

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Research

Regional languages that are scattered throughout the country are one of the nation's cultural treasures and are a means of communication and interaction, however the Indonesian nation also has one national language as a means of communication, namely Indonesian.

The position of Indonesian as the national language, serves as a means of unifying various ethnic groups and as a means of communication between regions and between regional cultures. However, most members of Indonesian society are people who have and use at least two languages, namely Indonesian and regional languages. Therefore, the fostering and development of regional languages is very important in enriching national culture. This is where regional languages must be preserved in order to remain a medium for cultural expression of the community.

Guidance and development of regional languages are not only aimed at preserving the local language, but also for the development, development and standardization of Indonesian as the national language. National language development cannot be separated from regional language development because both have a close reciprocal relationship.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2009 in Chapter III, article 42, paragraph 1 which reads "Regional governments are obliged to develop, foster and protect regional languages and

literature so that they continue to fulfill their position and function in social life in accordance with the times and developments. in order to remain part of Indonesia's cultural wealth".

Thus the Tidore language, which is one of the aspects of Tidore culture as a traditional culture like other regional languages, needs to be maintained, developed continuously so that its role is not only a means of communication between speakers, but also as a cultural wealth that must be maintained and developed. so as not to experience extinction.

Most of the Tidore speakers can speak Indonesian. Found in daily communication, the Tidore people often alternate between Tidoresh and Indonesian in formal and informal settings. This makes the Tidoresh still preserved by the speaking community.

From the point of view of its distribution, the Tidore Language spreads in addition to every sub-district on the island of Tidore, also in districts outside the island of Tidore such as the sub-districts of Oba, North Oba, Central Oba, South Oba, Halmahera island. In addition, the Tidore language is also spoken outside the Tidore Kepulauan City area, such as on the island of Moti and on the island of Ternate, which is a sub-district in the city of Ternate.

From this distribution, regions that use the Tidore language as a means of communication for interaction have their own characteristics, both in dialect and in words. Often found the same words in writing and pronunciation, but have different meanings. For example it is found in the word *ifa* [*ifa*] which can mean 'don't' and also means 'board'.

From the example above, it is found that there are similarities in

writing and pronunciation, but they have different meanings. Based on surgery in semantics this is called homonymy. Things like this are often found by writers when interacting or communicating in everyday life, both in the inter-community environment and between speakers of the Tidore language in general.

The reason for choosing semantics as the field of linguistics to be studied is because language is a field of semantics which consists of form and meaning. The meaning in a language is the meaning that is stored in the structure of a language. Based on this, we will not be able to understand language if it is only in the form of sounds and forms without the meaning contained in the language.

Many researches that examine homonymy semantic relations have been carried out. However, so far there has not been any language research on semantic relations, especially homonym semantic relations in the Tidore language. Thus the title chosen in writing the thesis is *Homonymy of Tidore Language (Viewed From Semantics Approach)*.

## **1.2. Statement of Problem**

In connection with the above, the following research problems can be formulated:

1. How is the form of homonymy of Tidore language?
2. How is the syntagmatic semantics relation of the Tidore language homonymy?

### **1.3. Scope of Problem**

Scope of problem is used to avoid irregularities or widening of the subject matter so that the research is more focused and easier in discussion so that the research objectives will be achieved. The scope of the problem include:

1. The problem raised in this study is only limited to the meaning of the word homonymy in the Tidore language.
2. This research is limited to the study of semantics, which is the branch of linguistics that studies meaning relations by only focusing on one of the objects of semantic study, namely homonymy, which is a semantic object that studies the relationship or linkage of meanings in a word. This limitation is in accordance with the definition given by Verhaar (1978), namely, homonymy as an expression in the form of words, phrases or sentences that have the same shape as other expressions, also in the form of words or phrases but the meaning is not the same.

### **1.4. Objective of Research**

Based on the problems formulated, the research objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the form of Tidore language Homonymy
2. To describe the syntagmatic semantics relation of the Tidore language homonymy

### **1.5. Significance of Research**

The significance of the research that can be taken from the results of

research on *"Homonymy of Tidore language, namely:*

### **1.5.1. Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, this research can provide benefits to increase scientific knowledge for writers and readers, it can spur other studies in the Tidore language from a linguistic perspective which can add to the treasures of language research and regional language development.

### **1.5.2. Practical Significance**

1. **Significance for researchers**, namely to increase knowledge and insight and be able to apply and socialize the theory of homonymy Tidore language.
2. **Significance for readers**, namely that it can increase knowledge and insight related to regional languages, especially about the homonymy in general linguistic studies.
3. **Significance for the community**, this research is expected to be used as documentation of regional languages, especially Tidore language.
4. **Significance for futher researchers**, expected to be a reference for future researchers, especially the problem of the meaning of homonymy.

### **1.6. Literature Review**

In order to help writer find scientific knowledge of the topic being written or researched, it is necessary to review basic information about a relevant research topic that has been carried out.

Research on regional languages especially research related to

homonymy semantic relations, has been carried out in several regions in Indonesia, including: Research conducted by Suci Amelia (2007) in her research entitled "Homonymy Semantic Relations in Sasak Language".

In this study, to obtain data on homonymy semantic relations, the researcher studied all dialects. These dialects include (1) MenoMene dialect, (2) Ngeno-Ngene dialect, (3) Ngeto-Ngete dialect, (4) Ngeno-Mene dialect, and (5) Meriak-Meriku dialect. Of the five dialects, the form of homonymy in Sasak can occur between two or more dialects. For example: (1) above in the Sasak language the Ngeto-Ngete dialect is 'high' while in the NgenoNgene dialect 'above' (2) talent in Sasak is the Ngeto-Ngete dialect 'hit', while in the Ngeno-Ngene dialect it is 'wound', (3) barak is in the Sasak language of the MenoMene dialect 'tell' while in the Ngeno-Ngene dialect it is 'swollen'.

Research that has been conducted by Farqi Tiroso (2012) in his research entitled "Homonymy Relations in Sumbawa Language, Sumbawa Besar Dialect". In his research, the researcher focused his research on homonymy semantic relations in the Sumbawa language, Sumbawa Besar dialect, the most dominant number of word categories and homonym word categories. In this study, the object or scope of the research is the language of the Sumbawa Besar community.

Research conducted by Maksim Agnes (2013) with the title "Semantic Word Relations in Dayak Suhaid Language Sejoram Dialect." The method used is descriptive method and the form of research is qualitative. Techniques and data collection tools in this research are fishing techniques, interview techniques, and documentary study techniques using a list of questions,

instruments in the form of picture guidelines, and folklore.

Arbianti's research (2014) with the title 'Homonymy Semantics in Bima language, Rompo Village, Langgudu District', in the results of this study Arbianti shows that: (1) the form of the homonymy word in Bima language has 50 words, one example of the form of the word homonymy is word / *sinci* / , (2) the use of the word homonymy in the context of the sentence, for example: (a) *sinci poda adeku*, because *marapataku slwe aka* (sorry for my heart, because I know that woman), (b) *detail ra eda inaku aka ederu* from the original era (The ring my mother saw on the street was real gold). (3) the semantic relation of the word homonymy, namely: (a) the word *sinci* (regret), namely feeling unhappy or disappointed, (b) the word *sinci* (ring), which is jewelry that can be worn on the finger.

Research conducted by Yeni Nurrahman (2019) in a study entitled "Homonymy of Mbojo Language, Donggo Dialect in O'O Village, Dompu District". The results showed that the form of homonymy in Mbojo, Donggo dialect in O'o Village, Dompu District has four forms, (1) occurs between words, (2) occurs between phrases, (3) occurs between sentences. From this form, there are data which means two and three. Based on the results of the data analysis, in the form there were 6 anarmorphemes, 34 between words occurred, 17 between phrases, and 10 between sentences. So the homonym form in Mbojo, Donggo dialect in Dompu District totaled 67.

Research on the homonymy semantic relations of regional languages has been shown from several studies above. In this study, there is research on the same object that the author will examine. For example, in Arbianti's (2014)

study of Homonymy Semantics in the Bima Language of Rompo Village, Langgudu District and Yeni Nurrahman's (2019) research on Homonymy in Mbojo Language, Donggo Dialect in O'O Village.

Both of these studies were to determine the number of dominant forms of homonymy and semantic relations. However, the difference with the research conducted by the author is in different research locations. In addition, so far researchers have not found local language research on semantic relations, especially homonymy of Tidore language in Tidore Sub-district, Tidore Kepulauan City.

### **1.7. Theoretical Base**

In connection with the research title "*Homonymy of Tidore language (Viewed from Semantics Approach)*", the author describes several related theories. The explanation is intended so that the analysis in this research can be easily understood.

#### **1.7.1. Semantics**

Semantics is the study of meaning, as stated by Kreidler (1998), semantics is a systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning (Kreidler (1998: 3). used to refer to the study of meaning.

Semantics contains the meaning of "the study of meaning" (Aminuddin, 2001: 15). Semantics is part of the language structure that is related to the meaning of expressions and also the meaning of speech (Kridalaksana, 1983: 124 in Amelia, 2007: 11). Furthermore, Aminuddin and Kridalaksana said that semantics means a theory of meaning or theory of meaning.

Semantics comes from Greek, which means to signify or interpret.

Ferdinand de Saussure (1996) in Chaer (2002) defines semantics as a study that discusses symbols or signs and about meaning. Chomsky in Chaer (2007) states that semantics is one of the components of grammar (two other components, namely syntax and phonology).

The meaning of a sentence is largely determined by this semantic component. From these opinions, it can be concluded that semantics is learning about meaning. Semantics includes the scope of meaning of words, phrases and sentences. To find out the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence, we must first know the meaning structure of the three things through identification of meaning components, concepts, and propositions.

### **1.7.2. Meaning**

The meaning has a wide scope, so this often causes diversity in interpreting the meaning of an utterance and writing. According to Ferdinand de Saussure (in Chaer, 2007: 287) meaning is a 'definition' or 'concept' that is owned or contained in a linguistic sign.

There is a theory that the meaning is related to the reference referred to by the word or lexen. It is only understood that not all words or lexens have a concrete reference in the real world. Given this meaning, because language is arbitrary, the relationship between words and their meanings is also arbitrary. We cannot explain why the liquid object that we always use for the purposes of bathing, drinking, cooking, and so on is called water, not ria, or rai, nor is it another term. Likewise with other words; we cannot explain the relationship those words have.

### 1.7.3. Structural Semantics in Meaning Assessment

The discussion of structural semantics in this study is related to structuralism developed in Europe, especially from Saussurean structuralism, post-Saussureans developed by Saussure students, for example the Geneva group and the Prague school group developed by Cerole Linguistique de Prague.

The abstraction of a fact and its conceptualization, depending on the characteristics of the reference, can also refer to the subject and society that makes abstraction with various socio-cultural backgrounds and views of life. That is why meaning, apart from being referential, is a core element in the thinking process (Ullman, 1977: 224 in Aminuddin, 2001: 110).

The notion of antecedents itself is the reappointment of a previously mentioned reality by using the national symbol which has the same reference or is associated with having a relationship. *The sweet one* in sentence *the pet, the sweet one* in fact likes to steal fish, is the antecedent of *the pet*.

### 1.7.4. Semantic Relation

Semantic relation means meaningful relationship. In every language, it is often found that there is a meaningful relationship or semantic relationship between a word or other language unit and another word or language unit.

Meanwhile, the semantic relation or meaningful relation by Kreidler (1998) calls "sense relation", which means the meaning relationship between words, as expressed in synonyms, homonymy, hyponymy, and antonymy. "This is as stated by Abdul Chaer, (1995). : 82), this meaningful relationship

involves the same meaning (synonymy), opposite meaning (antonymy), multiplicity of related meanings (polysemy or ambiguity), proficiency of meaning (hyponymy), abnormalities of meaning (homonymy), excess meaning (redundancy), and etc. Meaning relation is the relationship between words or structure of words or groups of words (see Aminuddin, 2001: 104).

#### **1.7.4.2. Syntagmatic Meaning Relationships**

The syntagmatic meaning relation is an expression that has a coherent constraint. The paradigmatic meaning relation is operationally in the set of choices. Each device describes the way language articulation, or the division of the conceptual area, and each use is a degree greater or less than the systematic structure of language (Djajasudarma, 2013: 141).

According to Zainudin (2012), the syntagmatic relationship is the relationship between the elements contained in an utterance, which are arranged sequentially. According to Kridalaksana, this syntagmatic relationship is linear. For example, in the sentence "I am writing an article", there is a syntagmatic relationship between I, writing and the article in the SPO (Subject – Predicate – Object) sentence pattern.

While syntagmatic relation is a relation of meaning or relation of meaning in one word, phrase or sentence. This relation is a relation between syntactic units in a sentence that shows the accepted syntactic units in the sentence. This relationship, which distinguishes it from other meaning relationships, by Rahyono (2011) is called a horizontal relation (Rahyono, 2011).

Furthermore, according to Ferdinand de Saussure in (Djajasudarma, 2013), Syntagmatic is the relationship between the elements contained in one utterance. Which is arranged sequentially and is linear. For example, the word book can be changed to batik, katib, tikab, and filial piety.

#### 1.7.5. Homonymy

The word homonymy according to Chaer (1994: 93-100) comes from the ancient Greek word 'onoma' which means the *name* and 'homo' which means the *same*. Homonymy can literally be interpreted as the same name for another object or thing. Semantically, Verhaar (1978) defines homonymy as an expression in the form of words, phrases or sentences that have the same shape as other expressions, also in the form of words, phrases or sentences but have different meanings. For example, between the word *pacar* which means '*inai*' and the word *pacar* which means '*kekasih*' [lover], between the word *can* which means '*racun ular*' [snake poison] and the word *can* which means '*bisa*' [able]. This homonymy can also occur at the word level, phrase level and sentence level.

Homonymy between morphemes is of course between a bound morpheme with other bound morphemes, for example between the word '*bisa*' in Indonesian which means '*racun ular*' [snake venom] and '*bisa*' which means '*sanggup*' [able] as previously mentioned. Furthermore, Homonymy between phrases such as the phrase '*cinta anak*' [love for children] which means *feelings of love from a child to his mother* and phrases of '*cinta anak*' [love for children] which means *love for children from a mother*, and the last one is Homonymy between sentences, for example between '*istri lurah yang baru itu*

*cantik*' [the wife of the new village head is beautiful] which means '*lurah yang baru itu mempunyai istri yang cantik*' [the new headman has a beautiful wife].

Homonymy can be seen in terms of the form of the language unit. On the other hand, homograph is seen in terms of the spelling of the words which are written the same, but the meaning is different. Homograph with homonymy has the same meaning because they are of the view that there are two kinds of homonymy, namely homonymy which is homophonic and homonym which is homograph. Furthermore, Verhaar (1983, 135: 136) divides homonyms into several types, namely:

1. Homonymy that occurs between sentences, for example in Indonesian the '*istri kolonel*' [The naughty colonel's wife]. (paraphrasing the bad guy is the colonel) and '*istri kolonel yang nakal itu cantik*' [the naughty colonel's wife is pretty], (paraphrasing the bad guy is the colonel's wife).
2. Homonymy that occurs in between phrases, for example in Indonesian *orang tua* [parents] which means '*ayah dan ibu*' [father and mother] and '*orang tua*' [parents] which means '*orang yang sudah tua*' [old people].
3. Homonymy found between words, for example, the word *barang* [goods] which means '*benda yang diperdagangkan*' [traded objects] and *barang* [goods] that mean '*sejumlah dan sebanyak*' [a number or as much].
4. Homonymy found in intermorphemes in Indonesian such as *bukunya* [the book] (paraphrase of that person's book) and *bukunya* [the book] (paraphrase of a particular book).

In other words, the homograph deals with spelling; that is, the spelling is the same but the meaning is different and the homophones are related to the

sounds of the language; it means the pronunciation is the same but the meaning is different. The terms homophones, homographs, and homonymy can occur together, because the form, sound, pronunciation, and writing or spelling are the same.

In the case of homonymy there are two other terms that are commonly discussed, namely homophony and homography. What is meant by homophony is the similarity of the sound of the phonos between two units of speech regardless of spelling, whether the spelling is the same or different. the term homography refers to a form of speech that has the same autographical or spelling but the utterance and meaning are not the same.

Homonymy is the same name for objects or other things (Sudaryat, 2009: 41). Homophones are homonyms that have the same sound but different writing and meaning, while homographs are homonyms with the same writing but different sounds and meanings. Therefore, there are several types of homonyms as described below.

1. Homonymy Homograph is the same homonymy writing, but different speech and meaning. For example in Indonesian; (a) *teras* I = „hard wood part, essence“, *teras* II = „floor of the house in front of it“, (b) *mental* I = 'Tossed around', *mental* II = 'mind, soul, mind'.
2. Homonymy Homophones are the same sound but different writing and meaning. For example; (a) *bang* I = 'brother', *bank* II = 'place for saving and borrowing money'.
3. Homonymy that is Homograph and Homophon, namely pure homonymy which has the same sound and writing but has different meanings. For

example; (a) *buram* I = 'design, concept', *buram* II = 'not luminous, not clear', (b) *beruang* I = 'has money', *beruang* II = 'name of animal', *beruang* III = 'has space', (c) *kali* I = 'river', *kali* II = 'fold'.

Based on some of the above definitions, homonymy is two words or units of speech which form the same coincidence, but have different meanings because each is a different word or form of speech. For example, in the Tidore language, the word *Ifa*, which means 'board', can mean 'do not'. In other words, homonym is a relationship of meaning or form when two or more meanings are expressed by the same form or word.

#### **1.7.6 Tidore Language**

Tidore language is a regional language that is used as a means of communication between people in the Tidore Kepulauan City and its surroundings. The Tidorenesse is the same as other regional languages according to Abdul Chaer (2009), the regional language is the mother tongue or the first language of the majority of the Indonesian people, the language used in inter-ethnic interactions, whether in official situations or not, is regional in nature.

Djumadil (2020) said that the Tidore language has existed for thousands of years in Kie Duko (Tidore island). The existence of this language is contemporary with the existence of the first community to inhabit the island. Therefore, the age of a language that is owned by humans, contemporaneous with the existence of humans.

The number of speakers of the local Tidore language, especially on the

island of Tidore, is 45,990 divided into sub-districts, namely Tiidore sub-district as many as 15,422 speakers, South Tidore sub-district as many as 12,453 speakers, North Tidore sub-district 12,217 speakers, and East Tidore sub-district as many as 5,898 speakers. (North Maluku Language Office, 2014 in Djumadil, 2020).

Apart from Tidore Island, there are Tidore speakers outside Tidore Island, namely Oba, North Oba, Central Oba, South Oba, Halmahera Island. There are also Tidore speakers on the island of Moti and on the island of Ternate (Djumadil, 2020).

In official situations, Tidorenesse is often used in traditional ceremonies (weddings, thanksgiving and circumcisions). This is in accordance with Marasabesi opinion, that in various traditional ceremonies, regional languages also function as official languages. In informal situations, the Tidorenesse is often used in buying and selling in the market, speaking casually with fellow family members, and in other informal activities (Marasabesi, 2009).

The Tidorenesse still preserved by the speaking community. Even so, the Tidore language is mostly found in the spoken version, very little is found in the written version. When viewed from the point of view of the speaking profession, the use of the Tidore language is still widely used among students, employees, government officials, traders, and farmers. The use of this language in the environment of students, employees, and government officials can be said that the Tidore language continues to exist in the ongoing cultural development.

In relation to its position, it is most clearly observed that Tidore

language has a position as a social language. What is meant by social language is the language used to speak in informal situations, while the place can take place in the home environment, places to hang out, market, meeting, office, recitation, school environment and so on (Muhammad, 2015).

### **1.8. Conceptual Framework**

In the Tidore language homonymy research, the conceptual framework in this study begins by determining the research objects in the form of Tidorenesse words which contain multiple meanings, then identifying the forms of homonymy, words class of homonymy and describe the homonymy semantic relation contained in the Tidorenesse.

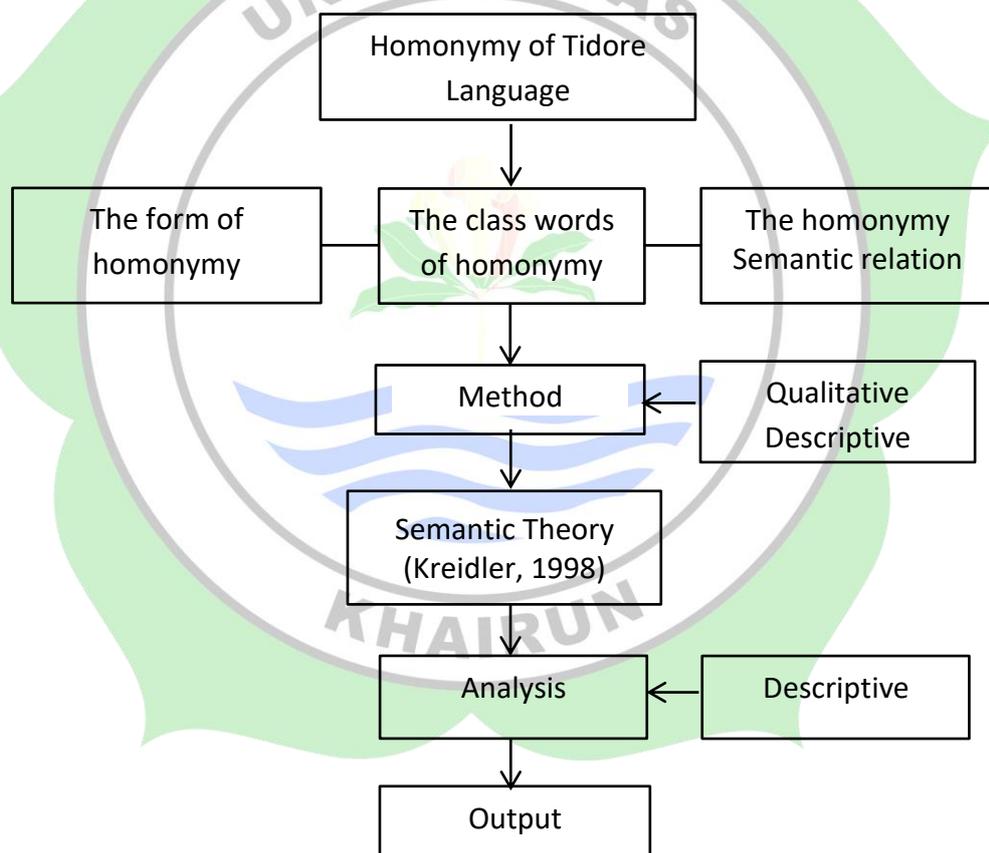
This study uses a semantic approach, which is learning about the meaning of a language. According to Kreidler (1998), semantics is a systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning. Meanwhile, the meaningful relationship by Kreidler (1998) calls "sense relation", which means the meaning relationship between words, as expressed is included in the form of homonyms besides hyponymy, and antonymy and synonyms".

Then it is reinforced by Chaer, (1995: 82), that this meaningful relationship can also involve a multiplicity of meanings which are still related to abnormalities of meaning (homonymy), meaning relations are the relationship of meanings between words or word structures or groups of words (Aminuddin, 2001: 104).

The next stage is to determine the research method, data collection

techniques and data analysis techniques, which will be used to analyze these problems. The method used in this study is a qualitative description. While the data collection method in this research is introspection method, listen method and interview method. For the data analysis technique, it was carried out descriptively. The final stage is the conclusion, which is to conclude the results of the research based on the analysis of homonymy forms, homonymy relations, and types of homonymy in Tidore language.

**Figure 1. Conceptual Framework, Homonymy of Tidore Language**



## 1.9. Methods and Technique

### 1.9.1. Types of Research

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research

to describe and analyze data in the form of forms and meanings that are homonimi in the Tidore language. This study aims to find the Homonymy Semantic Relationship in the Tidore Language in Tidore Sub-District, Tidore Kepulauan City.

Qualitative research describes data in the form of spoken or written words that are observed by researchers, and objects that are observed so that the implied meaning in the document or object can be captured (Moleong in Arikunto, 2010: 22).

### **1.9.2. Data and Data Sources**

In this study, researcher used data and data sources. For more details, they will be presented below.

#### **1.9.2.1. Data**

The data examined in this study are the words or utterances of the Tidore language which contain homonymy meanings taken from conversations in everyday life.

#### **1.9.2.2. Data Sources**

Sources of data in research are the subjects from which data can be obtained. In this study the authors used two data sources, namely:

1. Primary data, namely data that is directly collected by the researcher from the first source. The primary data sources in this study were native speakers of the Tidore language in Tidore Sub-district, particularly in Tambula and Folarora Villages.
2. Secondary data sources, namely data directly collected by researchers as

support from the first source. It can also be said that the data is arranged in the form of documents. In this study, documentation and questionnaires are secondary data sources.

### **1.9.3. Location and Informant of Research**

#### **1.9.3.1. Location of Research**

The research location is the object of research where research activities are carried out. Determining the research location is intended to facilitate or clarify the location that is the target of the research. The reason for choosing the research location in Tambula Village and Folarora Village, Tidore Sub-district, Tidore Kepulauan City, North Maluku Province is because it has not been found in similar studies, especially regarding the homnimi of Tidore language. In addition, both kelurahan have many native Tidore speakers.

#### **1.9.3.2. Informant of Reasearh**

Informants are people who can provide information about the situation and conditions of the research setting. The criteria used as informants for Tidore language speakers are as follows;

- 1) Between 15 - 65 years old
- 2) Male or female
- 2) Physically and mentally healthy
- 3) Can speak Indonesian and Tidorenese Better
- 4) The informant was born and raised in Tidore
- 5) Using the Tidore language as everyday language.

#### **1.9.4. Population and Sample of Research**

It is known that there are many speakers of Tidore language in Tambula and Folarora villages, so the sample that can be determined is by selecting a part of the population. In this case the writer will take 5 (five) native speakers of Tidore language as a sample. Of the total five people sampled, 3 informants came from the Tambula village and 2 informants came from the Folarora village.

#### **1.9.5. Technique of Collecting the Data**

To obtain data, this study used several types of method, namely the introspection method, the listening method, and the interview method. These three methods are described in detail below.

##### **1.9.5.1. Introspection Method**

The introspection method is a method of collecting data by utilizing the intuition of the language he controls (his mother language) to provide the necessary data for analysis in accordance with the objectives of his research (Mahsun, 2011).

In this study, researcher as native speakers make maximum use of their abilities in examining the relation of homonymy meanings in the Tidore language, Tambula Village, Tidore Sub-District which is the first language or mother tongue that the researcher controls.

##### **1.9.5.2. Listen Method**

This data collection method is called the listen method because the method used to obtain data is done by listening to the use of language. This

method is not only related to the use of spoken language, but also the use of written language.

At this stage, researcher used tapping techniques, tapping techniques were carried out by recording directly and indirectly. The point is to record directly, that is, the informant knows that during the conversation the researcher records what the informant said. While recording indirectly, the informant did not know that when the conversation was taking place the researcher was secretly recording what he said. Tapping in this research certainly uses tapping which is both oral and written.

The advanced technique used in this method is the see-to-speak technique. This means that researcher will engage in conversations with informants. The researcher did the tapping by participating while listening, participating in the conversation, and listening to the conversation. After the dialogue process with the informants, the note-taking technique will then be carried out. At this stage the researcher records words related to homonymy. Researcher will record or transcribe data in the form of Tidore language speech which is obtained from the results of dialogue with informants.

#### **1.9.5.3. Interview Method**

The interview method is a method of collecting data by means of conversations between researcher and informants, by making contact between them orally. This is appropriate (Mahsun, 2011), the conversation that is expected to be the executor of the method is only possible if the researcher provides a simulation to the informant to bring up the language symptoms expected by the researcher.

In this study, the researcher uses advanced face-to-face techniques, because the researcher directly conducts conversations with language users as informants by sourced from a prepared inducement (in the form of a list of questions) or spontaneously, meaning that questions can appear in the middle of a conversation. That is, in this advanced technique, researcher will conduct in-depth interviews with informants to find out the relation of homonymy meanings in the Tidore language.

This technique is used because the data to be examined is about the word's homogeneity. This technique is used to provide data for the analysis of the level of homogeneity which is the target object based on initial data, the researcher asks the informant to find another meaning from the data that has been provided by the researcher. However, the sanding form is a word form that has a different meaning from the initial form.

Researcher chose this technique because the data to be studied is about word homogeneity. This technique is used to provide data for the analysis of the level of homogenization which is the target object. Based on the preliminary data, the researcher asked the informants to find other meanings from the data provided by the researcher. However, the counter-form is a word form that has a different meaning from the initial form.

#### **1.9.6. Instruments of Research**

The instruments used by researchers in collecting data in this study were as follows.

1. Recorder

The recording device serves as a medium for storing research data

in the form of both visual and audio-visual. Thus, the recording device used in this study is a tape recorder or mobile phone.

## 2. Observation Sheet

The observation sheet is used to record data obtained or found in the field in the ongoing research.

## 3. Interview Guidelines

The interview guide is an activity of researchers preparing a question to be asked of the object under study, in order to find out how the homonym form of the Tidore language in Tidore District, especially Tambula Village, is the object under study.

### **1.9.7. Techniques of Analysis the Data**

The data analysis technique that can be used by the author is the intralingual matching technique. The intralingual matching technique is a data analysis technique that is carried out by comparing elements that are lingual, both in one language and in several different languages (Mahsun, 2011).

This study uses a qualitative form because the research carried out in the linguistic field is descriptive, namely explaining, describing, analyzing, and interpreting data in the form of forms, functions and meanings that have homonymy meaning relations in the Tidore language in Tidore Sub-District so that they can be understood and studied more. deep.

In this study, there are steps used in order to analyze the data. The steps are as follows:

1. Collecting data in the form of speech that have been obtained from informants.

2. Identifying data.
3. Classifying data.
4. Translating the Tidore language data into Indonesian and then into English.
5. Explain, describe, analyze, and describe verbally the forms, functions, and meanings that exist in the homonymy meaning relation in the Tidore language.
6. The final stage is to draw a conclusion as an answer to the problem in the research.

#### **1.9.8. Technique of Presentation the Data**

Presentation of the results of this research data uses two ways, namely formal methods and informal methods. The formal method is the formulation using signs or symbols, such as asterisks (\*), regular brackets (), brackets ({}), brackets ([]), and slashes (/), while the informal method is a formulation using ordinary words, including the use of technical terminology.

From the explanation above, the presentation of the results of data analysis in this study uses formal methods and informal methods. The formal method used in this study uses the square brackets ([]) as its phonetic symbol and single quotation marks (,) which are used as the meaning of a word or sentence. The informal method is used to describe or present the results of data analysis in the form of form, function, and meaning in the homonymy meaning relation of the Tidore language in Tidore District which is outlined in the form of words.