

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is very important in human life. Language can express everything in people mind using it. Atkinson (1982:21) says that language is the best and most natural way to control the perspective of human communication. It reflects that the primary function of a language is as a medium of communication and interaction process among the members of society. According to (Mariani & Mu'in 2007). Since language mostly comprises meaningful sounds to meet their function as a tool of communication, it must be articulated under a certain system. A system and language differ one from another because every language has its own, which is accepted as the rules of that language in the world.

Uab Meto is a language spoken by *atoni meto* on Timor Island. *Uab* means 'language' and *meto* means "dry" *Atoni* means "man", and Timor Island is a dry island in East Nusa Tenggara. So, *Uab Meto* is the language of man or people who live in the dry land that is Timor Island. *Uab Meto* or Dawan language is an Austronesian and a central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by 700000 speakers (2009 census) in West Timor. (Bellamy and Metboki, 2014 and Benu, 2019). More specifically, *Uab Meto* is spoken in three dialects by three groups of people in South Middle Timor. The grouping is based on three historical kingdoms namely Amanatun, Amanuban, and Mollo kingdom.

Uab Meto is a language spoken by Timorese proper as an ethnic group which occupies in west part of Timor island covering four district and twenty one sub district (Grimes 2000:11). People use the *uab meto* language in their daily life such as meeting in the villages, traditional ceremonies, praying, and singing in the church. (Bessi, 2018:22).

Uab Meto is one of the fifty-three languages in East Nusa Tenggara which has the most speakers (\pm 600.000 people) and the use of this language is very broad including four regencies namely Kupang Regency, South Central

Timor Regency, North Central Timor Regency, and Belu Regency. There are ten Dialect in *UabMeto*, there are Mollo Dialect, Amarasi Dialect, Fatuleu Dialect, Amanuban Dialect, Amanatun Dialect, Miomafo Dialect, Insana Dialect, Biboki Dialect, and Manlea Dialect (Sangga in Finits 2011:2-3).

The writer is interested to study the *Uab Meto* because, from the experiences, many problems are being faced by not native language, where they are still unable to understand their native language well and *Uab Meto*. An example of using imperative sentences of *Uab Meto*: ‘*MNAO NAI!*’ (GO!), ‘‘*OM I!*’ (Come Here!), ‘‘*KAISA MTAM!*’, (No) entry!), ‘‘*MAITMAN KLAS LE’NA!*’ (Please Give Me The Glass!).

An imperative sentence is a kind of sentence that ended with an exclamation point to give a command to other people. Mastop (2005 in Condoravdi and Laurer, 2011:4) says that imperative implies actions, which influences the hearer’s series of the act. In the imperative sentence, there must be a response from the second person. It also has different power between the speaker and the listener. Thus, the speaker has the authority to command the listener to do something.

Based on the description above, the writer would like to do research entitled ‘‘**An Analysis of Comparative on Imperative Sentences between English and *Uab Meto* in South Amanuban District**’’

1.2 Research Problems

The writer stated the research problems, as follows:

1. What are the imperative sentence types and functions between English and *Uab Meto*?
2. What are the similarities and differences of imperative sentence between English and *Uab Meto*?

1.3 Aims of Study

The aims of this research are:

1. To find out the imperative sentence types and functions between English and *Uab Meto*.

2. To find out the similarities and differences of imperative sentences between English and *Uab Meto*.

1.4 Significance of Study

1.4.1. Implication

The implication of this writing supported by Budy H, (1998;5) stated that an imperative sentence is kind of a sentence that expects someone to respond and does what the speaker said.

1.4.2. Application

The result of this analysis is expected to be helpful and useful for native Speakers to support the learning process of English and *Uab Meto*, especially in imperative sentences based on their similarities and differences.

The result of this analysis is expected to be helpful and useful for students of English who are trying to compare the aspects of language in English and *Uab Meto*, especially in Imperative Sentences based on type and function.