

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

A Language is a communication tool between community members through language, one can convey thoughts, feelings, and desires to others with language and conveying it requires a good vocabulary. The use of good vocabulary allows a person to speak properly and correctly as expressed by Kridalaksana (1983:4) that language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols, which are used by social groups to cooperate, communicate and identify themselves. Language plays an important role in the lives of fellow humans to interact and communicate in group life.

According to Chaer (2012: 32) language is a social phenomenon that has many aspects. The functional aspect is the most prominent aspect of the other aspects. The most prominent function aspect here is that language has a function as a tool or means of communication. Because the language must contain the meaning to be conveyed by each communication. This meaning is understood or responded to differently by each communication.

Speaking of language, actually also involves meaning, that is, a language must have a certain meaning. Because language must contain the meaning that each communication wants to convey, that meaning is understood or responded to differently by each communication. So it is not surprising that in daily communication, there are many misunderstandings between this misunderstanding often occurs due to a person's lack of understanding in understanding what the

other person wants to convey, so that in interacting and communicating the selection of good and correct vocabulary is very important to avoid these misunderstandings.

In the context of fostering and maintaining regional languages, various efforts have been made by researching regional languages. This is done with the awareness that the function of regional languages is very important in Indonesian society and can be contributed to the development of the language in Indonesian. Here the writer will analyze the homonyms of the Rote Dela-Oenale language, with the title 'An analysis on homonyms in Dela-Oenale, a Language of Rote in Eastern Indonesia'. from the writer's observation of the use of the Rote Dela-Oenale language, Rote Ndao Regency, it was found that Rote words that have the same spelling but have different meanings are called homonyms. In a language, the meanings of words are interconnected, this relationship is called a meaning relation. The relation of meaning can be manifested in various ways, in every language, including the Rote Dela-Oenale language, it is found that there is a relationship of meaning or relation or semantics between one word or language unit and another language unit word. The science of meaning can be found in semantics which is an important part of language. One of the semantic studies is homonyms. Homonyms are expressions (words or phrases or sentences) that have the same form as another expression but twoexpressions, Pateda (2001:211).

Part of the semantics in the language is homonyms like other regions, the Rote Dela-Oenale language is also a unique language in terms of language characteristics, as has Fox (1986) The Rote people have a distinctive character

when compared to other tribes around them. These characteristics, among others, can be seen in clothing, art, and language. In terms of language characteristics, rote people are famous as people who like to talk, consult, debate, and/or have litigation. Language is unique, meaning that it has specific characteristics that other languages do not have. In the Rote Dela-Oenale language, many homonyms are found which have two or more meanings. For example the word “*noo*” which can mean “*coconut*” can mean “*with*”, another example is the word “*oni*” can mean “*flush*” and can mean “*bee*” (Tamelan, 2021). In addition, there is a uniqueness in the use of the Rote Dela-Oenale dialect, like the homonymous words that are often used in everyday conversation. The importance of homonym is because in order to develop vocabulary and language skills, it is necessary to increase effort and mastery of vocabulary through learning vocabulary. This is especially about learning homonyms so that we can understand the meaning of words and arrange them into sentences.

Previously, in rote language, there had been research related to the Dela language, namely a grammar of Dela (Tamelan, 2021) and A descriptive study on Synonyms in Dela-Oenale (Elli, 2009) while reason the researcher raised this issue was because so far there had been no research on homonyms in the Rote Dela-Oenale language in the West Rote District. Therefore the researcher is interested in conducting this research with the title "An analysis on homonyms in Dela-Oenale, a Language of Rote in Eastern Indonesia."

1.2. Research Problem

From the explanation of the background and title of this research above the writer conducted a problem about:

1. What are the homonyms in Dela-Oenale language?
2. What are the types of homonyms in Dela-Oenale Language?

1.3. The Aim Of The Study

The aim of study :

1. To describe the homonyms in Dela-Oenale language in Rote.
2. To describe the types of homonyms in Dela-Oenale language in Rote.

1.4. The Significance Of The Study

1.4.1 The Implication

The result of this study is supported by the theory of Taylor in Pateda (2001:211) who says that homonyms are two different word that are written identically and sound identical.

1.4.2 Application

The applications of this study are:

1. The result of this research will give a valuable information of homonyms in Dela-Oenale language.
2. The result of this research can be a useful source for students from the west Rote sub-district who are interested to investigate more about homonym in the Rote Dela-Oenale language and also useful for readers or researchers from other places to know or find out the homonym in their places.