

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication. The system of language covers the system of sound and meaning which can not be separated from beings in the society. Language is used by human beings to express their ideas or communicative need either in oral or written form. Thus in order to communicate or interact with other people use certain language which are meaningful to others. The statement above are supported by Riverst(1970:162) who said that the man, his emotions communicate his intentions reacts to others persons and situation influences other humans beings.”

HumboldiinBustan (2013:7) acclares that language is not only a collection of words. The real differences between language are not only with the difference of sound and signs, but also with the difference in perspective on the words shared together by the speech communities of those languages. This implies that the main focus in analyzing language is its use as a means of human communication which covers three aspects for structure, faction and meaning . Aspects of language should be treated together as a whole because they mirror and show the real world faced and experianced by its spaker. The term ‘from’ here refers to sign of language, which can be psysically scen,

while function deals with what is felt and meaning refers to the echo of form and the sign mediated through the function (Purbo, 2013:8).

Language without meaning is meaningless (Jakobson in Fromkin et al 1990:200). When one or another people around us is talking too much but have no meaning, it is meaningless. Meaning is the important thing in communication. To get the meaning from the speaker well, we need to pay much attention to the intonation pronunciation, because those are important aspects in the word and the meaning of word

East Nusa Tenggara Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has many languages. There are many languages in the world at least there are 62 languages being spoken in different areas of culture and society by the people over the region of East Nusa Tenggara (Grimes, 1997:1). One of the languages that the writer investigated in this study is Uab Meto language any one of the dialects is Amanuban dialect. Amanuban is one of the ethnic groups in South Central Timor regency. South Central Timor regency is one of the regencies in East Nusa Tenggara province of Indonesia. Uab Meto especially Amanuban dialect is a dialect that is used by all people in South Central Timor regency. South Central Timor regency is a regency in East Nusa Tenggara province of Indonesia, established in 1958, the regency is in Soe

Here, the writer wants to know about homonyms in Uab Meto language especially in Amanuban dialect. In linguistics, homonyms, broadly defined, are words which sound alike or are spelled alike, but have different meanings. Homonymy is a branch of linguistics which studies word-formation.

Every language including Uab Meto has its own characteristics that make it unique, Uab Meto is spoken by most people in Timor island, like other language. Uab Meto becomes the identity of its speakers as well as means of communication of meto society. Uab Meto in dictionary Dwibahasa Indonesia Sangan, (1991:1) that its speakers cover 32 districts in Timor Island with ten ethnic groups of Uab Meto with their own dialects, spread in over three regencies in East Nusa Tenggara provinces, namely Manka, Subun, Bibako and Miomafo (North Middle Timor regency) Molo, Amanatun and Amanuban (South Middle Timor regency) Amarasi, Kupang and Manulai (Kupang regency). The writer found that there are so many phenomena of language including homonyms in Uab Meto especially Amanuban dialect of Uab Meto language. The writer chooses Dawan languages (Uab Meto) because she is interested in the language phenomena of Amanuban dialect in this case homonym and also because she is a native speaker of Amanuban dialect. Based on the above descriptions, the writer is interested to study about **“A Descriptive Study of Homonymy on Amanuban Dialect of Uab Meto”**.

1.2. Research Problem

This research tries to answer the following research problem is: What are the types of homonym found in *Amanuban Dialect of Uab Meto*?

1.3. The aims of study

The aims that are research takes from this study is: To know the types of homonyms in *Amanuban Dialect of Uab Meto*

1.4. Significance of the study

The results of this study have some implication and application

1.4.1. Implication

Homonym is a relation holding between two or more expressions that have the same form but a different meaning. Complete homonym has the same pronunciation and the same spelling. Chaer (1995:97). He also divides homonym into two categories, they are homophones and homographs. Homophones are related to sounds, the sound of words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings and spellings. and homograph is a word seen from the point of view of the same spelling or writing but different pronunciation and meaning.

1.4.2 Application

For other researches

The finding of the research hopefully can be useful as the source all of their references and it is also useful to inform the readers about the correlation between communicability in Amanuban.