CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present; the background of the study, research question, purpose of the study, scope of the study, significances of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

In human's daily life language takes a very important role as the communication tool to communicate to each other. According to keraf as cited in siminto (2013) language define as a tool for communication used by community in a form of symbol which produced by human's speech tool. The same idea of language's definition also proposed by Rabiah (2012), language is a medium for interacting or communicating, a way of conveying emotions, opinions, concepts, and etc. It is also mentioned by (Sirbu, 2015) that language is the most crucial feature of communication. In his article Sirbu (2015) also explained that language is fundamentally a means of communication among society's members. According to Webster's third new international dictionary of the English Language (1961), Language is a systematic way to convey ideas or emotions through the use of agreed-upon signs, sound, gestures, or signals with diverse meanings that are understandable. Thus in general we can conclude that language is a medium used by people to communicate with each other either by sound, gesture, or in other ways that have agreed upon the meaning of the language. As well as the people in the Sanggar, they use language as a medium to convey their

ideas, ideas, feelings through sound. The community in the Sanggar uses the local language owned by the Sanggar area to communicate with fellow community members. In addition to communicating, the local language used by the Sanggar community also aims to show their identity. just like the community in the Sanggar, the Bima community also has its own regional language which is used by the community to communicate with each other and give their identity. Sanggar and Bima are two areas located in West Nusa Tenggara Province, especially in Bima Regency. Bima itself also has a proto-language which derives several isolects.

Protolanguage of Bima is the protolanguage of all seven isolects of Bima including; Bima (Bi), Toloweri (To), Mbojo (Mb), Donggo (Do), Sambori (Sam), Kolo (Ko), and Sanggar (Sa). Bima, Sambori, Kolo, and Sanggar categorized as the same language family. One of those languages especially Bima has four dialects, they are; Bima, Toloweri, Mbojo, and Donggo. Protolanguage of Bima is a derivative of Proto Bima, Toloweri, Mbojo, Donggo, and Sambori. Budasi (2021) used the comparative method to reconstruct the Proto-language. The quantitative relations between the seven languages in Bima as follows:

	Do	Mb	To	Sa	Sam	Ko	Bi
Do	–						
Mb	91%	–					
To	86%	90,5%	–				
Sa	50%	56,8%	42,13%	–			
Sam	67%	63,5%	60,5%	44,1%	–		
Ko	61%	61%	60%	41,1%	48%	–	
Bm	84%	84%	91%	50%	61%	56%	–
	Do	Mb	To	Sa	Sam	Ko	Bi

Figure 1.1 The Relatedness Among the Seven Isolects

Adapted from Budasi, et all (2021)

In study conducted by Budasi (2021) tree diagram of relatedness among the seven languages was determined according to the table presented as follows;
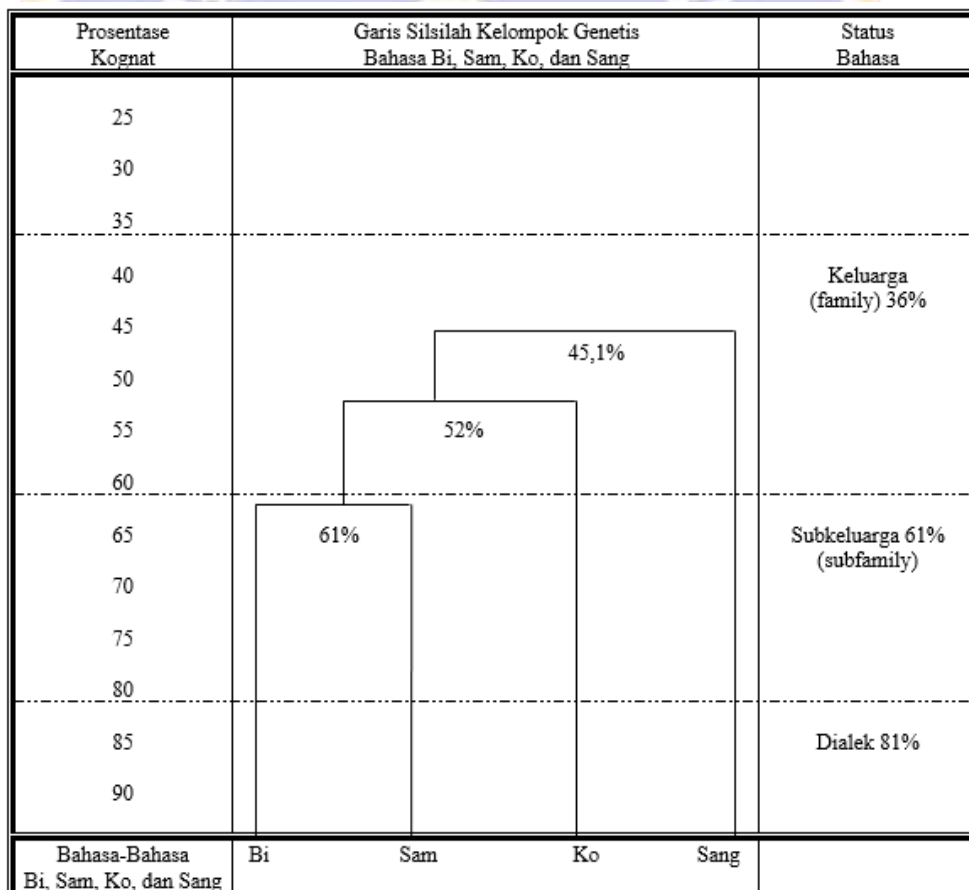

Prosentase Kognat	Garis Silsilah Kelompok Genetis Bahasa Bi, Sam, Ko, dan Sang				Status Bahasa
25					
30					
35					
40					Keluarga (family) 36%
45			45,1%		
50		52%			
55					
60					
65	61%				Subkeluarga 61% (subfamily)
70					
75					
80					
85					Dialek 81%
90					
Bahasa-Bahasa Bi, Sam, Ko, dan Sang	Bi	Sam	Ko	Sang	

Figure 1.2 The Family Tree Diagram of Languages in Bima Regency

Adapted from Budasi, et all (2021)

Proto Bima and Sanggar language become the main focus of this study, PBm (Proto Bima) and Sg (Sanggar language) are quantitatively related within 50%. PBm and Sa can be classified as two different languages, according (Budasi, 2007). In this regard, Fernandez (1988) points out that lexicostatistics analysis must be accompanied by sufficient qualitative linguistic evidences if two different languages are to be classified. According to Fenandez (1988), a study of language subgrouping and classification in the Historical Comparative Language tradition is complete if it includes both quantitative and qualitative linguistic evidences. This research presents a topic that is significant to the qualitative evidences, mainly focusing on the phonological and lexical evidences that unites and differentiate PBm and Sa. There are several theories which underlying this research.

In this research using the theory of Historical Comparative Linguistic (HCL) where HCL a branch of linguistics that compares closely related languages and analyzes their evolution over time, observing how languages change and determining the causes and implications of these changes. According to Hock (1988), inheriting linguistic features from a related language can be studied at four levels: lexical, phonological, morphological, and syntactical. In HCL research, the first two levels are more commonly used. Likewise, with the study in this article, analyzing the uniting and differentiating of the two languages carried out phonologically and lexically.

These two languages are in the same area but the kinship status is not yet known, therefore in this research the researcher analyzed the kinship status of the two languages by comparing the two languages and determining the unifying and separating aspects of the two languages. The researcher determined the uniting aspect phonologically and determine the differentiating aspect lexically. Phonologically, the data analyzed using a phonological system including vowels, diphthongs, consonants, and consonant clusters. while the data analyzed lexically using 3 wordlists (swadesh, holle, and nothofer).

1.2 Research Questions

a. What are the uniting and differentiating phonological feature between Proto Bima and Sanggar language?

b. What are the uniting and differentiating lexical aspect between Sanggar Proto Bima and Sanggar language?

1.3 Purpose of Study

a. To Analyze the uniting and differentiating aspects between Proto Bima and Sanggar language phonologically.

b. To Analyze the uniting and differentiating aspects between Proto Bima and Sanggar language lexically.

1.4 Scope of Study

The study was conducted Descriptive Qualitative Study which focused on the differentiating and uniting linguistics feature between Proto Bima and Sanggar language.

1.5 Significance of the Study

a. Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance, the current study expected to give benefits for many aspects such as to support and provide theoretical evidence to a study primarily that discuss the uniting and differentiating between linguistics feature of Sanggar and Bima language.

b. Practical Significance:

1) For Education Field

The result of current study expected to provide data for teachers or lectures who teach phonology and the result of the study can be used for media to help students to learn phonology, especially in uniting and differentiating Sanggar and Bima language.

2) For the Linguistics Field

The result of current study expected can be used for other linguists or researcher as a reference to their studies which related to the uniting and differentiating Sanggar and Bima language.

3) For the Government Fields

The result of current study expected to help Indonesian government where the result of the study can be used as an authentic document related to the uniting and differentiating Sanggar and Bima language.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

a. Conceptual definition

1) Language

According to Cambridge dictionary, language can be define as communication system which usually used by people to communicate in a particular country.

2) Proto language

According to (Keraf, 1966 as cited in Garvani, 2021) proto language is define as the father of other languages in a language family.

3) Phonology

Phonology is a branch of linguistics; it can be define as a study about sound system, it also investigates how language and dialects arrange systematically. (Kracht, 2007)

4) Phonetic

According to (Kracht, 2007) phonetics is define as a study of how sound produced by human's speech organ.

5) Phoneme

According to Fromklin, 2000 in (Kracht, 2007) phoneme explained as the most basic elements in language.

b. **Practical definition**

1) Language

Language define as a communication tool used by Sanggar and Bima's native to communicate to each other.

2) Proto language

The term "proto language" refers to the ancient language that evolved into the father language of Sanggar and Bima language.

3) Phonology

Phonology is study which dealing to sound system and its structure of Sanggar and Bima language.

4) Phonetic

Phonetic is define as study of speech sound in Sanggar and Bima language.

5) Phoneme

Phoneme is dealing with the basic elements of Sanggar and Bima language.