

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, problem statements, objective of study, the significance of the study, definition of the key terms. Each section is presented as follows:

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means for living beings to interact socially with other living creatures. It can express our emotion. Relationships between humans will be said to be good or bad depending on the emotional response they make. The emotional responses are expressed through language. Language is a tool for expressing emotional experience so it may be accessible to others (Enfield & Wierzbicka, 2002: 1).

A study of linguistic studies of emotion have been conducted for many decades. Evolutionist view emotion primarily as biological occurrences manifested through the experience of the bodily changes (Toni, 2018). (James, 1884 : 190) one of the developers of this theory, argues “ we experience emotions because our bodies have evolved to respond automatically and adaptively to features of the environment that have survival-related significance to us. Our bodies respond first and our experience of these changes constitutes what we call emotions. On the other hand, the basic emotions consist of a set of emotions rather strongly biased in terms of valence, with four negative (anger, disgust, fear and sadness), one neutral (surprise) and one positive emotion: happiness, sometimes called enjoyment or joy

(Ekman 1992b). while Lazarus(2003) highlights, “ if the relationship is appraised as harmful, the basis of a negative emotion is present, say, anger, anxiety, guilt, shame, sadness, envy, jealous or disgust. If the relationship is appraised as beneficial, the basis of a positive emotion is present, say, happiness, pride, relief or love.

Blust (in Akoli, 2010: 12) explains that Lamaholot language is geographically spoken in the Eastern part of Flores Island, Adonara Island, Solor Island and Lembata Island and classified into the Central-Malay Polynesian group. In the past Lamaholot language was popularly known as Solor language. This name was given by Dutch authorities and Western scholars based on the geographical position where the language was spoken. Today, the term ‘Solor language’ has been left behind and there is a trend to use the word “Lamaholot” which has adopted from its cultural background (Sanga, 2008:5). This language is spoken by approximately 150,000-200,000 people (Grimes, Therik, Grimes and Jacob 1997; Klamer 2012b) on the easternmost part of Flores and some nearby small islands known as the Solor archipelago (Blust 1993).

Solor itself is an island that is located in East Flores Regency. It is administratively divided into two parts namely, East Solor and West Solor. The capital of East Solor sub-district is Menanga while the capital of West Solor sub district is Ritaebang (Gomang et al., 2008:4). A formal statistics data from East Flores Regency states that there are 14.507 people living in East Solor sub-district (Abdulah, 2017: 1).

Indonesia has thirty four provinces with 416 regencies and 300 ethnics. Each has its own local language that is used by local people. Local languages in

Indonesia are divided in two groups: the west and east Indonesian local languages. The east local language includes the local languages of East Nusa Tenggara province.

One of the local languages in East Nusa Tenggara province is Lamaholot language. It is spoken by the people who live in East Flores Regency, Lembata Regency and some parts of Alor Regency. This language is used in daily conversation. Each language has specific word to name emotions and they do not always have equivalent translation in other language (Toni, 2018). Lamaholot language has specific words to name emotions, for example: basic emotion words referring to anger i.e. *beke* referring to angry, *menere*, *suka* referring to loveso'ot, *taku* referring to fear, scare, afraid of, *senaN* referring to happy, *onek koloN* referring to disgust, *onek belara* referring to disappointment.

Kroon on his study of Grammar of Solor Lamaholot has mentioned some emotions words in Lamaholot language that are used in serial verb construction but there is no is no sufficient documentation and grammatical analyses of expression of this language (Toni, 2018:4).

Based on the discussion above, the writer is interested in investigating the morphosyntactic process in Lamaholot language especially in Solor dialect with the title “**Expression of Emotions in Solor Lamaholot Language**”

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As the specification of the topic of the problem statement are stated. Such problems are formulated in the following question:

1. What are the morphosyntactic forms of expressions of emotions in Solor Lamaholot language?
2. What meanings are expressed in the linguistic expressions of emotions of Solor Lamaholot language in casual speech?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In line with the problem statement above this study has some objectives, as follows:

1. To find out the morphosyntactic form of expressions of emotions of Solor Lamaholot language.
2. To find out the meaning that are expressed in the linguistic expressions of emotion of Solor in Lamaholot language in casual speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study, in general, is divided in two: academics significance and practical significance. The detail explanation follows;

1.4.1 Academic significance

Academic significance in conducting this study is for the importance of linguistic theory. They are as follow:

1. The result of the study can add the stock of linguistic findings, especially the meaning of expressions of emotion in Lamaholot Language of Solor dialect.
2. The result of the study can give information about expression of emotion in Lamaholot language of Solor dialect.

3. The result of the study can become a scientific reference for related literature review for the coming research especially, Solor dialect of Lamaholot language

1.4.2 Practical Significance

Practical significance is the significance of the study that is practicable in social life of the people in general and people of East Flores Regency and Lembata Regency, especially the people of Solor sub-district.

1. The study can motivate the writer to study on how to conduct linguistic research and writing a scientific writing.
2. The result of this study can increase the skills and knowledge of the writer in Solor dialect of Lamaholot language.
3. To inform the people and the readers about kinds of expression of emotions in district of East Flores Regency of East Nusa Tenggara Province.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study belongs to linguistics. Linguistic covers microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Microlinguistics only to uncover linguistic features of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics of a language. Macrolinguistics intends to uncover linguistic features of psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, philosophical linguistics, anthropological linguistics, stylistics, language teaching , mathematical and statistical linguistics, cultural linguistics, and ecolinguistics. However, in this study the writer only limits her research on microlinguistic especially morphosyntactic where she wants to study the expression of emotion in Solor Lamaholot language.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

There are important terms that should be defined in this study

1. Dialect

The term "dialect" in sociolinguistic is used to describe the speech characteristic of a region (regional dialectology) or of group of people defined by social or occupational characteristics of a region (Hobbs, 2007:939). Solor dialect of Lamaholot Language is a dialect used in the region of Solor district.

2. Solor Dialect

Solor dialect is one of many dialects in Lamaholot Language. It is spoken by people in Solor sub-district of Larantuka Regency. Solor island is divided into West Solor and East Solor (Arndt, 1937).

3. Lamaholot Language

Lamaholot language is a local language which is widely spoken in East Flores Regency and Lembata Regency. However, there are also other dialect used in East Florest Regency and Lembata Regency such as: Larantuka Dialect, Tanjung Dialect, Atadei Dialect, Witihama Dialect, etc (Arndt, 1951). The word Lamaholot refers to a name of an ethnic group of people who inhabit several islands in East Nusa Tenggara of Eastern Indonesia namely eastern Flores, Solor, Adonara, Lembata and the western part of Alor.

4. Expression of Emotions

In psychology, emotional expressions are both verbal behavior which describe internal state and take place with or without self-awareness. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emotional_expression). People express their

emotions simultaneously across several channels like facial expression, laughing, crying, etc.

5. Morphosyntactic Form

The form of morphosyntactic consists of morphology and syntax. Crystal (1980: 234) gives illustration that the distinctions under the heading of number in nouns constitute a morphosyntactic category: on the one hand, number contrasts affect syntax (e.g. singular subject requiring a singular verb); in another side, they require morphological definition (e.g. add *-s* for plural). The word *cooks* for example is formed from the morpheme *cook* and the morpheme *-s*. This discussion occurs in the science called morphology. However, the word *cooks* is influenced by another word which, together with the word *cooks* itself, forms a bigger structure which is called syntactic structure.

6. Morphosyntactics

Morphosyntactics is a term in linguistics used to refer to grammatical categories or properties for whose definition criteria of morphology and syntax both apply, as in describing the characteristics of words morphology which is the study of word formation and syntax which is the study of how words are combined into larger unit such as phrase and sentence (Crystal 1980: 234)