human beings will get problem on expressing their thoughts, critiques, and feelings without language. As a result, most countries make English their main language their native language was studied after that. This is why we study or practice language well.

In studying language, we should master the vocabularies or words of that language. We will learn more and understand more deeply and learn the relations between different items of information. Words are the underplays units of traditional grammar. Grammarians classify words into sections of speech and describe and list the various ways in which they can occur. Words are potentially complex units made up of morphemes, which are even more basic units. A morpheme is the smallest element part of a word having a grammatical or meaningful purpose.

According to Napa (Sa’adah, 2015, p. 1) vocabulary one of the elements of language and there is no language without words. It goes on to say that lexical meaning, contextual hints, and structural analysis are the three key areas to look at while learning vocabulary. The analysis that breaks a word down into its constituent parts is known as structural analysis (root, prefix and suffix). A word usually starts with a root, which may be the whole word or just a part of it. That can found in magazine, novel, short story or folklore, newspaper and song lyric.

In morphological studies, morphology frequently discusses morphemes, allomorphs, affixes, and other related topics. A morpheme is a morphological word that has many meanings. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on word structure and forms (Dewi, 2019, p. 106). Word can be accompanied by bound morphology also recognize as affixation. Bound morphemes, free morphemes, and zero morphemes are the three types of morphemes Srijono (Setyawarn, 2014, p. 1) and roots and affixes are two categories of morphemes Srijono (Setyawarn, 2014, p. 1). He said when all affixes have been extracted from a word structure, the root remains. Srijono (Setyawarn, 2014, p. 1) Affixes are restricted bound morphemes, but the number varies by language.
Subsequently based on Matthews (Alfianto, 2004, p. 4) the six types of morphological process are affixation, prefixation, suffixation, circumfixation, infixation, and modification. Affixation is one of morphological process in language. Many researchers look at morphological processes in their research, but the lot of them do not go into depth about affixation. Prefixes and suffixes are separable affixes, but they are connected morphemes by definition. As a rule, affixation is the linguistic mechanism by which speakers combine morphemes (suffixation) to form new words. This indicates that inflection and derivation are the two primary building processes. The terms affixation, derivation and inflection all apply to changes in word class. Changes in lexeme formation, syntactic category, and adding various definitions are all part of derivation Lieber (Dewi, 2019, p. 107). And on the contrary Inflection refers to how the category of a word does not shift and does not result in the creation of a new lexeme in the forming of a word, but it also has grammatical meaning Lieber (Dewi, 2019, p. 107).

The history of the Mandalika princess, which is widely known by the Sasak community in Lombok since ancient times, is indeed governed by the Nyale tradition in history. A tradition that has been followed by a group of people living on the south coast of Lombok, now engages visitors from different angles every year in February and March. The beautiful beaches of Kuta, where catch Nyale are filled and become an attractive tourist attraction.

A tourist area, this place is named Mandalika Resort. Mandalika is taken from the name of a mythical character developed in the Sasak community. The government has started to hold the Nyale event which until now has become a major event in the Lombok area and even Seger Kuta beach. Among other things, it functions as entertainment or recreation with various kinds of regional art performances such as the election of Princess Mandalika and activities to respond rhymes. This is the existence of the story and conclusions from various websites written by tourists.

In this thesis, the writer choose Folklore Putri Mandalika because it will be a unique. If other researchers use novel and lyric song as an object. In this research uses the narrative text. Because it is a story that presents a series of events, told is an illusionary story whose purpose is to entertain the reader. This allows a lot of situations then the variety of languages is easy to find. In addition also save this story prevent from extinction. And briefly morphology is a branch of a language, look for words and one with a grammar. This focuses on the process affixation. Because of this the words of Putri Mandalika are added by some prefixes, suffixes and circumfix it changes structure word form and class changing.

B. Research Question

1. How are the morphological process of affixes found in folklore “Putri Mandalika”??

2. How many types of morpho-phonemic processes are there the folklore “Putri Mandalika”??

C. Objective of the Research
1. To analyse morphological processes in folklore “Putri Mandalika”

2. To identify types of morpho-phonemics processes used in folklore “Putri Mandalika”

D. Significance of the research

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to give new knowledge about the process of word formation through the process of affixation. Research this is also useful in specific linguistics on morphological review.

2. Practical Significance

First reference material about linguistics and giving clarity to know the affixation process for the readers, second foster interest in reading in creating literary works and might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary.

E. Scope of the research

The writer analyzes the affixation rising the case and the solution to find out the structure of words that consist of the roots of words and affixes in Putri Mandalika folklore.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Folklore

Gusal said Folklore is a story that is basically conveyed by one person to another through oral narrative. The characters and events in the story are considered never to have happened in the past or are the result of fiction. Old literature, folklore contains many religious values, moral messages, and education (Prasasti et al., 2019).

2. Morphology

Morphology The branch or sub field of linguistics that studies the way in which words are constructed or arranged out of smaller meaningful units. According Katamba (2006:3), morphology the study of the internal structure of words did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistics until the nineteenth century.

3. Affixation

Affix is a bound morpheme that changes the basic meaning of the root, they are either derivational or inflectional, they can occur before or after or within a base. Affixation is the process of forming words by combining affixes in a basic form or it can also be referred to as the
process of adding affixes or affixes to words. The results of the process of forming affixes or affixes are called affixed words.

4. Derivation

Derivation is about the changes of lexeme formation, syntactic category and add different meaning. Derivation is affixation process non – inflective on the base to create a word