CHAPTER I

INTRODUCRION

This chapter explain five subtopics, namely background of the study, research questions, and purposes of the study, scope of the study and significances of the study.

1.1 Background of study

Many researchers around the world have conducted the study of language. Linguistics is the term that refers to the scientific study of language that purposed to analyze the communication instrument - languages as a system - as a whole thing, a complex social phenomenon (Shaykhislamov, N.Z.U and Makhmudov, 2020). It takes several shapes during the process. This study is related to the social nature of language, the necessity to study and research it from various perspectives, and the fact that this is accurate from a scientific standpoint. Therefore, dynamic, static, synchronous, asynchronous, and historical-comparative linguistics are examples of numerous methods to study language based on a particular perspective. Moreover, each method has its purpose as the goal to achieve or problem to investigate.

Philologists are particularly interested in the historical development of languages as manifested in written texts and the literature and society surrounding them (J. Lyons, 2020). Despite that, the linguist tends to prioritize spoken languages and the issues of assessing them as they operate at any given time. According to Kee and Tec (2018), Historical linguistics, on

the other hand, is the study of the evolution and change of languages across time. Its findings are immediately applicable to comparative linguistics because it is possible to understand why some languages share specific characteristics by looking at their history. As stated by F. Crowley and Bowern (2010), language change is a fact that cannot be prevented or avoided; however, Historical linguistic theory and methods are relevant to research the evolution of the changing itself. Comparative linguistics is a study that revealed the language change to be precise whether they descend from a single original language or a common ancestor; for example, the modern Romance language descends from earlier Latin. Therefore, historical linguistics theories are designed to investigate "why" and "how" language changes. Precisely, there are some techniques to deal with these kinds of changes of a language's structure, including sound change, grammatical change, semantic change, borrowing, and so on with understanding the basic assumption on which Historical linguistics methods are based.

Moreover, Comparative methods are central to Historical linguistics, a vital method to recover linguistic history. This theory emphasizes how to apply the method; it is how to reconstruct a language. The comparative method is also used in language classification, linguistic pre-history, and genetic relationships (F. Crowley and Bowern, 2010). The fundamental goal is to figure out what they have in common, while language categorization is done by figuring out the vital defining principles for distinct languages classes.

Three basic principles can be used to compare and classify languages: genetic, typological, and areal. The language family is the fundamental unit of genetic classification. A group of languages can be proven to have descended from a single progenitor referred to as the family's proto-language (Matasovic, n.d.) A *proto-language* is an old language that may be used to determine the genesis of derivative languages using specific guidelines. A *proto-language* is a language that evolves into the ancestor of some languages in a family. Proto Austronesian, generally shortened as PAn, is one of the world's foremost language families (I. G. Budasi, 2021). Beforehand, the proto of language is determined by subgrouping of the language from qualitative and quantitative evidence of languages that are being compared (I. G. Budasi et al., 2020).

Moreover, some research that are related to Historical Comparative linguistics has been conducted. According to (G. Budasi, 2021) , the research entitled "*The Reconstruction of Proto Sambori-Teta Isolects Spoken in Bima Regency-NTB-Indonesia*" describes the interrelatedness of two protoes from PAn to PSm-Te etymons. The study discussed the subgrouping of Bima language based on the sound change of the phoneme. Therefore the study confirms that the languages classification of Sambori is one of the languages spoken in Bima Regency. Although the study is not complete yet since the kinship relationship to another isolect in Bima Regency needs to be conducted.

Although several isolects in the region have been identified as languages, subgrouping languages in Indonesia, especially in Bima Regency,

NTB Indonesia, has not yet been completed (Arbitrer, 2021). Using lexicostatistic analysis, Budasi and Sudirman (2018) determined that the Bima, Sanggar, and Kolo isolects are all members of the same language family. In contrast, the Taloweri and Mbojo isolects studied were discovered to be two dialects of the Bima language. Syamsuddin (1996) had previously determined that the Bima language was descended from Proto Austronesia based on quantitative and qualitative study (PAn). (Arbitrer, 2021). In order to complete previous study and local language recovery has been considered as one of the important activities that should be done. Therefore, the various isolect that exists in Bima and found the novelty of Reconstruction of Proto Bima – Toloweri - Mbojo – Donggo, and Sambori has not yet been determined. The research entitled "Reconstruction of Proto Bima – Toloweri - Mbojo – Donggo and Sambori Isolect" and the researcher will appropriately carry out this thesis in order to prove and uncover the novelty

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the problem statement explained in the research background, the research questions of this study as follows:

1) What are the quantitative percentage level of cognate kinship between Bima, Toloweri, Mbojo, Donggo and Sambori?

2) What are the uniting and differentiating phonological and lexical features between Proto of Bima-Toloweri-Mbojo-Donggo and Sambori language?

3) What are the form of etymons proto Bima-Toloweri-Mbojo-Donggo and Sambori based on Bottom – Up reconstruction?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the purpose of this study includes:

1) To find out the quantitative percentage level of cognate kinship between Bima, Toloweri, Mbojo, Donggo and Sambori.

2) To describe the uniting and differentiating phonological and lexical features between Proto of Bima-Toloweri-Mbojo-Donggo and Sambori language

3) To describe the form of etymons proto Bima-Toloweri-Mbojo-Donggo and Sambori based on Bottom – Up reconstruction.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on percentage level of cognate kinship between Bima, Toloweri, Mbojo, Donggo and Sambori Dialect, the uniting and differentiating phonological and lexical features and the form of etymons proto Bima-Toloweri-Mbojo-Donggo and Sambori based on Bottom – Up reconstruction based on Historical Comparative Linguistics theories.

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to give theoretical and practical significances. Those significances of this study can be described as follows:

1) Theoretical Significances

In order to broaden knowledge of linguistic theory that related with reconstruction of protolanguage Bima –

Toloweri – Mbojo – Donggo and Sambori dialect, the theoretical significance is made.

2) Practical Significances

Practically, the results of this study are useful for the following parties. Includes:

a. For linguistics field

The result of this study, can be used as a reference to do other studies that related about Bima, Toloweri, Mbojo, Donggo and Sambori dialects.

b. For Indonesia government

Second, this study expected to help the government especially in Language and Culture sector due to this study can be used as an authentic document in determining the protolanguage of Bima, Toloweri, Mbojo, Donggo and Sambori dialects as seen from bottom – up reconstruction approach.

c. For other researchers

This study can be used as a reference for further researchers who have similar topics or as sources to continuing this research as needed.