

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tengger is one of the tribes that occupy the territory of the island of Java. The tribe is one of the oldest tribes in East Java. Having a different variation of the Javanese language in East Java makes the Tengger tribe unique. Most of the population are pure Hindus or descended from previous ancestors. (Hanifah, 2017). Tengger has four kinds of religion, namely Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity. For them, religion and customs are different things, and even though the religion they follow is different, this does not make the Tengger people abandon their ancestral traditions, according to them Religion is belief in the Creator. (Sazjiyah, 2020)

The Tengger people, who inhabit the Tengger area around Mount Bromo in East Java, Indonesia, have unique cultural and linguistic characteristics. They are a Javanese ethnic group that has specific beliefs and religious traditions. While the majority of Indonesian people use Indonesian as the main language, including in the Java area, including Tengger, some cultural heritage such as the ancient Javanese language may still be maintained by some people. The Tengger people still maintain their culture, especially traditional ceremonies, which are still in the public spotlight, namely the kasada ceremony. Kasada is carried out to make offerings to their ancestors, which is carried out by the Hindu Tengger people. However, in the Tengger area many have religions other than Hinduism and even migrants from different tribes.

The multicultural Tengger people can live in harmony with diversity, supported by many traditions. Various Tengger ceremonial traditions can be grouped based on the time of implementation. The ceremony is divided into monthly, annual, and five-year ceremonies. Within a year, the Tengger people carry out several traditions: once a month barikan and puja once every four months. In addition, there are annual rituals, such as kasada and karo. There is also something done once every five years, namely the unan-unan ceremony (Hasanah & Sukmawan, 2021).

Suku tengger occupies parts of Kabupaten Pasuruan, Lumajang, Probolinggo and Malang. Included in the "Tengger Villages" are the inner villages, the four districts where most of the population are Hindus and still adhere to Tengger customs. The villages are Ngadas, Jetak, Wonotoro, Ngadirejo, dan Ngadisari (Kecamatan Sukapura, Kabupaten Probolinggo), Ledokombo, Pandansari, and Wonokerso (Kecamatan Sumber, Kabupaten Probolinggo), Tosari, Wonokitri, Sedaeng, Ngadiwono, Podokoyo (Kecamatan Tosari, Kabupaten Pasuruan), Keduwung (Kecamatan Puspo, Kabupaten Pasuruan), Ngadas (Kecamatan Poncokusumo, Kabupaten Malang), and Argosari serta Ranu Pani (Kecamatan Senduro, Kabupaten Lumajang) (Soetarto, 2008) where the tengger tradition is still strong. The most widely known is Desa Ngadisari. In fact, not only does it have many villages, but Tengger is also surrounded by mountains. The Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park area, which is only known for having Mount Bromo and Mount Semeru, turns out to have 61 oronyms (mountain names) that surround this area. (Djindan, 2021)

Desa Ngadisari, Kecamatan Sukapura, Kabupaten Probolinggo, is one of the tourist villages in the Mount Bromo area with existing tourism potential, namely natural, cultural and social communities, which become a tour package that is promoted to tourists. This village is one of the thick villages with its suku tengger. The residents who still adhere to the tengger tradition and have a tourist attraction make this village always in the spotlight. In this case, one of the tour packages that tourists can enjoy is the history of tengger, meaning that suku tengger tells the origin of the tengger and the daily lives of its people. The activities and environment of the Tengger people are still fairly natural. Tengger people have traditions that always captivate tourists, and traditional ceremonies that have become iconic from the Tengger people. Culture is not only about the customs, activities and behavior of a society, but language is also one of the cultures of a region or tribe. Traditions of the Tengger people, such as traditional ceremonies, must closely relate to language.

Tenggerese people have their unique language, which is still included in the Javanese tribe but differs from the Javanese language. The Javanese language has several dialects, such as the Javanese language in East Java, and the subdialects of the East Java language, such as Surabaya, Malang, Bojonegoro, Probolinggo. But the Javanese language in Probolinggo is unique because the people in Probolinggo come from Java and Madura, and Javanese and Madurese languages are mixed. Referring to the current reality of Probolinggo people. The use of Javanese as a speech act is increasingly marginalized. This differs from the use of the Javanese language as a public signifier still visible and alive today. It can be

said in terms of speakers the Pandalungan Javanese dialect has dominated and gradually left Javanese as the native language of the people (Khilmi, 2021).

Tengger people also live in the Probolinggo area, but suku tengger has its language called the Tengger language, which has become a sub-dialect of the Javanese language in East Java, Kabupaten Probolinggo. Although tengger is also in Probolinggo, the Pandalungan area, where the Javanese language is starting to be eliminated (Selvia, 2014). The Tengger dialect of Javanese is the language used by the Tengger people in everyday use and has been documented since 1984. (Djindan, 2021)

The use of the Javanese language in Probolinggo, has begun to be neglected, people use the Madurese language in their daily lives, or the Javanese language is mixed with the Madurese language so that the purity of the Javanese language itself begins to fade. Javanese as a means of communication which is now change from Old Javanese in to Modern Javanese. During this very long time, some elements of the Old Javanese language were still retained in the New Javanese language. Javanese is one of the regional languages in Indonesia used to convey the ideas and feelings of the Javanese people. As a means of communication, Javanese is a special language. The specialty of the Javanese language can be viewed from various aspects, including because the Javanese language has a very long history of usage. Today, the Javanese language used as a means of communication is a development of the Old Javanese language. In line with the passage of time, the use of Javanese as a means of communication developed into Central Javanese, continuing to New Javanese and even Modern Javanese.

Old Javanese is a language that no longer has native speakers. Likewise, the audience is very limited. In addition, research results and reference books on Old Javanese are minimal. On the other hand, as explained above, the position and function of Old Javanese are critical and strategic in various aspects of the cultural heritage of the Indonesian nation. The Tengger people still use Javanese in their daily lives, even in some spoken words by the Tengger people are jawa kuna. Jawa kuna is a dead language because jawa kuna is no longer used as the language of everyday communication. However, it is different from the reality of the Tenggerese people. According to their narrative, the Tenggerese still use Old Javanese in conversation even though they don't use all the words in Old Javanese. However, the elements of Old Javanese are still strong (Selvia, 2014).

Old Javanese, or Kawi, is an ancient form of Javanese that was used in the past, especially during the Majapahit kingdom. In areas such as Tengger, where ancient traditions and culture are still well preserved, some words or phrases in the old Javanese language are still used in the context of traditional ceremonies, religious rituals, or in traditional art. In the daily life of the Tenggerese people in the village of Ngadisari, they use the Tenggerese language, which is a language that uses many elements of jawa kuna. They are more familiar with Kawi or Jawa Kuna. Language elements are obtained from words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

The language used by the Tenggerese is slightly different from the Javanese in East Java. The difference is more towards jawa kuna or Kawi when the sound [o] is not used but uses the sound [a]. For example, rice in standard Javanese is pronounced as [səgɔ], but in Tengger Javanese the sound [ɔ] in [səgɔ] undergoes an assimilation process to become [a] sound, so it becomes [səga]. The word [apa]

in Javanese is [ɔpɔ]. At the same time, in Tengger it is [ɲapa] in addition to using vowels, which is the distinguishing characteristic between Javanese and Tengger languages, namely in terms of the accent. (Hanifah, 2017)

This should make the Tengger language quite interesting because the Tengger language itself is unique. Apart from the exciting tradition of Tengger to study, the Tengger language is also fascinating, like previous research. The research entitled "Phonological System of Tengger Dialect in Ngoko Speech Level" by Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati from IAIN Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia. This research reports on the Phonological System of Tengger Dialect (in Ngoko Speech Level) and focuses on how the consonant, vowel system, syllabic, and cluster construction.

This second study is "Variasi Dialek Tengger di Kabupaten Pasuruan, Probolinggo dan Lumajang" by Hanifah Nur Fitriana from Indonesian Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Surabaya State University. The purpose of this research is to produce a description of lexical variation, variation distribution, and the status of variations in the Javanese Tengger dialect. The third research is "The Lexical and Phonetical Features of the Tengger Dialect of Javanese" by Sri Andayani from the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, University of Panca Marga Probolinggo. This study examines the differences between the Javanese language of the Tengger people and the Javanese language of Probolinggo.

The existence of previous research which also studied the Tengger language proved that the Tengger language also has the feasibility of being learned. Tengger, located in Java and Pandalungan, also uses Javanese daily. However, the Javanese language used differs from the Javanese language often encountered

because there are still elements of old Javanese. With the phenomenon of mixing languages to get rid of the Javanese language for daily use in the area, the Tengger people continue to use the Tengger language without being affected by mixing other languages.

Previous research on the Tengger language, such as studying dialects in the Tengger language, examined the differences between Tengger Javanese and Javanese in terms of phonology or the sounds of the language. Many exciting things need to be studied from this Tengger language, but not much research has been done on this local language, especially in word formation. So that this research is entitled "the affixation of tengger language" this research is different from previous research, although there are previous studies that examine the tengger language. The difference is that this research examines the Tengger language in terms of the word affixes used in that language. If previous research found differences in the Tengger language with Javanese from the sound, then this study explains the differences in Tengger language with Javanese from word affixes. Many people do not realize that the Tengger language is interesting to learn. Several previous studies have only studied dialects and sounds in Tenggerese to prove whether this language is relevant to Old Javanese.

There are exciting word formations to learn, including word affixes. An example of the uniqueness of word affixes in the Tengger language is the suffix *-ən* in the word example [d^hud^hoən]. In the Tengger language, the word becomes an active word, whereas in Javanese, which also has an *-ən* suffix like the word [paɲanən], the word becomes an imperative word, so the difference is found in the use of different words. Besides that, tengger objects are also relatively rare to be

used as research objects, especially in linguistics, so these two things become interesting to combine in a study. Research on word affixes in the Tengger language plays a vital role in understanding the structure and evolution of the language. Such language research can contribute to language learning, maintenance of culture, and promotion of regional language research more broadly.

Linguistically, this research can provide a better understanding of the differences and similarities between the Tenggerese and Old Javanese languages. While culturally, this research can contribute to maintaining and preserving the unique Tengger language and cultural heritage. This research has an important value in enriching knowledge of the Tengger language and providing a foundation for further studies in the field of linguistics. It is hoped that the results of this research can be a valuable contribution in the maintenance and development of the Tenggerese language and culture, and can become a reference for efforts to preserve the diversity of languages in Indonesia.

Based on the above explanation, this research material is entitled “A Morphology Study of Tengger Language Affixation”. This is because morphological research has never been carried out, especially affixation in the Tengger language.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background stated above, the Tengger language is part of a unique cultural aspect to study. There are interesting aspects that can be studied in language, one of which is word affixes. The study problem of this research is what kind of Tengger language affixation is it?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the background and the formulation of the problem above, namely the types of affixations used in the Tengger language. This research was made to answer the formulation of the problem that has been formed. The purpose of this study is to describe the kind of affixation of Tengger Language.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the thesis is morphological study, especially affixation. That is to know the word and the effect of changes in word forms. The limitation of the thesis is the prefix, infix, suffix of Tengger Language.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the result of the study gives a good contribution toward language learners and this study can give useful information about Affixation of Tengger Language especially for students of Letters and Philosophy in the University of Panca Marga.

Practically, this research can be a useful reference material for understanding morphological processes, especially affixations in regional languages. Some information related to Tengger, especially tengger language in this research can be a new reference for readers who need it. The results of this research can make the general public aware that tengger also has uniqueness in terms of language, and that it is also a culture that can be studied or researched so that they can get to know the local language better.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Suku Tengger** is a tribe that inhabits the highlands around the Bromo-Tengger-Semeru mountain area in East Java, Indonesia. The Suku Tengger occupies parts of Kabupaten Pasuruan, Kabupaten Lumajang, Kabupaten Probolinggo, and Kabupaten Malang. Tengger is one of the tribes in Indonesia with a variety of uniqueness in terms of culture and language. This uniqueness is one of the links to the potential of a tourist village.
2. **Tengger Language** is the language used by the Tengger people daily. Not only culture but tengger has uniqueness in terms of language. A tribe located on the island of Java, but the Tengger language has become an iconic Javanese language, so the local community calls it Tengger Java.
3. **Morphology** is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words from small units and their changes as well as the impact of changes on the meaning or significance and class of words.
4. **Affixation** is a morphological process by adding affixes to basic words, so that the word has a new meaning that is different from before the affixation process occurred.

