

**PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF SAMBORI LANGUAGE
SPOKEN IN BIMA REGENCY, WEST NUSA TENGGARA**

By

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ABSTRAK

Mengacu pada analisis kuantitatif oleh Budasi et al (2021), bahasa Sambori tergolong atas salah satu bahasa di kabupaten Bima. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki sistem fonologi bahasa Sambori termasuk vokal, diftong, triphthong, konsonan, gugus konsonan, dan pola suku kata. Model penelitian yang digunakan mengacu pada penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang berlokasi di desa Sambori, kecamatan Lambitu, kabupaten Bima, Nusa Tenggara Barat. Hasil penelitian ini diambil dari para informan, melibatkan tiga informan dengan satu sebagai informan utama dan lainnya sebagai informan sekunder, dan data sekunder yang diambil dari dokumen dan penelitian sebelumnya. Terdapat pula instrumen, dengan peneliti sebagai instrumen utama atas penelitian lapangan, dan beberapa instrumen seperti daftar kata (Swadesh, Holle, dan Nothofer), alat perekam, dan catatan lapangan. Prosedur yang digunakan dalam tahap analisis data adalah menyiapkan daftar kata lalu mewawancara informan terpilih. Data yang didapat setelah itu direkam dan ditranskripsi, lalu dianalisis secara kualitatif dengan model deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat 72 fonem yang terdiri atas 5 huruf vokal (/ʌ/, /e/, /ɪ/, /ɔ/, and /ʊ/), 18 diftong (/ʌe/, /ʌɪ/, /ʌɔ/, /ʌʊ/, /eʌ/, /eɪ/, /eɔ/, /eʊ/, /ɪʌ/, /ɪe/, /ɪʊ/, /ɔʌ/, /ɔe/, /ɔɪ/, /ɔʊ/, /ʊʌ/, /ʊe/, and /ʊɪ/), 21 konsonan (/b/, /β/, /c/, /d/, /dʰ/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /j/, /w/, /y/, and /ʔ/), 28 gugus konsonan yang bisa dibagi menjadi 9 jenis gugus campuran, serta 24 pola suku kata yang dikelompokkan menjadi 4 grup, yaitu polsa bersuku kata satu, polsa bersuku kata dua, pola bersuku kata tiga, dan pola bersuku kata empat.

Kata-kata kunci: bahasa, fonologi, fonem, bahasa Sambori

ABSTRACT

According to the quantitative analysis by Budasi et al. (2021), Sambori is categorized as a language in Bima regency. This study has the aim to investigate the phonological system of Sambori language including vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, consonants, consonant clusters, and the syllabic patterns. The model of this study referred to the descriptive qualitative that took place in Sambori village, Lambitu district, Bima regency, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The results of this study were taken from the informants, involving three informants, one informant as the main informant and the rest had the role as secondary informants, and the secondary data were taken from documents and past studies. Besides, there were also instruments, which are the author as the main instrument because the author observed the field, and additional instruments, such as word lists, namely Swadesh, Holle, and Nothofer word lists, recording tools, and field notes. The procedures for the data analysis of this study was preparing the three wordlists and then interviewing the chosen informants. The data obtained

were recorded and transcribed, then analyzed qualitatively using the model of descriptive analysis. The study resulted in 72 phonemes divided into 5 vowels (/ʌ/, /e/, /i/, /ɔ/, and /ʊ/), 18 diphthongs (/ʌe/, /ʌi/, /ʌɔ/, /ʌʊ/, /eʌ/, /ei/, /eɔ/, /eʊ/, /iʌ/, /ie/, /iʊ/, /ɔʌ/, /ɔe/, /ɔi/, /ɔʊ/, /ʊʌ/, /ʊe/, and /ʊi/), 21 consonants (/b/, /ɓ/, /c/, /d/, /dʒ/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /tʃ/, /w/, /y/, and /ʔ/), 28 consonant clusters that could be grouped into 9 blends, and 24 syllabic patterns which are categorized into four groups, namely monosyllabic, disyllabic, trisyllabic, and tetrasyllabic.

Keywords: *language, phonology, phoneme, Sambori language*

