

THE REFLECTION OF PROTO AUSTRONESIAN ETYMONS TO PROTOLANGUAGE OF BIMA, SAMBORI, KOLO, AND SANGGAR

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the reflection of Proto Austronesian (PA) to Protolanguage of Bima, Sambori, Kolo, and Sanggar. The study was designed in the form of descriptive qualitative research. The type of data used in the study is secondary data, that is data in the form of the results of Bottom-up reconstruction of Protolanguage of Bima, Sambori, Kolo, and Sanggar done by Indriani (2022) and the related data exist in English Finderlist by Wurm & Wilson (1975). The first data and the second data were compared using comparative method and the identified data were analyzed using the type of sound change and lexical change suggested by Crowley and displayed descriptively. The results of the data analysis show that; a) there are 65 proto-etymons found as the **retention without change**, b) there are 316 proto-etymons that underwent **Partial Lexical Innovation**, and c) there are 714 proto-etymons underwent **Full Lexical Innovation**. There are also 11 types of sound change from PA to Protolanguage of Bima, Sambori, Kolo, and Sanggar; a) there are four proto-etymons that underwent **Prostheses**; b) there is one proto-etymon which underwent **Paragoge**; c) There are six proto-etymons underwent **Aphaeresis**; d) there are six proto-etymons which underwent **Syncope**; e) there are 23 proto-etymons underwent **Apocope**; f) there is one proto-etymon underwent **Metathesis**; g) there are 13 proto-etymons which underwent **Lenition**; h) there are 11 proto-etymons underwent **Fortition**; i) there are six proto-etymons underwent **Monophthongization**; j) there is one proto-etymon underwent **Diphthongization**; k) and there is one proto-etymon underwent **Unpacking**.

Keywords: Proto Austronesian; reflection; lexical innovation; sound change

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pantulan Proto Austronesia (PA) terhadap Protobahasa Bima, Sambori, Kolo, dan Sanggar. Penelitian ini dirancang dalam bentuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Jenis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder, yaitu data berupa hasil rekonstruksi *Bottom-up* Protobahasa Bima, Sambori, Kolo, dan Sanggar yang dilakukan oleh Indriani (2022) dan data terkait yang ada dalam buku *English Finderlist* oleh Wurm & Wilson (1975). Data pertama dan data kedua dibandingkan menggunakan metode komparatif dan data yang teridentifikasi dianalisis menggunakan jenis perubahan bunyi dan perubahan leksikal yang dikemukakan oleh Crowley (1992) dan ditampilkan secara deskriptif. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa; a) terdapat 65 etimon-proto yang ditemukan sebagai retensi tanpa perubahan, b) terdapat 316 etimon-proto yang mengalami Inovasi Leksikal Parsial, dan c) terdapat 714 etimon-proto yang mengalami Inovasi Leksikal Penuh. Ada pula 11 jenis perubahan bunyi dari Proto Austronesia ke Proto-bahasa Bima, Sambori, Kolo, and Sanggar; a) ada empat etimon-proto yang mengalami *Prosthesis*; b) ada satu etimon-proto mengalami *Paragoge*; c) ada tiga etimon-proto yang mengalami *Aphaeresis*; d) ada tiga etimon-proto yang mengalami *Syncope*; e) ada tiga etimon-proto mengalami *Apocope*; f) ada satu etimon-proto mengalami *Metathesis*; g) ada tiga etimon-proto mengalami *Lenition*; h) ada tiga etimon-proto mengalami *Fortition*; i) ada tiga etimon-proto yang mengalami *Monophthongization*; i) ada satu etimon-proto mengalami *Diphthongization*; k) dan satu etimon-proto yang mengalami *Unpacking*.

Kata kunci: Proto Austronesia; pantulan; inovasi leksikal; perubahan bunyi