

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is the main communication tool in human life, in general, all human activities require a means of communication to interact with the surrounding environment, and also human language communicates the experience of thoughts, feelings, and other things. According to (Pei, 1966: 141), Language is a system of communication with sound, operating through the organs of speech and hearing among members of a particular community and using vocal symbols to process arbitrary conventional meanings. Language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols used by members of social groups to cooperate in communicating and identifying themselves (Chaer, 2014: 32). Language is a means of communication through which people transmit ideas, emotions, feelings, and thoughts to others (Alshami, 2019). This means that language is a very important function and role in the social life of a social group, and is also a form of interaction in language. In this case, the Uab Meto language as a regional language in East Nusa Tenggara has an important role for people living in the East mainland, especially the Uab Meto language of the Miomaffo dialect.

Uab Meto language is one of the languages in the East Nusa Tenggara region. The use of the Uab Meto Language in daily communication can prevent the extinction or death of the Uab Meto Language. The Uab Meto Language is an Austronesia spoken by the Atone people of Timor. The Uab Meto language, also known as Meto, Timorese, or Atoni is the name given to a cluster of closely related

Austronesian languages and dialects spoken on the western part of the island of Timor, both in the East Timor enclave Oekusi, as well as in the Indonesian province of Nusa Tenggara Timur. Uab Meto language as a language name is widely thought to be from another language's term for 'enemy', and is offensive to many Uab Meto speakers.

Morphology is the word structure of a language or a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language (Crystal, 2008: 314). Morphology is also the science of language that identifies word-forming units as grammatical units from the above statement, it can be concluded that morphology is part of linguistics that studies various aspects of words and word components, especially the process of verb prefixation in the Uab Meto language of the Miomaffo dialect.

Affixation is the process of forming derivative words from basic forms by adding affixes, one of which forms derivative words in the verb category. According to Putrayasa (2008:5), affixation is the process of forming words by affixing affixes to the basic form, both single forms and complex forms. A word can be formed by several different components, namely basic words that can stand alone and have meaning are called free morphemes, words that cannot stand alone and have no meaning are called bound morphemes. In the process of affixation, there are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes (Ramlan, 2009: 51). From the above statements, it can be concluded that affixation is the of affixes, which is the process of word formation by affixes to the base word or base form, both from single and complex base words.

Verbal prefixes can be added to verbs to create new verbs. According to Jochen Zeller (2003), Verbal prefixes can also be used to indicate aspectuality

information, such as whether an action is in progress or has been completed. From the above opinions it can be concluded that adding a prefix to the indefinite form of a motion verb creates an imperfect form of the verb. Verb prefixes based on nouns and adjectives also occur. Various prefixes can be used to form new verbs from other words of various syntactic categories, most verbal prefixes have verbs as their basis. However, verbal prefixation based on nouns and adjectives also occurs, albeit limited.

Previous researchers have examined the affixes of Uab Meto language. However, researcher have not found research on verbal prefixes in the Uab Meto language, especially the Miomaffo language. Based on the observation of Uab Meto miomaffo language. The researcher found the existence of verbal prefixes that form new verbs. For that reason, the researcher is interested in examining the verbal prefixes of Uab Meto in Miomaffo language dialect. In addition, this research can provide benefits for interested parties to conduct further research on similar topics in the field of morphology because there are still few people who examine verbal prefixes in Uab Meto language.

Here the researcher gives some examples of the use of verbal prefixes in the Uab Meto language, Uab Meto dialect. Here the researcher gives some examples of the use of prefixes in the Uab Meto language, Uab Meto dialect. The first is the prefix m- and the root word tui or writing (noun), and if the prefix m- is added it will become an additional word that means mtui 'writing' (verb), for example: 'ho mtui' means he writes. The second example is the prefix na- and the root word Tulu', which means to presents (noun) ; if the prefix na- is added, it comes na-tulu, which means to present (verb) ; for example, the sentence "in na-tulu" means he

presents. Based on these two examples it can be seen that there are indeed affixes in the Uab Meto language, Miomaffo dialect. In this case the researcher wants to conduct a study entitled **"ANALYSIS OF VERBAL PREFIXES IN THE MIOMAFFO UAB METO DIALECT"**.

1.2 Research Problem(s)

1. What are the verbal prefixes in Miomaffo dialect Uab Meto?
2. What are the functions of the verbal prefixes found in the Miomaffo dialect Uab Meto?

1.3 Aim(s) of Study

1. To find out and describe the verbal prefixes of words found in the Miomaffo dialect the Uab Meto language.
2. Describe the function of verbal prefixes in Miomaffo dialect Uab Meto language.

1.4 Significance of Study

1.4.1 Implication

The result of this study is expected to support the theory about verbal prefixes proposed by Tamelan (2021).

1.4.2 Application

Researcher hope that the results of this research can be useful for the following things:

1. For English Teachers

This research can provide an overview of students' abilities and understanding of verbal prefixes.

2. For Lecturers

Serves to assist lecturers in contributing to linguistic knowledge by producing new findings that can be published in scientific journals.

3. For Students

This research can be used as a source for further research, especially regarding the use of verbal prefixes as well as open material when becoming a teacher in the future.

4. For Other Researchers

This research will help readers or researchers gain new knowledge about a language in the verb- forming prefixes of the Miomaffo language Uab Meto dialect, as well as useful for those who want to do further research with topics under the field of linguistics.