

An Analysis of Conjunctions in Uab Meto: A Language Spoken by Atoni Meto in Oelbubuk-West Fatuleu

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Uab Meto, Forms, Functions. Types, Conjunctions	This study describes the types and functions of conjunctions found in <i>Uab Meto</i> , in Oelbubuk, Tuakau Village, West Fatuleu District, Kupang Regency. The method in this study uses descriptive qualitative. The data were collected from four informants. The techniques used in data collection are observation, elicitation, and documentation. This study finds that: 1) Forms of conjunctions that found in Uab Meto are simple conjunctions and complex conjunctions. Simple conjunctions found in Uab Meto are: <i>ma</i> (express additional meaning), <i>mas</i> (express the opposite meaning), <i>fun</i> (express the meaning of the cause), and <i>ai</i> (state the meaning of the choice). Complex conjunctions in Uab Meto found in Uab Meto are: <i>onle</i> (state the meaning of the condition) and <i>benati</i> (express the meaning of the purpose). 2) The types of conjunctions that found in Uab Meto are: Coordinate conjunctions and subordinate conjunctions. Coordinate conjunctions found in Uab Meto are: <i>ma</i> (express additional meaning), <i>mas</i> (express the opposite meaning), <i>ai</i> (state the meaning of choice), and <i>oket</i> (express the meaning of the sequence). Subordinating conjunctions found in Uab Meto are: <i>leka</i> , <i>nalali</i> , <i>tal</i> (express the meaning of time), <i>bait</i> , <i>onle</i> (state the meaning of the condition), <i>fun</i> (express the meaning of the cause), <i>talantia</i> (express the meaning of the consequences), <i>nak</i> (state the meaning of the explanation), and <i>le</i> (express attributive meaning).
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INTRODUCTION

The regional language is one of the noble cultural treasures and plays an important role in the life of the speaker community, for example a medium of formal (traditional) and informal (daily) communication. This shows that the regional language is a characteristic that describes the identity of its speakers (Nababan, 1984). This problem shows that regional languages can become something “foreign” and lose their sustainable power. Consistent with internal problems, the emergence of a popular foreign language such as English outwardly makes it the main choice according to the times. Of course, this situation needs to be discussed intensively in order to maintain a heritage language that is rich in meaning and value (Mbetse 2016:1).

East Nusa Tenggara province consists of many languages and dialects in each sub district. One of language in East Nusa Tenggara is Uab Meto. According to Manhitu (2007), Uab Meto is an Austronesian language spoken by people mainly in the western part of Timor Island including the enclave Oecusse (Oekusi) that belongs to East Timor. Timorese usually to call them self as Atoni Meto while the name of their language is Uab Meto. Based on the explanation, the writer concludes that Uab Meto is divided based on the use of different accent. Uab Meto consists of six dialects, namely East Kupang dialect, Amarasi dialect, Fatuleu dialect, Insana-Biboki-Pasebe dialect, South Central Timor dialect, and West Miomafo dialect. Every language including Uab Meto has a conjunction.

This study discusses conjunctions in Uab Meto especially in Oelbubuk, Westt Fatuleu. The writer is interested in conducting this this research is mainly to find out in depth about conjunctions in Uab Meto.

METHOD

The type of research used is the descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative descriptive research is a research procedure that produces data in the form of words, images, and behavior, not in the form of numbers or frequencies. This qualitative descriptive study aims to describe the use of conjunctions in society.

In this study, the writer used two data sources to find and collect data namely: primary data source and secondary data source. In this study, primary data source are those who can speak Uab Meto and who live in Oelbubuk. The writer took four informants of Uab Meto as the subject for her study. The writer used some criteria to select the informants, include permanent residents, male or female, aged 30-60 years old, and they can speak or can understand Uab Meto.

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. Without knowing the collecting technique, the researcher will not get data that meets the data standards set (Sugiyono 2009, 308). In this writing, the writer used several techniques in data collection, namely:

1. The writer observed people talk using the Uab Meto and occasionally the writer also talk to them using the Uab Meto. In collecting data used observation, the writer used notes and mobile phones to record.
2. The writer used elicitation to get information. Information was obtained through telling of stories by the respondents. Because in this technique, the writer would not have control over the informants, the information obtained is only piecemeal.
3. The writer used document to support the data. The documents that supported the data are the Timorese Bible or article about conjunctions and Uab Meto.

In analyzing the data, some steps were considered due to the idea of data analysis itself, which is an effort made by organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching and finding patterns, finding what is most important and what is learned, and deciding what can be told to others (Bogdan and Biken in Moleong 2005, 248). Those steps are:

1. The writer obtained the data from various sources, namely observation and elicitation, which were then written down in field notes using personal documents, official documents, and so on.
2. The writer transcribed the recording and compared it with the note-taking.
3. The writer identified and classified the forms, types, and functions of conjunctions that would be found in Uab Meto.
4. The writer described the forms, types, and functions of conjunctions in Uab Meto in Oelbubuk.
5. The writer reached a conclusion. The conclusion is a form of thick description. The conclusion is the answer to the researcher's problems that have been formulated.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Based on a study of the data obtained, conjunctions in the Uab Meto can be described based on their forms, functions, and types. The form of conjunction in Uab Meto, namely simple conjunctions or conjunctions that only consist of one syllable, such as *ma*, *mas*, *fun*, and *ai*, and complex conjunctions or conjunctions that consist of two or more syllables, such as *onle* and *benati*.

Based on the nature of the conjunctions, there are 2 types of conjunctions that found in Uab Meto namely:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction is a conjunction that marks the relationship between coordinating or equivalent elements in a sympathetic unit (Tarno *et.al* 1992, 66). Based on their role, coordinating conjunctions are divided into:

- a. Additional Conjunction: *ma* (and)
- b. Conjunction select: *ai* (or)

- c. Contradicting conjunction: *mas* (but)
 - d. Sequence conjunction: *amsopot* (then)
2. Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that functions as a marker of the relationship between the main clause and the embedded clause or connects two or more clauses whose syntactic status is not equivalent (Tarno *et.al* 1992, 68). Based on their role, subordinating conjunctions are divided into:

- a. Time Conjunctions: *leka* (when), *nalali* (after), *tal* (until).
- b. Conditional Conjunctions: *bait* (if), *onle* (as if)
- c. Purpose Conjunction: *benati* (so that)
- d. Concessive Conjunctions: *masinak* (although, even though)
- e. Cause Conjunctions: *fun* (because)
- f. Consequence Conjunction: *talantia* (so that)
- g. Explanatory Conjunction: *nak* (that)
- h. Attributive Conjunction: *le* (which)

Discussion

The writer then described the conjunctions contained in Uab Meto. Arts and Arts (1982) divide conjunctions according to form and function. Based on their form, conjunctions are divided into simple conjunctions and complex conjunctions. Based on their types, conjunctions are divided into coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions. Simple conjunctions in English are *and*, *but*, *or*, and *so*, which can combine words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The simple conjunctions found in Uab Meto are *ma*, *mas*, *ai*, and *fun*. Complex conjunctions in English, such as *as soon as*, *so that*, *as if*, *as long as*, and *even if*. The complex conjunctions in Uab Meto are *onle* and *benati*.

Form of Conjunctions in Uab Meto

After conducting research, the writer found that in Uab Meto there are two forms of conjunction, namely simple conjunctions or conjunctions consisting of just one syllable, for example, *ma* (and), *mas* (but), *fun* (because), and *ai* (or), and complex conjunctions or conjunctions consisting of two or more syllables, for example, *onle* (as if) and *benati* (so that). This conjunction is used to combine two words, two phrases, two clauses, and two sentences. The explanation is as follow:

a. Simple Conjunctions

1. Conjunction *ma* (and)

Au ama **ma** au ena nao ael lele
I father **and** I mother go to garden
"My father **and** my mother go to garden"

The form of the conjunction **ma** in the sentence *au ama ma au ena nao ael lele* functions to connect two words *ama ma ena* is a meaning that indicates addition.

2. Conjunction *mas* (but)

Afin nae Angel aum **mas** in kan naekuf nok Nona es ume
"A few days Angel came **but** she didn't meet Nona at home"

The form of the conjunction **mas** in this sentence functions to connect two unequal sentences by using meaning that shows different ideas.

3. Conjunction *fun* (because)

Finin in kan nemfa **fun** in mainik
Yesterday she not come **because** she sick
"Yesterday she didn't come **because** she was sick"

The form of the conjunction **fun** in the sentence *finin in kan nemfa fun in mainik* functions to connect two unequal sentences and a meaning that indicates addition.

4. Conjunction *ai* (or)

Ho nao ael lele **ai** kaha?
You go to garden **or** not?
"You going to the garden **or** not?"

The form of the conjunction **ai** in the sentence *ho nao ael lele ai kaha* functions to connect two words that have meaning indicating the conjunction of choice.

b. Complex Conjunctions

1. Conjunction *onle* (as if)

In moe te **onle** in Ume
She acted **as if** her house
"She acted **as if** she was the owner of the house"

The form of the conjunction *onle* (as if) is a subordinating conjunction that expresses the meaning of manner and functions to connect clauses.

2. Conjunction *benati* (so that)

Inan foi nan kau **benati** au ka bisa poi fa
She lock me **so that** I can't get out
"She locked me up **so that** I can't get out"

The form of conjunction *benati* (so that) is a subordinating conjunction that expresses the meaning of reasons and functions to connect clauses and sentences.

Types of Conjunctions in Uab Meto

Conjunctions are task words that function as markers of relationships between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. According to Warriner (1982, 68), there are three kinds of conjunctions such as coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions. From the results of observations, elicitation, and analysis that have been carried out, the writer found that based on the nature of the relationship, the types of conjunctions in Uab Meto are divided into (1) equal or coordinating conjunctions and (2) double or subordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction is a conjunction that marks the relationship between elements of a syntactic unit that are coordinative or equivalent (Tarno *et.al* 1992, 66). Based on their role, coordinating conjunctions are divided into:

a. Addition conjunction: *ma* (and)

This coordinating conjunction can function as a marker of relationships between clauses, phrases, and also between words, as seen in the following example:

In ama nao ael lele, **ma** au ama nao ael tasi
She father went to garden, **and** my father went to sea
"Her father went to the garden, **and** my father went to the sea"

b. Conjunction select: *ai* (or)

Selective conjunctions also function as markers of relationship between clauses, phrases and words, as seen in the following example:

- Ho le mnao **ai** au le mnao
"Are you go **or** I go"
- Ho muah **ai** miun
"Are you eating **or** drinking"

Actually, this coordinating conjunction is a marker of the relationships between clauses, but because there is a process of releasing the same elements, the result is a relationship between phrases or words.

For example:

- Ho muah **ai** miun
You eating **or** drinking
“Are you eating **or** drinking”

Is a combined transformation with the release of the subject from:
- Ho muah, **ai** ho miun
“You eat **or** you drink”
- c. Resistance conjunction: *mas* (but)
Resistance conjunctions also function as markers of relationship between clauses, phrases and words, as seen in the follow example:
 - Kalele le’nan naleok **mas** in osan makfena
Ring that beautiful **but** it price expensive
“The ring is beautiful, **but** it’s expensive”

This sentence is a change from
 - Kalele le’nan naleok **mas** kalele osan makfena
Ring that beautiful **but** ring price expensive
“The ring is beautiful, **but** the price of the ring is expensive”
- d. Sequence conjunction: *oket* (then)
The sequential coordinating conjunction *oket* (then) has the ability to combine two clauses into a clause with the release of the same element, for example:
Au uah **oket** miun
I eat, **then** drink
“I eat **then** I drink”

Concatenated with the release of the subject, to be
Au uah **oket** miun
“I eat **then** drink”

The conjunction *oket* is synonymous with *amsopot* (then) so that the conjunction *oket* (then) in the sentence above can be replaced with *amsopot* (then).

Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that functions as a marker of the relationship between the main clause and the embedded clause, or that connects two or more clauses that have different syntactic status (Tarno *et.al* 1992, 68). Based on their role, subordinating conjunctions are divided into:

- a. Time Conjunctions: *leka* (when), *nalali* (after), *tal* (until)
 - **Leka** in nfan, au ka nao fa
When she come back, I not left yet
“**When** she came home, I hadn’t left yet”
 - In he nao ael au ume **nalali** in faen oko lele
She want go to I home **after** she come from garden
“She wanted to go my home **after** she came from the garden”
 - In miun tua **tal** miu noka
She drink alcohol **until** tomorrow morning
“She drank alcohol **until** tomorrow morning”
- b. Conditional Conjunctions: *bait* (if), *onle* (as if)
Conditional conjunction is a conjunction that used to explain the similarities between two words or two sentences. For example:
 - **Bait** onle nane au ka he utuin ko

If like that I don't want to follow you
"If like that I don't want to follow you"

The conjunction *bait* (if) is a subordinating conjunction that states the meaning of a condition and functions to introduce a sub clause which functions as a sentences constituent.

- In **onle** kan fe muah noko finin
She look **as if** not eat since yesterday
"She looked **as if** hadn't eaten since yesterday"

The conjunction *onle* (as if) is a conjunction that functions to connect language elements that have the meaning of requirements.

c. Purpose Conjunction: *benati* (so that)

The conjunction *benati* (so that) is a subordinating conjunction that expresses the meaning of the reason and functions to connect clauses and sentences. For example:

- Inan kae **benati** naikan napen maun
She cry **so that** don't get angry
"She cried **so that** he wouldn't be scolded"
- In keo laba **benati** in he nao al feset
She work fast **so that** she can go to party
"She works fast **so that** she can go to the party"

d. Concessive Conjunctions: *masinak* (although, even though)

Concessive conjunctions are conjunctions to express the opposite situation from what was explained previously. For example:

- **Masinak** hai misein, hai of mokaan ael feset
Even though we busy, we will going to the party
"**Even though** we are busy, we will going to the party"

e. Cause Conjunctions: *fun* (because)

Causes conjunction is a conjunction that states that there is a causal relationship between two clauses or sentences. For example:

- Sin kan nemfa **fun** sin ainfe namen
They not come **because** they mother sick
"They didn't come **because** their mother was sick"

The conjunction *fun* (because) is a simple conjunction that expresses the meaning of the reason and functions to connect two or more clauses and connect two sentences.

f. Consequence Conjunction: *talantia* (so that)

The conjunction *talantia* (so that) is a subordinating conjunction that expresses the meaning of the reason and functions to connect clauses and sentences. For example:

- In pe'u **talantia** in n-tup
She sleepy **so that** she sleep
"She was sleepy **so that** she feels asleep"
- In nmof nako haube tunan **talantia** in haen natiup
She fall from tree top **so that** she leg broken
"She fall from a tree **so that** her leg was broken"

g. Complementary Conjunction: *nak* (that)

Complementary conjunction is a conjunction that explains that a clause or sentence is a complement to the previous clause or sentence. For example:

- Sin naton **nak** neon le'i sin kan neman
They say **that** today they note come
"They said **that** today they are not coming"

The conjunction *nak* (that) is a subordinating conjunction that states the meaning of the result and functions to introduce a sub clause which functions as a component of the sentence.

h. Attributive Conjunction: *le* (which)

Attributive conjunction is a conjunction that connects the main word or clause with an explanatory clause. For example:

- Ume **le** es nine nae, nan ume mnasi
Home **which** end there, it home old
"The house **which** the end there is an old house"

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and results of data analysis presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that conjunctions in Uab Meto, there are forms and types of conjunctions. The forms of conjunctions in Uab Meto are simple conjunctions and complex conjunctions. In Uab Meto there are 4 simple conjunctions, namely *ma* (express additional meaning), *mas* (express the opposite meaning), *fun* (express the meaning of the cause), and *ai* (state the meaning of the choice). In Uab Meto there are 2 complex conjunctions, namely *onle* (state the meaning of the condition) and *benati* (express the meaning of the purpose).

In Uab Meto, there are also two types of conjunction, namely coordinate conjunctions and subordinate conjunctions. There are 4 coordinating conjunctions in Uab Meto, namely *ma* (express additional meaning), *mas* (express the opposite meaning), *ai* (state the meaning of choice), and *oket* (express the meaning of the sequence). There are 11 subordinating conjunctions in Uab Meto, namely *leka*, *nalai*, *tal* (express the meaning of time), *bait*, *onle* (state the meaning of the condition), *benati* (express the meaning of purpose), *masinak* (express a concession meaning), *fun* (express the meaning of the cause), *talantia* (express the meaning of the consequences), *nak* (state the meaning of the explanation), and *le* (express attributive meaning).

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