

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

One of Indonesian vernacular language is Uab Meto Language, that is a Austronesian language or malayu language, that used by \pm 700.000 native speakers in Timor Island, an island that exists in South Central Timor Regency of Nusa Tenggara Province (SIL International, 2014). As a type of vernacular language, Uab Meto language must be used by Timor island in their interaction in society either in spoken or written form. It means that in order to realize an ideal and understandable intention between any speaker and hearer, or any text and the reader, they surely have to understand each other's intention or if point of view is put on the relation between text and the reader, he must recognise the text well. In this case, perception and orientation are very important as determinant factors in human action and interaction in society. In relation with this, determining the meaning of various kinds of linguistic expressions is not a simple task, and in this case, the writer emphasizes on written form, because of in the written form of the text, the reader has to be able to understand the writer's intention by his utterance and try to build up his own interpretation based on the text's intention.

As such, the knowledge of the context is crucial in a speech : where and when is a sentence uttered, and by whom. These three dimensions are traditionally called as the deictic centre of all linguistic events, which give essential contribution in determining the aim and the direction of sentences

(Levinson, 1983:62). Or in other words, without which no linguistic expression can be interpreted properly.

This study will be focused on deixis particularly in written form text, because there are many words and expressions where their intentions depend on the circumstance (Carron, 1992:22). Regarding with this condition, then deixis cannot be ignored in the study of language, for ordinary language is full of their use .

Particularly the writer will try to analyze deixis in “ *Lasi Knino Natuin Nai Lukas*“ (the Gospel of Lukas in Uab Meto Language). There are lots of linguistic forms in the terms of discourse and or utterance, that is how their meanings change following the context of speech. Built on the explanation above the writer formulates the title of research as: “**An Analysis on Deixis in “ *Lasi Knino Natuin Nai Lukas*“ (the Gospel of Luke in Uab Meto Language).**

1.2 Research Problem

What are the types of deixis that found in *Lasi Knino Natuin Nai Lukas*(the Gospel of Luke in Uab Meto Language) ?

1.3 Aim of study

The aim of study is to describe types of deixis that found in *Lasi Knino Natuin Nai Lukas* (The Gospel of Luke in Uab Meto Language).

1.4 Significance of study

1.4.1 Implication

This study theoretically will give essential contribution in finding the types of deixis. According to Levinson (1983:62) categorized deixis into three types;

they are: personal deixis, place or spatial deixis, and time or temporal deixis. In addition to these three types, he, following Lyons (1977) and Fillmore (1977), adds two other deictic categories. There are : social deixis, and discourse deixis.

1.4.2 Application

Beside the theoretical benefit, the result of this study will be useful in some regards as follows :

- a) To give necessary information about deixis to the people in Timor Island who speak Uab Meto Language.
- b) The result of the study will facilitate non-native speaker of Uab Meto Language that intend to learn or study the language .
- c) The result of the study will be used as a reference for future research .
- d) The result of the study will help the writer to understand better about the context of sentences in Uab Meto language