

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is considered important in our daily life because it has a great function as medium of communication among community members. It means that all human beings' daily activities are made possible by means of language because it belongs to human beings and intimately tied up with their life. However, each language is different from another one and has its own characteristics.

The differences between languages encourage people coming from different language backgrounds to know other languages. Based on the social role of language, each society has its own language. Nida and Taber (1974: 46) argue that each language has its own characteristics such as word order, word building capacity, sentence pattern, etc. As a medium of communication, language is used as a tool to express everything such as self expression: thought, ideas, feelings and emotion.

Language also functions as social integration and adaptation since languages can be used to build cooperation with other people. It means that, language is used to regulate all social activities, to plan activities and for social purposes.

A language must not contribute to the difficulties in communication and interaction between people from different language backgrounds.

Based on the user of language, there are many kinds of languages spoken in the world. There is a national language that is spoken by the members of the

community in a nation in a state and there is also a regional language that is spoken by the members of the community to unite them as one of the tribes in a state.

Indonesia is an archipelago country and every island is inhabited by some ethnic groups and each ethnic group has their own language. Besides Bahasa Indonesia as a national language, there are great number of regional languages. Keraf (1978: 25) said that languages in Indonesia according to structure are divided into two groups: the West Indonesia language and the East Indonesia language.

Lamaholot language is an Austronesian language in the Central Polynesian subgroup. It is spoken by 150,00-200,000 people on the Eastern tip of Flores, on all of Solor, Adonara, Lembata (Blust 1993). The grammatical features from several dialects of Lamaholot, namely Ile Mandiri (Western edge of Lamaholot), Riang Wulu, Lewo Tobi (East Flores), Lewo Lein, Rita Ebang (West Solor), Pamakayo, Wulu Belolong (North Solor), Witihama, Hinga (East Adonara), Horo Wura, Lite (Central Adonara), Dua Tukan (West Adonara) Blust (1993).

Lamaholot Language is unique from another language. Lamaholot language is the third of greatest languages in East Nusa Tenggara province after Dawan language and Manggarai Language (Fely, 1985: 5).

Reduplication is a part of Lamaholot language, reduplication often used in daily life. In other words, reduplication is very productive in Lamaholot language. For example, *Go'e pana bera-bera* (I walk very fast), *Mo'e belia-belia* (You are very stupid), *Mo'e aem klemu-klemu* (You are very beautiful).

Based on the statements above, the writer would like to conduct a research to find out what reduplications there in Lamaholot language in central Adonara

dialect under the title: **“Reduplication of Adjectives in Lamaholot Language Spoken in Middle Adonara”**.

1.2 Problem Statements

Based on the background described above, the writer would like to formulate the problem:

1. What is the form of reduplication in Lamaholot language spoken in Middle Adonara?
2. What kinds of words are possible to form reduplication in Lamaholot language spoken in Middle Adonara?

1.3 Objectives of Study

The objectives of the study:

1. To find out processes of forming reduplication of adjectives in Lamaholot language spoken in Middle Adonara.
2. To find out what kinds of words that are possible to form reduplication of adjectives in Lamaholot language spoken in Middle Adonara.

1.4 Significance of Study

This study is expected to give some contributions to further researchers, language documentation, and English teacher. They are as follows:

1. Further Research

The results of the study are expected to be usefeul for those who want to carry out further study on the other aspect of Lamaholot language spoken in Middle Adonara.

2. Language Documentation

This writing is useful as an effort to preserve and document the Reduplication in Lamaholot Language spoken in Middle Adonara.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study belongs to Linguistics. Linguistics covers two main branches, they are Microlinguistics and Macrolinguistics. Microlinguistics consists of Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Semantics. Macrolinguistics consits of Pshycolinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Anthropological linguistics, etc.

This study focuses on reduplication. Reduplication is discussed in morphology. So this study focuses on morphology. It described here about two things. (1) the form of reduplication and (2) kinds of words possible to undergo reduplication.

1.6 Definiton of Terms

The following are the definition of general terms that might help readers to understand this writing:

1. Reduplication

Reduplication is a morfological process that repeat the base form or the part of the base form (Verhaar, 2012: 152). For example, full reduplication, in

Indonesian lexeme: *makan* becomes *makan-makan*, *rumah* becomes *rumah-rumah*. Partial reduplication, in Indonesian lexeme: *luhur* becomes *leluhur*, *laki-laki* becomes *lelaki*.

2. Lamaholot Language

Lamaholot Language is one of the languages in East Flores. Lamaholot consists of two words, namely **Lama** and **Holot**. **Lama** originally means area and **Holot** (*damar*) means resin (Kunio and Kelen, 2007: 5).

3. Lamaholot Language spoken in Middle Adonara

In generally, the whole people in Adonara speak Lamaholot Language. So there is no difference (in words) between them. The difference just in their dialect, like dialect from people at Lite village are different with people at Hoko Horowura even though they are in one sub-district.

4. Adjective

Adjective is the words that describes or modifies noun (person or a thing) (Sarwiji, 2006: 9). For example: The butterfly is very beautiful.

