CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction of the study which covers research background, research questions, purposes of this study, research scope, research significances, and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

Linguistic is a knowledge which study a whole of languages' characters and structures, including the study of morphology, syntax, phonetics, and semantics. Based on the researchers' point of view and their approach, the linguistics often classify on cognitive, psychology, and anthropology knowledge.

Based on previous studies, the Protolanguages of Bima-Sambori (PBiSam) and Kolo have been identified as different languages, both with lexical statistics in which the two languages are different languages. Those have not been done in Budasi's study (2015), Budasi and Nitiasih (2014), and Budasi's research (2019). According to Fernandez in (1988), Mandala in (2010), that two dialects or two languages must unite and differentiate phonologically, lexically and also the syntax. Budasi has also examined this study, but from several studies it has not shown evidence of unification and differentiation between PBiSam and Kolo languages, because it is only proved to a quantitative difference in the form of a percentage of relationship. As a language which is a language family and the status is a different language, among the linguistic components, especially phonology, lexical, syntax,

and also semantics, it can be proved that there are have the same form, and different form.

The discovery of uniting and differentiating linguistic features will be very useful for students who study the field of linguistics, who study the culture, and become a basic knowledge for language researchers in Bima regency, especially in terms of language groupings, and in other fields of linguistics. Based on that, the absence of information about the unite and differentiate, it seems that study is very necessary. Thus, what is new in this research is the availability of linguistic features that uniting and differentiating between PBiSam and Kolo languages.

In connection with the importance of this information, according to the authors' point of view of this study it is not only important to do, but it must be done immediately, because the language grouping in Bima regency will never be complete, even though the completeness of the smallest language grouping unit in the archipelago including in Bima regency is an integral part of all language groupings, of course it will be the pride of the Indonesian people, if this research can be realized.

In addition, because the research conducted by several experts has not proven and found the novelty of uniting and differentiating forms of linguistics features between PBiSam and Kolo languages, therefore, this research is entitled "Linguistic Features Which Unite and Differentiate Protolanguage of Bima-Sambori and Kolo Languages in Bima Regency" and this thesis will be carried out properly by the researcher to prove and discover the novelty.

1.2   Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the research problems of this study can be stated as follows:

1.2.1   What is the uniting and differentiating of protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo Languages in phonologically?

1.2.2   What is the uniting and differentiating of protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo Languages in lexically?

1.3   Purposes of the Study

Referring to the research questions previously mentioned, the purposes of this study can be formulated as follows:

1.3.1   To Identify the evidences of the phonology and lexical point from Protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages.

1.3.2   To Describe the evidences of the words and the lexicons of Protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages.

1.4   Research Scope

This study was designed as a descriptive qualitative study. The discussion of this study only focuses on the analysis of the unite and differentiate protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages. This research was conducted in Kolo village in Bima regency, West Nusa Tenggara. The subjects of this thesis were the three native speakers of Kolo language in Bima regency. This thesis used descriptive qualitative design. The focus of this thesis was to find out the phonological and lexical uniting and differentiating evidences of Protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages.

1.5   Research Significances

This study is expected to give significant contribution to the development of linguistics study, both theoretical and practical significances.

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

This study is useful to enhance the knowledge of linguistics theory in phonology, and lexical variation of protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages, especially within in terms of the linguistic features that unite and differentiate protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages.

1.5.2   Practical Significances

The result of this research is expected to contribute to:

a.   Indonesian Government

This study can be used as an authentic document about the linguistic features that unite Protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages. In other words, the Indonesian government can use the result study as an authentic document for Bimanese language preservation and complete the language grouping.

b.   Other Researchers

Other researchers can use this study to conduct further studies about linguistics, especially about the linguistic features that unite the Protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages.

c.   Bimanese People

This study can be used as a reference or as a source to helps the college students, teachers, and students to study their local language.

d.   English Language Education

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This study can be used as a reference for English Language Education (ELE)'s students to conduct further studies about linguistics, especially about the linguistic features which unite Protolanguage of BiSam and Kolo languages.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding, certain key terms used in this study are defined bothconceptually and operationally.

1.6.1 Conceptual Definitions

a. **Language**

Language is a system of significant symbols (sound) that people speak to communicate with other people to understand each other through feelings and thoughts (Wibowo, 2001).

b. **Phonology**

According to Sapir (1925), phonology is defined as linguistics field whichstudies and analyzes about sounds of languages.

c. **Lexical**

According to Harimurti (1982: 103) in Mansoer Pateda's book, lexical is the meaning of the word when the word is seen in isolation, either in the form or in the form of lexeme affixes whose meaning is more or less fixed, as it can be read in a dictionary of a particular language.

d. **Protolanguage**

Protolanguage is the origin of some languages, which can be determined by connecting the derived languages system by utilizing some rules (Bynon, 1979 as cited in Marshuki, 2002).

e. Linguistic Uniting Features

According to Budiharso (2016), linguistic uniting features refer to the use of sentence construction, grammar, and mechanical aspects of writing which unite two different dialects or languages.

1.6.2 Operational Definitions

a. Language

Language is a tool of communication used by people in Bima-Sambori and Kolo villages to convey information.

b. Phonology

Phonology is defined as the study of sound systems about how the speech sounds of Bima-Sambori and Kolo languages are structured.

c. Lexical

Lexical is the meaning of the word when the word is seen in isolation, either in the form or in the form of lexeme affixes whose meaning is more or less fixed in Bima languages.

d. Protolanguage

Protolanguage is a language that becomes the ancestor of all four Bima languages which belong to a language family.

e. Linguistic Uniting Features

Linguistic uniting features refer to the use of sentence construction, grammar, and mechanical aspects of writing which unite two different languages, namely Proto BiSam language and Kolo language.