

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is a tool of communication which is included a discourse. Language is important for society, by language maybe we do all things. Study of language used in society is an approach to know how the language exist. It means that when somebody is using language, she or he made discourse; in that discourse has been included text, context, structure and texture. Discourse is not along even just a short text, but it could be one word, one prhase, one sentence or along text. Mentions that discourse is usually identified as a form of spoken language, what is said in public speeches for example, or it could also refer to the ideas of certain schools of thoughts (Dijk 1997).

Language is the ability of humans to communicate with other humans, such as words and movements (S.Hardini 2019). Language is very important for us humans, namely as a means of communication, as a unifying tool for the nation and also as the identity of a nation because with language maybe we can do everything (S.Hardini 2019). state that a language is the system of arbitrary vocal symbol used by human beings. As a system, language are different from one to another. It is exactly true that such differences cause difficulties for someone in studying and using other language such as English for Indonesia students(Wardhaugh 1992: 7)

Languages are different from one and another, because it has its own system. They are different in sound system, word order and grammatical system. Therefore, language learner will get some difficulties when they learn another language. Language should be used in its context. Language is a tool of communication which is included a discourse. It means that when somebody is using a language, she or he has made discourse; in that discourse has been included text, context, structure and texture. Discourse is not a long or even just a short text,

but it could be one word, one phrase, one sentence or along text. A text is the cover but the context is important. Text is a form of exchange; and the fundamental form of a text is that dialogue of interaction between speakers (Halliday 1985). Not that dialogue is more important than other kinds of text, but in the last resort, every kind of text in every language is meaningful because it relates to interactions among speaker, and ultimately to ordinary everyday spontaneous conversation.

Culture is a set of system, a set of meaning and all which are interrelate (Halliday 1985:2). It mean a culture in one common place covers all the system in that place, culture influence the condition in a place included language. Culture cannot stand alone and develop without human being to maintain it. So human being, language, and culture are three features that have correlation. Every place has different language and culture. The relationship between language and culture is that the structure. In other word the structure here is important because when people talk about language there is structure in that language and besides that language is the embodiment by the culture; therefore language is like a coin because when we use language we implied the culture also. Discourse is a part of semantics. Discourse analysis is a minimaly the study of language in use that extends beyond sentence boundaries. Discourse analysis, which entailed a more cognitive and social preceptive on language use and communication exchanges and which included spoken as well written discoure.

States that, "Every ethnic group in East Nusa Tenggara generally lives in a community has their own uniqueness and different culture background" Mubyarto in (Abineno 2008). Every group has their culture and language. Culture is the integrated of human knowledge, belive, and behavior that depends upon man's capacity for learning and transmitting knowledge to succeeding generetions the customary believes, social forms and material traits of a racial, religious, or social groups. Culture means many different things to

different people : the clothing, the food, the values, the law, the believe, the music, and dance, the material things, the language, the art, the medicine, or healing practices, the shared history, the kinshin system (when you consider to be family), the stories, the hairstyles, the economic system, and much more, of a group of people, families, neighborhoods, ethnic groups (groups of people from the same part of the world), religious groups, regions countries, all have their own culture. Culture is constantly changing an people and places change (Stephen 2002).Culture is a complex system that includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, abilities, and habits acquired by humans as members of society (Tylor 1832-19721). The life of human being is inseparable from culture. It is always in main position of human life. No man, no culture vice versa, without culture human being cannot perform life of human is. Culture always has the social quality. Therefore, it is created by human being. History is a reflection of human life. All aspects of human activity and involvement also concern wi6th culture items, such as; art, language, religion, norms, customs and tradition.

East Nusa Tenggara is the are which consists of islands with various ethnic groups. This area has many local languages, dialect and culture because every ethnic group in East Nusa Tenggara area has its own culture. One of them is “Tamtoet Bife”

Uab meto is a language in East Nusa Tenggara spoken by people of Timor. This language has specific characteristics used by the people. There are social activities in which Timorese is quite significantly used such as in meeting, praying, singing, in church and ceremoniese.The name of uab meto is the speakers’ name of their own language (Geremis 1997:36). Timorese usually to call them self as Atoin Meto while the name of their language is uab meto it has wide area to use whice include 4 regencies namaly: Kupang Regency, South Central Timor Regency, North Central Timor Regency, and Belu Regency. There are 10 dialects in uab meto, they are : Amarasi Dialect, Fatuleu Dialect, Amfoang Dialect,

Amanuban Dialect, Amanatun Dialect, Mollo Dialect, Miamafa Dialect, Insana Dialect, Biboki Dialect and Marae Dialect.

Uab meto has unique customs, especially about marriage. It is called Tamtoit Bife (asking marriage). Before a man and a woman get married, both families should talk about the wedding process, which about the marriage. In the process of Tamtoit Bife, not all participants could make a decision but only a special person who is chosen by both families called a uab (speaker) because the speaker will use the ritual language. In Tamtoit Bife, the language that they is more important to determine whether the decision both of them reachable or not.

Context of situation explain a text(writtent and oral form): field is what happen in a text, tenor is the participant(who are the participants or doer in the text), and mode is the tool (language) which is used in text. From the process of tamtoit bife in the context of atoin meto, they are three process is fild, tenor, and mode. Fild is the process Tamtiot Bife was in the girl's house, where the man's families come to the girl's house to propose the girl, and Tenor is the speakers, man's and women's father, uncles and , woman's sister, women's brother and guests only from men family and Mode is the chennel used was spoken language, in from of dialogue they used sacred Uab Meto language in formal situation.

Based on the explanation above, the writer would like to conduct a research under the title **“An Analysis on the Context of Situation of *Tamtoet Bife* Ceremony (Asking for Marriage) in *Uab Meto* Language in Taebenu Subdistrict**

1.2. Research Problem

Indicates that, research problem are question about states of affair in the field (Arikunto 2002 : 2). Based on the statement above, the writer formulates the problem as follows: “What are the context of situation that used in *Tamtoet Bife*’ Ceremony (Asking for Marriage) in Taebenu Subdistrict?”

1.3. The Aim of Study

The study is focused on context of situation (field, tenor and mode) in the process of *Tamtoet Bife* ' Ceremony (Asking for Marriage) in Taebenu subdistrict?"

1.4. The Significance of Study

The significance of this study is classified into implication and application.

1.4.1. Implication

This particular study will support theories and information about context of situation (field, tenor and mode) from Halliday and Hasan books under the title: Language, Context And Text : Aspect Of In A Social semiotict perspective. (Halliday 1985 : 12) specifies that context of situation have three features there are Field, Tenor, and Mode. The field of discourse refers to what is happening, the tenor of discourse refers to who is taking part, and the mode of discourse refers to what part of language is playing to the nature of the social action that is taking place.

1.4.2. Application

1. The result of this study will offer information to the English departement students about Context of Situations dealing with culture and appropriate the result.
2. The result of this study will give information to the writer and the young generations in Taebenu subdistrict about the Context of Situation in process of making proposal (*Tamtoet Bife* ' Ceremony) and application in the proses of Tamtoet Bife.