

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Language has an important role in who lives, because all people in the world need language as media to communicate their feeling, idea and purpose to others. Language is a system of sound and words used by human beings to express their thought and feelings. Language is a means of human linguistic communication, both orally and in writing. Language is something that system, in fact in addition to the nature of arbitration, at the same time also nonarbitrare Aminuddin, (2011:29). Muslich (2012:3) stated that language is a basic function that is not related to social status and values. Language plays an important role in life. Language specified for arbitration symbols. Chaer (2009: 30) stated that language is a voice symbol system of arbitration character, used by members of public groups to interact and identify themselves. Every human being needs a tool to communicate so that language is the voice of the system of speech that has been realized by linguists Muslich (2014:1). From the above definition, it can be concluded that language is the voice system that people use as a means of communication.

Morphology is an aspect of language that studies the structure, composition and internal organization of word. Morphology is the study which focused with the form of word in different uses and construction,

and it is the branch of Linguistics. Morphology can be defined as a branch of linguistics that studying about analyzing the structure of words InKelas (2005). In other word, morphology is the branch of linguistics that learned about pattern or model of word formation or word structure and internal organization, and tried to formulate the rules of structure of word.

Reduplication in linguistics, is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word, or part of it, is repeated. Reduplication is a process of forming new words either by doubling and entire free morpheme (total reduplication) or part of it (partial reduplication). While Inkelas (2005:17) states that reduplication can be found based on one process morphology (reduplication) since this process of new word formation repeats all part of basic word. Reduplication is normally thought of as a morphological word-formation process in which all or some parts of a word are doubled, the label reduplication seems to be inappropriate from both descriptive and classificatory points of views.

Rote language is one of the languages in Indonesia. Rote language as the introductory language used by the people on the Rote Island to communicate. The earliest classification of Rote speech varieties was written by Manafe (1884:12) said variation of the dialect in the rote language is the name used by the small kingdoms in the Dutch era, namely Termanu, Korbafo, Landu, Ringgou, Oepao, Bilba, Diu, Lelenuk, Bokai, Talae, Keka, Ba'a, Lelain, Dengka, Oenale, Dela, Tii and Lole. Manafe said Rote island is divided into two part. First is the sun coming up

(Lamak-anan) and second is the sun goes down (Hendak-anan). The sun coming up there is eleven kingdoms namely Termanu, Korbaffo, Landu, Ringgóú, Upao, Bilba, Diu, Lělenuk, Bokai, Talaě dan Keka. The sun goes down there is seven kindoms namely Baä, Lelain, Děngka, Unalě, Déla, Tii dan Lălět (Lălě).

The latest classification was proposed by Fox (2016) in Tamelan (2021:1). although Fox's classification follows Manafe's to some extent, unlike Manafe, Fox's classification grouped related dialects rather than distinguishing them. Therefor, he reduced dialect groups to six: 1) Eastern dialect area: Rikou, Oepao, and some of Landu; 2) East-Central dialect area: Bilbaa, Diu, Lelenuk, Korbafo, and some of Landu; 3) Central dialect area: Termanu, Keka, Talae, Bokai, Ba'a, and Lole; 4) South-Western dialect area: Tii; 5) North-Western dialect area: Dengka; and 6) Western dialect area: Dela and Oenale. This classification describes the complexity of the Rote dialects in its statement.

Tii dialect is a one of the language in the Rote Island. Tii regency is a region which is located in the south west Rote Island. The people in Tii regency has own local language that needs to be preserved by the native speakers of Tii dialect. It is necessary to be noted that each of those rote dialect is spoken by people occupying different regency. Dengka dialect is spoken by the people in Dengka. Dela dialect is spoken by the people in Dela. The difference between other regional language and the Tii language is the accent. Tii dialect has its own dialect for interaction in the

Tii regency. Everyday people use Tii and Indonesian language as a tools to communiante. Tii dialect can be found through people living in Kupang or other place.

Based on the explanation above, the author is interested in conducting reseach entitled Reduplication in Tii, a language of Rote. Reduplication does not only occur in indonesian and english language, but also occurs in region languages. Writer is interested to introduce and publish the Reduplication in Tii, a language of Rote. The author is also interested in conducting this research because Tii dialect is a cultural heritage and must be preserved. The writer found several forms in the Tii dialect that people always been used to communicate. For example:

*'La'o* 'walk'

*La'o~la'o* 'walking'

*'Ita la'o teni sekolah.'*

*'ita la'o~la'o teni uma teu'*

'we are walk to school'

'we are walking to go home'

*'Ninu* 'drink'

*'Ni~ninu~k* 'drinking'

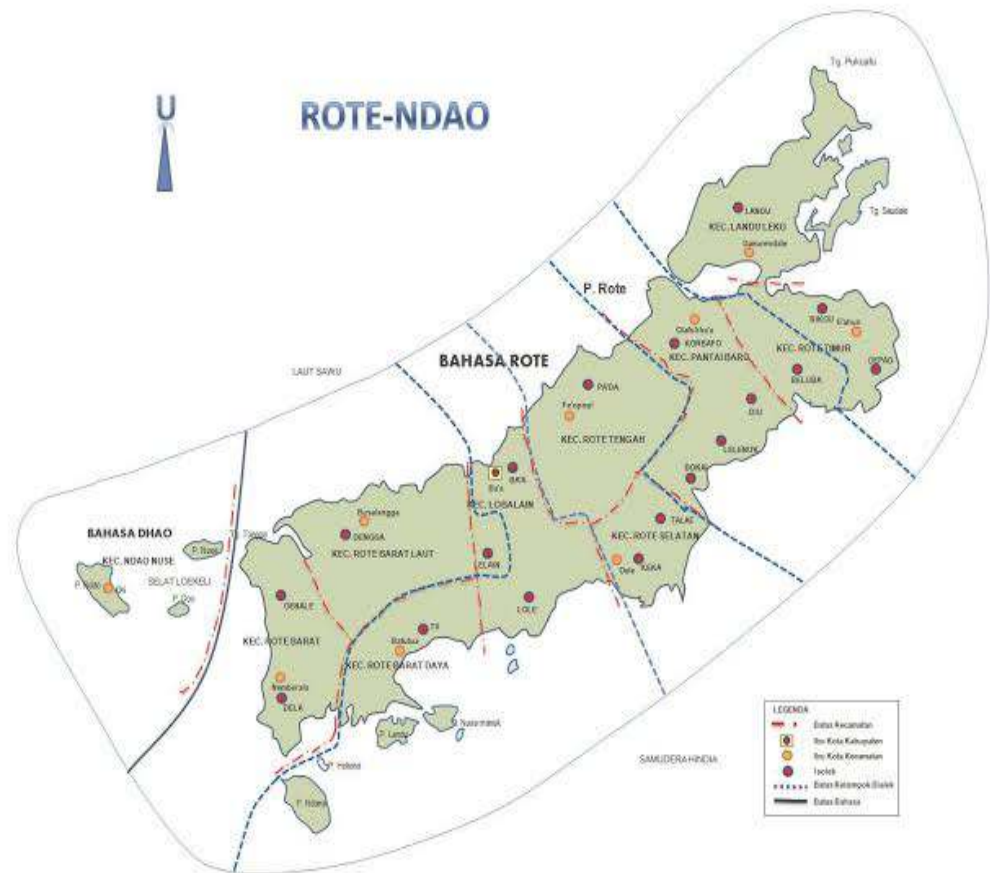
*'Mai minu oe'*

*'Nininuk nai na do?'*

'come to drink water'

'is there any drinks?'

The forms of reduplication above are examples of full reduplication is *lao* : *lao~lao* and affix reduplication is *minu*: *nininuk*.



## 1.2 Research Problem

Research problem is the most important in research. Research problem is questioning to be answered in a research. Based on this background, the problems that can be identified that is: What are the forms of reduplication found in Tii, A Language of Rote?

## 1.3 Aim of Study

Based on the research problems mentioned above, the writer formulates the aims of the study that is: Describe the forms of reduplication in Tii, a language of Rote.

## **1.4 Significance of Study**

The result of this study have some implications and applications.

### **1.4.1 Implication**

Reduplication is part process morphological with method repeat form base from its shape on words base or affix which called form full reduplication, meanwhile process reduplication with method repeat part form base called reduplication partly. Lieber (2009:80) and Booij (2007:35), states that language this own view about reduplication, that reduplication is aprocess morphological which in inside happen repetition whole or part form basic.

### **1.4.2 Application**

The result of this study is expected:

1. To give valuable information for those who are going to conduct a research on the same subject.
2. To help the readers with useful information about the forms of reduplication words.
3. To give information about the native speakers of Tii dialect that Rote Language has morphological process that is reduplication words.
4. The development of linguistics especial, for those who are interested in learning reduplication in Tii dialect.