

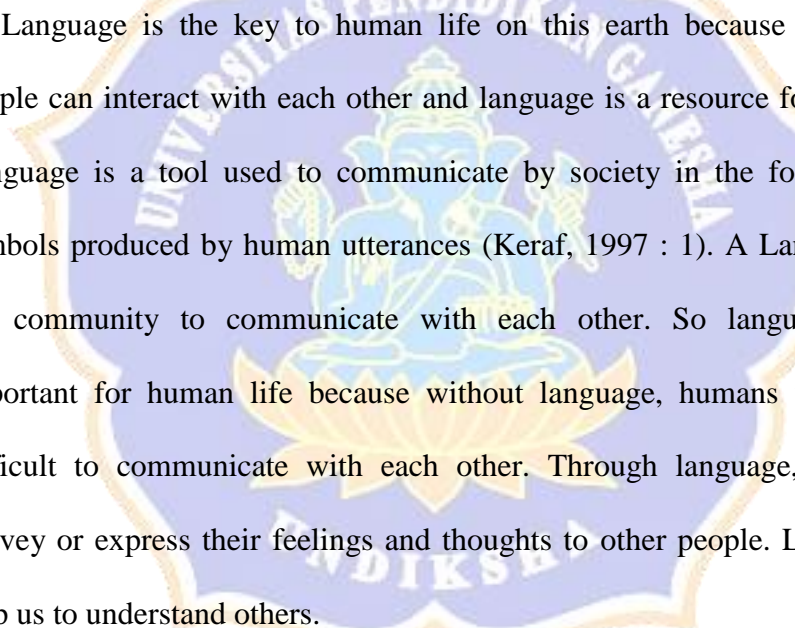
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

This chapter presents the research background, research problem, research objectives, research scope, research significance and , the definition of key terms.

1.1 Research Background



Language is the key to human life on this earth because by language people can interact with each other and language is a resource for social life. Language is a tool used to communicate by society in the form of sound symbols produced by human utterances (Keraf, 1997 : 1). A Language helps the community to communicate with each other. So language is very important for human life because without language, humans will be very difficult to communicate with each other. Through language, people can convey or express their feelings and thoughts to other people. Language can help us to understand others.

One country that has a diversity of languages and in which each language has its own respective characters is Indonesia. Language differences found in an area or a community are based on the language system which is determined and decided by the community group itself (Seken, 1992). Every community in an area chooses and determines the language that will be used and the characteristic of their area. There are infinite aspects of differences in speech

such as social status, gender, age, ethnicity, geographical location, profession and economic background of a speaker (Holmes, 2001). One aspects of the difference is a dialect. Dialect generally refers to the variety of a language characterized by its own distinct pronunciation, vocabulary and other grammatical features such as plural marker deletion, subject-verb agreement, use of negatives, etc. Different dialects can be formed when people are separated geographically and socially (Fromikin et al., 2003). This means that if dialects refer to the diversity of languages, then a language will consist of some dialects or more than one dialect used by the community. Each dialect has its own characteristics and differences. Each dialect has different vocabulary usages and grammars according to their dialect. Although using different vocabularies and grammars, the meaning being expressed is the same. Understanding about dialect differences requires something to study. One way to examine dialect differences is by studying linguistics. One of the linguistic branches that can help us to understand the dialect differences is phonology.

One example of a language that has many different dialects is Bima language. Bima language is a language used by Bima people. Even though the Bima people use Bima language as their daily language, in some regions they have their own dialects. These differences affect the vocabulary, accents, and habits of the Bima community. The language used by the Bima community has dialect differences based on the community and the area in Bima. From a historical point of view, it is very clear that the people of Bima did not only know the language of Mbojo (Bima) as the only language of their ancestors /

languages but also knew several other languages, as well as various variations in their use (dialect). There are several variations of Bima language (*nggahi Mbojo*) both in the use of certain dialects and in the pronunciation of songs (Ismail et al, 1985).

According to the history of its development, the language of Bima is divided into 2 groups such as, Old Bima language and New Bima Language. The first is Old Bima language group consist of *Donggo* language, *Tarlawi* language and *Kolo* language. *Donggo* is language used by the *Donggo Ipa* community living on the mountains west of the bay including the villages of *Kala, Mbawa, Padende, Kananta, Doridungga*. *Tarlawi* language is used by people of *Donggo Ele* who live in the Central Wawo mountains, including the villages of *Tarlawi, Kuta, Sambori, Teta, Kalodu*. *Kolo* language is used by people living in the village of Kolo to the east of Asakota. The new Bima language group is commonly called *nggahi mbojo* (speak in Bima language). The second is New Bima language group is used by the general public in Bima as the mother tongue. For the old Bima community , the function of Bima language is a language of instruction to communicate with other people outside their family or their environment. It is also used for traditional purposes which are used during traditional ceremonies. As a communication tool that is used in everyday life, the people of Bima language use their local language for various purposes or activities. The differences between the two groups of languages can be seen from its characteristics and functions.

Bima communities in some areas have different vocabularies, accents and habits. One area that has different dialect is *Tarlawi* village. *Tarlawi* Dialect is

a dialect spoken by people in *Tarlawi* village. *Tarlawi* Village is located in *Wawo* sub-district. The dialect spoken by people in *Tarlawi* village is different from the dialect used by people in other villages or other sub-district in Bima. The language used by *Terlawi* people it is the mother tongue and is used as a daily language. Mostly, language is a hereditary language and it is preserved by people in *Terlawi* village. Based on the information obtained, the *Terlawi* Dialect is one of the unique dialects in Bima, because it has characteristics and the identity of the *Terlawi* village. People in the village of *Terlawi* really appreciate their dialect, seen from the way they maintain and preserve their language so that it is not influenced by the modern language.

Since there are no written data or documents about *Terlawi* Dialect yet, it is interesting to conduct research about the *Terlawi* Dialect. The study was focused on identifying the phonological system of *Terlawi* Dialect which was focused on finding the segmental phoneme of *Terlawi* Dialect, namely: vowel, consonant, consonant clusters, diphthong. This seems very important because the phonetics system of each language or dialect is different. Roediyanto (1983) states that phonology is the study about the concrete characteristics (articulatory, auditory and acoustic) of the sound used in a language. From that statement, it can be said that phonology is the study that focuses on the sound system of a language. Analyzing a language should start from the basis of language that is by studying the sound system of the language first. Therefore this research was conducted to know about the phonetics of *Tarlawi* Dialect and give *Tarlawi* Village the credit of its own treasure.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on the background above, there were two problem formulated by researcher and need to be discussed in order to have a deep understanding about topic. These problems are:

1. How many vowels are there in the phonetics system of Tarlawi dialect?
2. How many diphthongs are there in the phonetics of *Tarlawi* Dialect?
3. How many consonants are there in the phonetics of *Tarlawi* Dialect?
4. How many consonant clusters are there in the phonetics of *Tarlawi* Dialect?

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

General objective is to analyze the vowels, diphthongs, consonants and consonant clusters.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To understand vowels and diphthongs in *Tarlawi* Dialect.
2. To understand consonants and consonant cluster in *Tarlawi* Dialect.

1.4 Research Scope

This research was conducted in Tarlawi village, Wawo sub-district, Bima Regency, NTB. This study was limited only on describing the phonetics of *Tarlawi* Dialect and focusing on the number of vowels, diphthongs, consonants, consonant cluster and there distribution. There are 3 positions in the distribution namely: initial, middle, and final.

1.5 Research Significance

The result of the research has both theoretical and practical significances. The theoretical and practical significances of this research can be described as follows.

1. The theoretical significance of this reserach is that the result of this research gives theoretical information about the phonetics of *Tarlawi* Dialect as it can be used to enrich the knowledge about the dialect variation in Bima.
2. The practical significance of this research is useful :

2.1 For Indonesia Government

The result of this research can be used by the Indonesian government as an authentic file or document about Bima language or dialect in general and *Terlawi* Dialect in specific as one of local dialects in Indonesia.

2.2 For the Linguistics Field

The result of this research is expected to be beneficial for linguists who are interested in a similar study. It can be used as a reference to learn linguistics especially the study about phonetics and further assistance for other researchers.

2.3 For the Educational Field

The result of this reserach is expected to give beneficial input especially for the teacher or lecturers who teach phonology. It also can help the students to know the information about the phonological system of language which can enrich the students' knowledge and help the students in the process of learning phonology.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To give a clear insight what the study is concerned with, some key terms are defined as follows:

- a. Phonetics is the study of the inventory of all speech sound that humans are capable of producing. (Katamba, 1989)
- b. Vowel is usually defined as sound in which there is no obstruction to the flow of the air as it passes from the larynx to the lips. (Roach, 1983).
- c. A diphthong is a sound made by gliding from one vowel position to another. A diphthong is represented phonetically by a sequence of two

letters, the first showing the starting point and the second indicating the direction of movement (Jones, 1983)

d. Consonant sound are defined as ones that involves an obstruction in the mouth during their production which have little or no obstruction (Brown, 2005)

e. Consonant clusters are defined as a group of consonants without any vowel between them. A more specific definition of consonant clusters is that the consonant clusters are produced as voiceless, slightly fricative sound (Roach, 2000).

