

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of the study

Language is one of the most important things for communication and it is used as a tool of communication among the nations all over the world or a system of communication used by a particular country or community. According to (Algeo, 2005: 5) Language is a system of conventional signs by means of which human beings communicate. This definition has several important terms, each of which is examined in some detail. Those terms are system, signs, vocal, conventional, human, communication.

Every country has its own variety of language 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.

Each language has its own characteristics which distinguishes one language from another. They are grammatical structure, pronunciation, and vocabulary. Grammatical structure is very important to be understood by the

listeners. Grammar consists of the means by which there is relationship between words. It includes (1) word order, which is the agreement of words and (2) grammatical word, which has grammatical relationship without lexical meaning. A study about language is called linguistic.

Linguistic is the scientific study of the structure and the development of language in general or in particular language. 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 1992).

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 that have been 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 Uab Meto. Uab Meto is also called Dawan language or *Molok Meto* by its speakers. Uab Meto speakers are also called *Atoin Meto*. Uab

Meto is one of the regional languages in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) which has a fairly wide area of distribution. Its distribution includes the City of Kupang, Kupang Regency, Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS), Timor Tengah Utara (TTU), Belu and Malaka. According to SIL International, Uab Meto speakers number is 700,000 people (SIL International, 2014 in Kabosu 2016). The Uab meto has ten dialects, namely Molo, Amanatun, Amanuban, Amarasi, Amfoang, Biboki, Miomafo, Manlea, Kupang and Manulai (Tarno et al, 1922: 1 in Kabosu 2016). This language is used by people in these areas as a language of instruction in daily communication both formally and informally (*Horiana et al, 2018*)

A number of studies have observed Uab Meto. For instance, there were several researches that have been undertaken on Uab Meto which studied some aspects of that language. From those researches, it was found that Uab Meto has a productive metathesis as a special characterization (Wayan, 2016: 2).

In Sasdaya Gadjah Mada Jurnal Humanities (Kroon et al, 2018: 2) searching about “The Role of Semantic Argument on Verbal Clause of Dawan Dialect Amanuban”, Uab Meto is an important language in our whole family. It motivated me to take a study of these languages, in particular of the linguistics, from the thesis, journals and articles perhaps some books too. I have read before. There were several researches about Uab Meto but there had not been a study about expressions of emotion in Uab Meto.

Based on the discussion above, the writer is interested in investigating the linguistic of the Expression of Emotion in Uab Meto with the title”**Expression of Emotions in Uab Meto**

1.2 Statement of the Problems

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

1. What are the linguistic expressions of emotions in Uab Meto?
2. What are the semantics forms of the expressions of emotions in Uab Meto?

1.3 Objective of the Study

From the statement of the problems above, the goals of the study are:

1. To find out what the linguistic expression of emotions in Uab Meto are.
2. To describe the semantic forms of the expressions of emotions in Uab Meto.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

The significance of the study, in general, is divided in two: academic significance and practical significance. The detail explanation follows:

1. Academic Significance

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

1. The result of the study can add the stock of linguistics findings, especially the meaning of expressions of emotion in Uab Meto.
2. The result of the study can give information about expressions of emotion in Uab Meto.
3. The result of the study can become a scientific reference for related literature review for the coming research.

2. Practical Significance

Practical significance is the significance of the study that practicable in social life of the people in general and people of South Middle of Timor and Soe regency.

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 Uab Meto.
3. To inform the people and the readers about kinds of expression of emotions in District of South Middle of Timor of East Nusa Tenggara Province.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study is about emotions expressions in Uab Meto language. The analysis of the expressions of emotions will be highlighted from semantics view. The semantics analysis will only cover two kinds of analysis namely grammatical meaning and lexical meaning in the expression of emotions in Uab Meto.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

There are important terms that should be defined in this study

1. Expression of Emotions

Emotional expression refers to how one conveys emotional experience through both verbal and nonverbal behaviors (Gross, 1998b, 1999). Emotional expression should be distinguished from emotional experience in that it is possible to experience emotions without expressing them. Emotional expression is an

important part of emotion regulation and can affect health outcomes. Emotional expression is embedded in the broader domain of emotion regulation, which is defined as how individuals, either consciously or unconsciously, influence, experience, and express emotions (Gross, 1999). Emotion regulation unfolds over time in a given situation either before emotional experience, during emotional experience, or in response to emotional experience (Gross, 1998a).

2. Uab Meto

Dawan language is one of the local languages in east nusa tenggara region, which has the large spread region. This language is used by the Dawan tribe whom inhabit the most region of Timor island. Which are; a half of Belu district (center of Malaka), the north timor tengah district (covers north biboki, south biboki, insana, east miomafo and west miomafo sub-district), the south timor tengah district (covers east amanuban, center amanuban, west amanuban, south amanuban, south amanatun, north amanatun, north mollo and south mollo sub-district), and the kupang district (covers north amfoang, south amfoang, Fatuleu, Amarasi, east kupang, west Kupang and center Kupang sub-district)

Dawan language is spreaded away in 21 (twenty one) sub-district and has 10 (ten) dialect such as biboki, malea, mollo, amanatun, amanuban, miomafo, amarasi, kupang and manulai. The amount of dawan language speaker is large enough, which is 700.000-800.000 peoples.

Apart from its useability as daily communication tool of the speaker, Dawan language is also used in semi-official meetings, such as meeting of village goverment, traditional ceremonies, christiany sermon, and evan the Scripture had

been translated in to Dawan language, lyrics of localy songs, literature speaking, and evan usefull as language of instruction in the elementay school.

3. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics examines symbols or signs that express meaning, the relationship of meaning to one another, and their influence on humas and society. Therefore, semantics includes the meanings of words, their development and changes. (Tarigan, 1985 : 7) semantics is the study of the meaning of a word.

This semantics word is then agreed as a term used for the field of linguistics which studies the relationship between linguistic signs and the things they sign. Or in the words, that semantics is a field of study in linguistics that studies meaning or meaning in language. Therefore, the word semantics can be interpreted as the science of meaning or meaning which is one of three levels of language analysis: phonological, grammatical and semantics (Chaer, 1990: 2).

Semantics contains mean of “the study of meaning”. The study of meaning is part of linguistics. Like sound and grammar, the meaning component in this case also occupies the first level, grammar is at the second level, while the meaning component occupies the last level. The relationship between these three components is because language was originally a abstract sounds except for symbols that have a language order have forms and relationship that associate the existence of meaning (Aminuddin, 1988: 15).

The object of semantics study is the meaning of language. More precisely, the meaning of language unit such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences and discourses. Language has levels of analysis, namely phonology, morphology and

syntax. The parts that contain semantic problems are lexicon and morphology (Chaer, 1990: 6).