CHPATER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Generally, language is an identity of a place, region or a nation because based on the language somebody speaks, and people can know the original of the speaker. Also, language use has a very big role in communication of society. Sometimes, people talk one to another showing the beauty of language by saying something for another meaning. In linguistic study, metaphor presents the ideas about comparing or equalizes one idea to another thing. Metaphor is the fundamental language ofpoetry although it is common on all levels and all kinds on language. In poetry metaphor might perform varied function from the mere nothing of likeness to the evocation of swarm of association, it may exist as a mirror beauty or it may be the central concept and controlling image as the poem. (Encyclopedia Britannica Micropædia, s.v. *metaphor*)). Furthermore, Lakoff in Agustin (2016) mentions that Metaphor is the main mechanism through which we comprehend abstract concept and perform abstract reasoning.

Metaphor is a branch of figurative language that has implicit meaning by pointing one idea for another idea because they have the same character. As Matthew (1997) explain metaphor as a figure of speech in which a word or expression normally used of one kind of object, action, etc is extended to another.

Metaphor is spoken in mother tongue too because it is a local language that many people used it in society. It is one of heritance language that people used as

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daily communication for the same original. There are 33 regencies in East Nusa Tenggara where each region has their own mother tongue. As Masinambow andHaenen (2002:52) mention that local language is naming language used by groups of people whose members relatively show the frequency of more interaction between them than those who do not speak in the local language.

Semantic is the study of meaning too, as Searle (2001) mentions that semantics is the study of meaning expressed by elements of language, characterization as a symbolic system and semantics are the study of the meanings of linguistic expressions, either simple or complex, taken in isolation. It further accounts for the way utterance meaning, like the meaning of an expression used in a concrete context of utterance, is related to expression meaning. Some sentences in spoken or writing have inserted meaning and it is interesting to analyze semantically for more understanding. Yule (2006: 112) states that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. The study of meaning is in the work of semantic analysis. The definition above highlights that meaning being investigated is in the scope of linguistics.

North Amanatun is one of regency in East Nusa Tenggara at Timor Island that is located in North Kupang. As one of the native North Amanatun Speaker, Amanatun people usually speak words, phrases and even sentences to friends, family or neighbor using metaphor in Amanatun Dialect of Uab Meto like *Atoni Nak Fatu"Stone Head Man"* which *is* contextually meant someone that never obeys the rules.Another example is *Ul Pah "Land Rain".* The phrase is contextually defined as the

heavy rain that negatively impacts a place. Therefore, the writer is interested to discuss semantics subject, especially metaphor. The writer specifically attempted to conduct research entitled: **"ASEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON METAPHOR IN THE NORTH AMANATUN DIALECT OF UAB METO".**

1.2. Research Problems

Based on the metaphorical phrases and words that are previously found, the writer questioned out the following research problems:

1) What are the types of metaphor found in the North Amanatun Dialect of Uab Meto?
2) What are the Dominant types of metaphor found in North Amanatun Dialect of Uab Meto?

1.3. The Aims of Study

Regarding the Research Problems above, the writer intended to:

1) Find out   the types of metaphor in the North Amanatun dialect of Uab Meto.
2) Describe the semantic meanings of metaphor in North Amanatun dialect of Uab Meto

1.4. Significance of study

This study is expected to give valuable contribution to language learner of North Amanatun Dialect in increasing their knowledge about metaphor North Amanatun Dialect of Uab Meto

1.4.1. Implication

This research is supported by the theory of Ullman, 2009: 266-270 that there are four types of metaphors, namely anthropomorphic metaphors, animal metaphors, concrete to abstract metaphors and synesthetic metaphors.

1.4.2. Application

This study is expected:

1. To Provide useful additional information for EESP Teachers and Lecturers of Artha Wacana Christian University about metaphor in Amanatun dialect of Uab Meto. `

2. To help the ESSP students developing their knowledge about metaphor in local language especially Amanatun Dialect of Uab Meto.

3. As the reference for other researcher who intends to conduct a research related with metaphor in their mother tongue.