CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents several points, those are; background of the study, research questions, purposes of the study, scopes of the study, significances of the study, and definition of key term.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a crucial part of life. Since it always uses in everyday life. Usually, language uses as a self-expression tool. It uses to convey information, ideas, and thought. According to Finnegan (2008); Rabiah (2012) language, is a communication tool uses to interact with other people and used to express thoughts, ideas, concepts, and feelings. It means that language used by people is not just a language; it has meaning. Not only that, but a language also can be used as an identity of a community (Rabiah, 2012). For instance, a language can reflect the culture of the region itself. We can say that a language is strongly affected by culture. It means that there is a very close relationship between language and culture. In other words, they cannot separate each other. As we know, there are so many languages used as a communication tool in daily life around the world.

According to The Ethnologue (as cited in Finnegan, 2008), as one trusted source of information, around 6000 until 7000 languages are used the world over. Especially in Indonesia, as an archipelago nation, from Sabang to Merauke consist of various languages. Based on Lewis, Simons, and Flenning (2013, as cited in Cohn & Ravindranath, 2014), there are 706 languages

spoken in Indonesia. It consists of so many local languages of each region in Indonesia. The local language is a language that people in each region (Abdullah, Yunita & Maria.C, 2014). However, before the languages became the language used currently, it has its history, which called proto-language (ancestor language). Proto language is the ancestor of a language. As Meloni, Ravfogel, & Goldberg (2021); Nuzwaty (2016) stated, that proto-language is the ancient language as the ancestor of the languages family. Without exception of Indonesia, which also has the ancient that is Proto-Austronesia. Austronesia language is the family of languages that spreads gradually, from Madagascar to Rapanui Island, then from Taiwan includes Hawaiian to New Zealand (Keraf, 1983, as cited in Garvani, 2021). One of the Austronesia languages in Indonesia based on the Area is in Nusa Tenggara Barat. There are 4 largest Austronesia Languages in NTB; Balinese, Sasak, Sumbawa, and Bimanese (Blust, 2013, as cited in Garvani, 2021).

Proto Bima as one of the Proto language in Indonesia is the protolanguage of seven isolects of Bima. The seven isolects which consist of Donggo (Do), Mbojo (Mb), Toloweri (To), Sanggar (Sa), Sambori (Sam), Kolo (Ko), and Bima (Bi) are actively spoken by the speakers in Bima, West Nusa Tenggara. The protolanguage was reconstructed in the study conducted by Budasi et al. (2021) based on comparative method. The quantitative comparison of the relatedness among the isolects can be seen as follows:
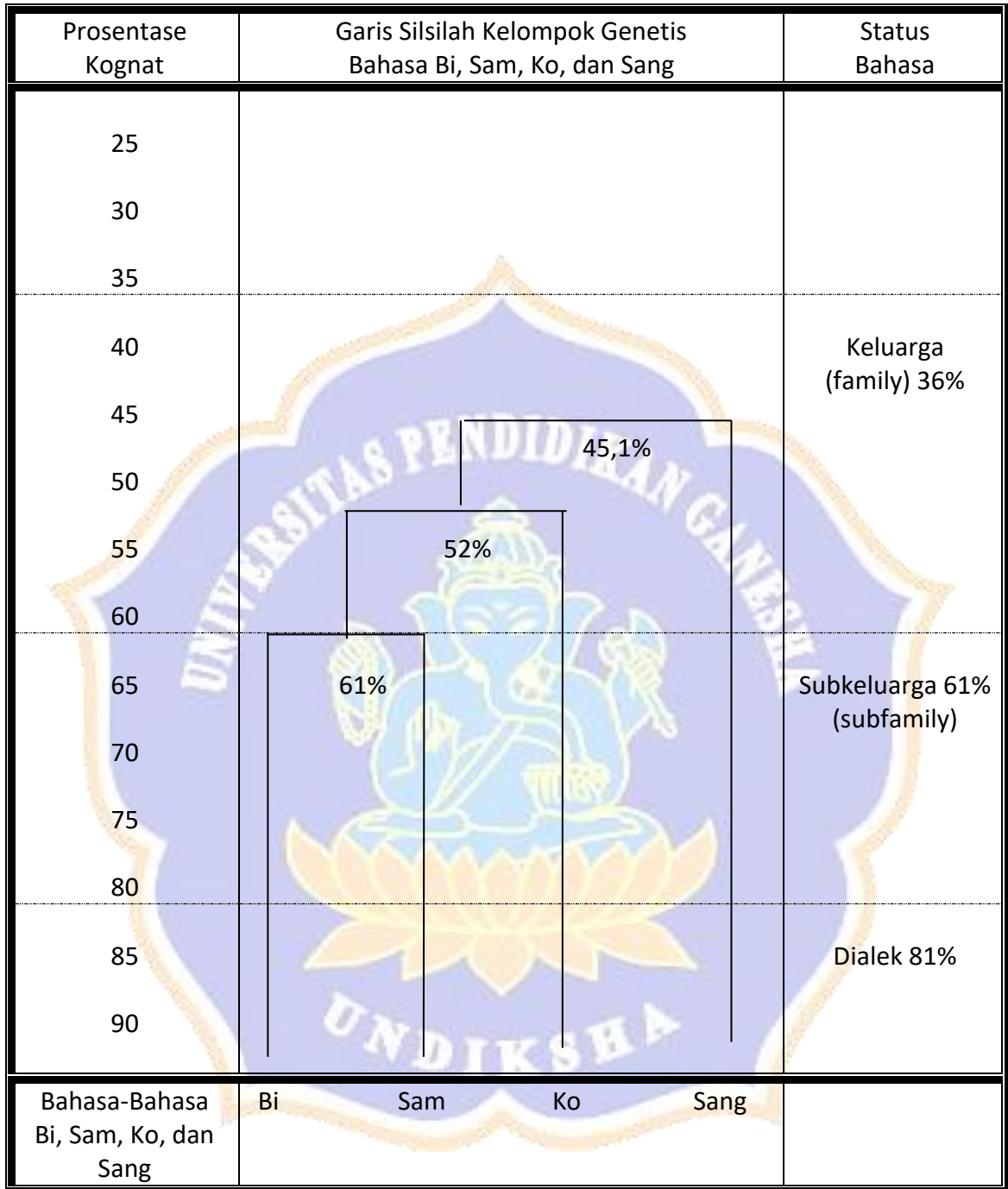
Table 1.1 The Quantitative Relatedness among the Seven Isolects in Bima, West Nusa Tenggara

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%	-	
Bi	84%	84%	91%	50%	61%	56%	-
	Do	Mb	To	Sa	Sam	Ko	Bi
Note: Do=Donggo; Mb=Mbojo; To=Toloweri; Sa=Sanggar; Sam=Sambori; Ko=Kolo; and Bm=Bima							

Based on the quantitative relatedness shown in table 1.1 above, among the 7 isolects compared in Bima Regency, there are four isolects which are categorized as different languages of the same family. The kinship relatedness between Bi-Sam is 61%, Ko-Bi within 56%, Bi-Sa within 50%, Ko-Sam within 48%, and Sa-Sam within 44.1%.

The lineage of kinship languages in Bima Regency, Bi-Sam are connected within 61% and are linked with Ko within 52% (the result of 56%+48% divided into 2). Next, Sa is linked with three other languages within 45.1% (the result of 50% + 44.1% divided into 3). PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language become the focus of this study. The percentage of PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language kinship is within 45,1%. The tree diagram of 4 languages were formed as follows:

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

The explanation of Figure 1.1:

(1) Based on the diagram above, languages in Bima are in one subgroup language. They are connected 52.7% of cognate percentage reaching the

cognate percentage limit of sub-group (lexicostatistic criteria determined by Swadesh (1952 and 1955, as cited in Budasi et al., 2021).

(2) Sub-group languages in Bima consist of two sub-group of language, namely;

    a. Sa, and

    b. Bi, Sam, and Ko

(3) Sub-group 2 b above consist of two sub-group, namely;

    a. Ko, and

    b. Bi and Sam

(4) Sub-group 3 b above consist of two sub-group, namely;

    a. Sam and

    b. Bi

Based on the language classification suggested by Swadesh (1952, as cited in Budasi, 2012) PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language are classified into two different languages in one language family. Based on the quantitative data which analyze using lexicostatistic, the genetic grouping of Sa, Bi, Sam and Ko as a sub-group language have been proven. However, according to Fernandez (1988, as cited in Budasi, 2012) the classification of two languages using lexicostatistics should be supported by qualitative linguistic evidences. He also stated that language classification in Historical Comparative Linguistic (HCL)[1] tradition should provide quantitative and qualitative linguistic evidences to consider as complete data. The qualitative evidences in this study were in the form of phonological and lexical evidences.

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[1] Historical Comparative Linguistics (HCL) is a branch of linguistics that studies the development and comparison of languages (Keraf, 1991 as cited in Dalimunthe, 2018)

There are a lot of previous studies already conducted about languages used in Bima, West Nusa Tenggara. It includes PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language. However, it did not complete yet, or it has not been made clear, such as the study conducted by Budasi et al. (2021), which discussed about the reconstruction of Sambori, Kolo, Sanggar, and Bima protolanguage in Bima regency; Garvani (2021) discussed about the phonological system of proto Sambori-Teta; Candra (2022) discussed about the phonological system of Kolo language; Indrawan (2022) discussed about the phonological system of Sanggar language; and Widiastuti (2022) discussed about the uniting and differentiating linguistic features between Proto Bima and Sanggar language. Thus, there hasn't the research conduct about the uniting and differentiating of both PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language yet. The research's novelty lied in the uniting and differentiating linguistic features between PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language.

1.2 Research Question

Based on research background, the research question of this study are:

a. What are the uniting and differentiating of phonological features between Proto Kolo-Sambori-Bima (PKo-Sam-Bi) and Sanggar (Sa) language?

b. What are the uniting and differentiating of lexical features between Proto Kolo-Sambori-Bima (PKo-Sam-Bi) and Sanggar (Sa) language?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the research questions, the purposes of this study are:

a. To analyze the uniting and differentiating of phonological features between Proto Kolo-Sambori-Bima (PKo-Sam-Bi) and Sanggar (Sa) language.

b. To analyze the uniting and differentiating of lexical features between Proto Kolo-Sambori-Bima (PKo-Sam-Bi) and Sanggar (Sa) language.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The research conducted in Bima West, Nusa Tenggara. The research was focused on the uniting and differentiating linguistic features between Proto Kolo-Sambori-Bima (PKo-Sam-Bi) and Sanggar (Sa) language.

1.5 Significance of the Study

It was expected that the result of this study has theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Significance

The researcher expects that the result of this study can support, contribute, and give theoretical evidence for the finding in the study, especially for the uniting and differentiating linguistic features between PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language. Thus, this study is helpful for the existence of PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language and for proofing the culture and cultural preservation of PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language.

2. Practical significance

Practically, this study is helpful for:

A. Indonesian Government

The result of this study can be authentic data about two languages in Indonesia, which is the uniting and differentiating linguistic features

between PKo-Sam-Bi and Sa language. Besides that, this study also can help the Indonesian Government in the process of language mapping.

B. Linguistics Field

The result of this study can use as a reference for the next study about linguistics to conduct further research, especially about the uniting and differentiating of linguistics features in languages.

C. Education Field

This study can be a reference for the lecturer to teach phonology in the classroom. Besides that, especially for English Language Education students who take the phonology, can use the result of this study as references in designing a similar study with a more profound analysis.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

This section explains conceptual and operational definitions of some key terms related to the topic of this study.

1. Conceptual Definitions

A. Language

A language is a communication tool used to express and share human knowledge, belief, and behavior (Ben-Nun, 2016)

B. Proto Language

Proto language is the ancestor of language, which derives a new language family (Nuzwaty, 2016).

C. Phonology

Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies language sound system; it focuses on how a particular sound used in a language (Hamka, 2016)

D. Phonetic

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that study speech sounds; it focuses on how speech sounds are produced (Hamka, 2016).

E. Phoneme

Phoneme is the smallest unit of a language that can indicate differences in meaning (Cooper, 1993 as cited in Purnama & Pahu, 2019)

2. Theoretical Definitions

A. Language

Language is a communication tool used by the speaker of Kolo-Sambori-Bima and Sanggar to express and share information and knowledge.

B. Proto Language

Proto language is the ancestor of Ko-Sam-Bi and Sa language.

C. Phonology

Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies the language sound system; it focuses on how a particular sound is used in Ko-Sam-Bi and Sa language.

D. Phonetic

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies speech sounds; it focuses on how speech sounds in Ko-Sam-Bi and Sa language are produced.

E. Phoneme

Phoneme is the smallest unit of Ko-Sam-Bi and Sa language languages that can indicate differences in meaning.