

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the writer would like to present, background, research problem, the aim of study, significance of study, implication and application.

1.1 Background

Conjunction is very important because it is a connecting word that connects two sentences. Conjunction comes from the Latin *con* meaning 'together' and *jungere* meaning 'to join' (Lester, 2019). In the context of English learning, conjunctions are not just grammar rules to remember, but also effective tools to communicate ideas more efficiently and effectively. Therefore, English teaching not only aims to convey knowledge about vocabulary and grammar, but also to shape people's ability to use conjunctions appropriately, express ideas clearly, and enrich their sentence structure.

Conjunctions are considered one of the parts of grammar. Conjunctions are known as words that function to connect words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence (Brinton, 2020). Conjunctions is a word that connects two clauses in one sentence. The definition of conjunction can also be expanded by involving cultural and social contexts. The use of conjunctions in language is not only related to grammar, but also reflects how certain individuals or groups of society express their ideas through the sentence structures they use (Culpeper et al, 2020). How conjunctions are used in a language can reflect the mindset and way of communication

valued in a society. In language teaching, a deep understanding of conjunctions helps one not only master the grammatical aspects, but also understand the cultural and communicative nuances embedded in the use of the language. As such, conjunctions are not just simple grammatical elements, but also key players in shaping structure, meaning and context in a sentence. Through a deep understanding of the role and variety of conjunctions, we can better appreciate the complexity of language and how their use reflects the diversity and richness of language in various contexts.

Rote is a regional language in East Nusa Tenggara province, precisely in Rote Ndao district. Rote belongs to the Austronesian language family and is classified as Malay-Polynesian, East-Central Malay-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, and Timor-Nuclear (Eberhard et al in Tamelan, 2021:1). According to Manafe in Tamelan (2021:3), the Rote language has eight dialects, namely 1). Oenale, Dela; 2). Dengka, Lelain; 3). Tii; 4). Ba'a, Termanu, Talae, Keka, Bokai; 5). Lole; 6). Korbafo, Diu, Bilbaa, Lelenuk; 7). Landu, Rikou, Oepao; 8). Dhao. This research focuses in the Keka dialect, which is spoken by speakers in South Rote Sub-district, Rote Ndao Regency, and East Nusa Tenggara Province.

Figure 1. Political and administrative domains of Rote and Ndao. Produced by Edwards and UBB, Language and Culture Unit (2018)



The map in Figure 1. shows the Rote cluster of closely related languages and dialects along with the keka language spoken on the islands of Rote Ndao

Researcher is interested in conducting research on the Rote language Keka dialect. The title of this research is **“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CONJUNCTIONS IN KEKA DIALECT OF ROTE LANGUAGE”** because the researcher wants to get a deeper understanding of the use of conjunctions in the dialect. This study aims to identify and classify various types of conjunctions used in Rote language Keka dialect, as well as understand their syntactic function in forming relationships between words,

phrases, or clauses. Through a qualitative approach with an interview method with native speakers, this research is expected to make an important contribution to the documentation and preservation of the linguistic of regional languages in Indonesia, especially the Rote language Keka dialect.

1.2 Research problem

Based on the background described previously this study is going to answer the question formulated as: What are the types of conjunctions found in Keka Dialect of Rote language?

1.3 Aim of the study

The aim of the study in this case means the purpose and the advantages of a research there-fore, the aims of this study as follows: To find out types of conjunctions found in Keka Dialect of Rote language.

1.4 Significance of study

This research is expected to be helpful and useful for people who come from Rote (Keka) and also for those who are interested and want to learn the language. So that this research can help everyone to know conjunctions that in keka (Rote) language.

1.4.1 Implication

The implication of this research is to find out the types of conjunctions in the Keka dialect which divides conjunctions into two main types, namely: coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions (Shopen, 2007).

1.4.2 Application

The result of this research are expected to:

1. To provide with knowledge about conjunctions in Keka Dialect of Rote language
2. To be use as a source or for learners who come from Keka those who come from outside at Keka and want to study Keka Language.