

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains four subheadings and those are background, research problem, aim of study and significance of study.

1.1 Background

Kambera is spoken in all areas of sub-district East Sumba, the region of the eastern part of Sumba island. Since 2007, this region is divided into 22 subdistrict for governmental importance. However, as generally happens in Indonesia and other countries, areas are not only differentiated geographically but also culturally. People are not only classified because they live in different geographic areas but also because they are culturally different. It means that they hold certain kinds of cultures, customs, and languages that are different from other areas. These phenomena also happen in East Sumba where geography borders lead to more differences such as for languages. People of East Sumba are culturally and historically divided into two legal institutions or groups.

The first is Kabihu which refers to the clans or gens. The second is Paraingu which refers to the territorial groups consisted of several kabihu. In 1970, as the Dutch came to Sumba, the region was divided into 7 swapraja which consisted of one or several paraingu, (i) Lewa – Kambera, (ii) Kanatang, (iii) Tabundungu, (iv) Masu – Karera, (v) Melolo, (vi) Rindi – Mangili, and (vii) Waijilu (Kapita, 1976).

According to Klammer mentioned that “Kambera is spoken in the whole eastern region of Sumba with different degrees of dialectical variations” (Klammer, 1998). It means that, although this region is now divided into 22 subdistricts geographically, 9 at the time Klammer did her project in 1998, and 7 swaprja in 1910, the limit is not always about the geographic area but also in language problems.

Polysemy is a meaning relationship between words that are often used in several different sentences or contexts, or a meaning that has more than one meaning. For example, the word “eye” is used for several phrases or compound words, for example links, ankles, and livelihoods. According to Setianingrum(2017), Polysemy is a word that has more than one meaning or multiple meaning and they are still related on one context and also registered in the same entry in the dictionary.

According to Septiandari (2021) based on the concept of Klein and Murphy (2002) polysemy is the existence of more than one meaning for a given word that is the capability of a word to convey the different information about objects and phenomena of extra-linguistic reality.

Based on the above explanation regarding the definition of polysemy, the East Sumba Kambera language is one of the languages that attracts the author's attention to conduct research on polysemy in the language and types of meaning relation found in Kambera.

1.2 Research Problem

1. What are polysemy in Kambera Language of East Sumba ?
2. What are the types of meaning relation in Polysemy found in Kambera Language East Sumba ?

1.3 Aims of Research

Based on the research problems above, the aims of this study are :

1. To find out the polysemy in Kambera Language East Sumba.
2. To find out the types of meaning relations in polysemy contained in the Kambera Language East Sumba.

1.4. Significance of Study

1.4.1 Implication

This research adopts polysemy theory from Asriati & St. Asmayanti (2021), entitled "*Semantics Book for English Department Students*".

1.4.2. Applications

1. To be useful a for reference for other researcher who wanted to conduct a similar field reseach especially in polysemy and it could be used to enrich the linguistic also to improve theories in sense relation of semantic study.
2. To provide a clear overview about the sence relation especially in polysemy which lingual unit of polysemy,types of polysemy and meaning of polysemy. Inaddition, this study was also expected could contributed though and benefist to the following parties such teachers, lectures,students,and socities widely.