CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the first chapter, some important points related to introduce of the study are discussed. They are include background of the study, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and the definitions of the terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a medium to express ideas, thought, and feelings and it can be used both in written and spoken communication.It has the important role as a medium to give the information to everyone. Every country has its own variety of languages in spoken and written.We can find many languages in one country but to unite them they usually use a language to communicate to make them understand one another. Such as England. They have their own language. It is British English. France has their own language it is French. A study about language is called linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific study of the structure and the development of language in general or of in particular languages (McIntosh, 2013: 902 in Erom). Indonesia also has its own language. It is Bahasa Indonesia, and so many others.Wardhaugh (1985: 3) says that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. It should be realized that language is unique, having its own structural, cultural, and meaning systems. So the writer can say that in spoken and written language people need to

collect words to buildgood sentences to realize its uniqueness, meanings and the structure of the language.

Words are important in the process of communication because they will be put together to form sentences. Words have some units to express idea.

Each language has its own characteristics which distinguishes one language from another. They are grammatical structure, pronunciation, and vocabulary. Grammatical structure is very important in makinggood sentences. Every sentence should have correct grammar to be understood by the listeners. Grammar consists of the means by which relationship between word. It includes (1) word order, which is the agreement of word and (2) grammatical word, which has grammatical relationship without lexical meaning. The systematic study of language is called linguistics. Morphology is one of that is concerned with words and word formation.

Nevertheless,local language is also important known by everyone so that we do not forget our culture. Indonesia has many local languages which still survive in every ethnic especially in East Nusa Tenggara Province. There are many local languages spoken by people in different areas. These languages have their own characteristics and uniqueness that might not exist in other languages.

One of them is Lio language. Lio actually has three dialects they are Lio aku it is the writer mother tongue, Lio ja'o for Ende regency speakers and Lio nga'o for Nage speakers.In Ende Regency there are two ethnics, they are Lio Ethnic and Ende ethnic. Lio ethnic uses Lio-Aku language while Ende ethnic uses Lio-Ja'o language. The use of both languages between both ethnic mutual understand because both the dialect are one cluster.

As an Austronesian language of Eastern Indonesia, Lio which in ethnologue code (LJL).Lio language is used for every day communication. It is also used in formal meeting, like in ritual ceremonies and religious worship. Lio language is used by the Lio people who live in of the region of Southern Ende. The region consists of some subdistricts,theyare Detusoko, Wolowaru, Moni,Maurole, Ndona Timur, Wewaria, Wolojita, Detukeli, Kota Baru, LioTimur and Ndori. Thus it can be said Lio language is spoken by a large number of speakers. Many local languages in Flores islands have been interest to be studied but the writer chooses to conduct Lio language because it is her mother tongue so it will be easier to be studied and the writer is motivated to learn more about linguistics especially morphosyntax of Lio Aku- dialect.

1.2 Research Questions

To make systematic approach in solving the problem, the research question is formulated as follow:

1. What are the morphological process in Lio-Aku dialect?

2. What are the syntatic structure of Lio-Aku dialect?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Along with its research questions, the objectives of the study are presented as follows :

1. To find out what the morphological process in Lio-Aku dialect.

2. To find out what the syntatic structure of Lio-Aku dialect.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There are two significance points of the study such us :

1. Academic significance

The result of this study can add the stock of linguistic theory, especially about theory of morpho-syntax. It becomes a scientific reference for the coming linguistic research, especially the local language researchers. And also, it can give information about local culture especially local cultural linguistics.

2. Pratical significance

It provides the linguistic knowledge and skill in how to conduct and report a linguistic research, especially the sentence structure of Lio language. The result of this study can increas the knowledge of the writer in Lio language, especially Lio-Aku- dialect.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study belongs to linguistics. Linguistics covers microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Microlinguistics covers phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Macrolinguisticcovers sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, philosophical linguistics,anthropological linguistics, stylistics, language teaching, mathematical and statistical linguistics, cultural linguistic and ecolinguistic. In this study the writer wants to limit the problem only on morphology and syntax structure only Lio language.

In this study, the writer limits her focus on describing the morpho-syntax of Lio-Aku Dialect.

1.6 Definitions of Terms

To avoid problem or misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the research finding, the researcher would like to explain and define the key terms used.

1. Morpho-syntax

The word morphosyntactic is the adjective of morphosyntax. Morphosyntax is derived from morphology and syntax. They are combined because they have very close relationship. According to Crystal (1980: 234) morphosyntactic 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 wordsmorphology 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. Morphosyntax is the combination 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); on the other hand. They require morphological definition (e.g. add –s for plural).

Based on the explanation above, we know that word formation which is the concern of morphology has relationship with the syntactic structure. The word *cook* 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. In English, *cooks* occurs in the syntactic structure called sentence whose subject is the third person singular and whose tense is simple present such as the following sentences: "*my mother cooks every morning. She cooks every morning and he cooks every morning.*

2. Lio Aku-dialect is a language in Ende regency, spoken or used by people living in EndeLio.