

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter is concerned with such points as background of the study, research question, purpose of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very important in every human life. It is usually used to communicate with each other, to share information, knowledge, experiences, feelings or opinions. According to Noppeney & Wallesch (2000), language is a system of communication using sounds, and used to express one's feelings, thoughts, experiences, opinions or ideas. It can be assumed that language is very important in society because it has many functions in human life, and with language, humans can create a meaningful conversation and express their ideas, feelings, and experiences. Moreover, it is the fact that language is used by people as their national identity.

Reflection occurs in a language and dialect. Reflection means a phenomenon where a single phrase or word is associated with more than a meaning or sense in terms of linguistics. In relation with reflection, there is a kind of reflection than can be categorized in terms of linguistics, it is phonological reflection (Hale, 2007). The example of phonological reflection in this current research is Proto Austronesian in Sambori Dialect. Fernandez (1988) says that a dialect can be said to be a derivative of a language if, first, the dialect has a kinship

of languages that reaches 36% to 81%, and second, the inter-mediate number has indeed been found to be at 56%. A dialect can be said to be a derivative of a language if it shows phonological or lexical kinship. In this case, Crowley explains that sound change as a form of interrelationship can be in the form of nine types, namely a) *sound addition* which consists of *prosthesis*; *epenthesis*; *paragoge*; and *excrescence*; b) *metathesis*; c) *fusion*; d) *lenition* and *fortition*; f) *unpacking*; f) *assimilation*; g) *dissimilation*; h) *diphthongization*; and i) *abnormal sound changes*.

Sambori dialect is a dialect in Lambitu Sub-district, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. In accordance with Budasi's study in 2018 entitled "Genetical Status of Relatedness between Sambori and Teta Dialect Spoken in Bima, West Nusa Tenggara", Sambori dialect has a lexicon that is very different from the local languages in Bima regency. The local linguists questioned that this Sambori dialect is the native dialect in Bima regency. On one hand, Budasi's study in 2019 entitled "*Pantulan Proto Austronesia pada Proto Sambori Teta*" had succeeded in determining the kinship of Sambori dialect with other dialects in West Nusa Tenggara. This is also in accordance with the Lexicon calculation statistics in the report entitled "The Genetical Status of Isolects in Bima Regency", in which it is stated that Sambori dialect has a very close relationship with other local languages in the district (Budasi, 2018a).

This study can be used as a reference to find the way to save the Sambori dialect from extinction and as a proof of the language variation in Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. Sambori dialect was used as the title of this study in order to keep this dialect from extinction and to remind the young generation in order not to forget this dialect and always use this dialect. This study is also intended to provide

the government with an authentic document for Bimanese language preservation. As we know, the population in Sambori village is about 1896. This means that, by doing this study, an effort to save Sambori dialect from extinction has been done. That is why this study entitled *Reflection of Proto Austronesian to Sambori Dialect in Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara: A Descriptive Qualitative Study* was conducted in order to find out the Reflection of Proto Austronesian to Sambori Dialect.

### **1.2 Research Question**

Based on the background of the study above, the problem of this study can be formulated as follows:

How is the reflection of Proto Austronesian to Sambori dialect in Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara?

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

Based on the problem of the study previously mentioned, the purpose of this study can be formulated as follows:

To show the reflection of Proto Austronesian to Sambori dialect in Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

This study which was conducted in Lambitu District, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The focus of this study is

on linguistics study which is limited to finding out the reflection of Proto Austronesian to Sambori Dialect in Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

### **1.5 Significances of the Study**

The result of this study is expected to be significant for:

1. Indonesian Government

This study can be used as an authentic document about the reflection of Proto Austronesian that is found in Sambori Dialect. In other words, Indonesian Government can use this study as an authentic document for Bimanese language preservation in West Nusa Tenggara.

2. Linguistics Field

Other researchers can use the result of this study as a reference to conduct further studies about linguistics, especially about the reflection of Proto Austronesian to Sambori Dialect in Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

3. English Language Education

This study can be used as a reference for English Language Education's students to conduct further studies about linguistics, especially about reflection as well as the similar studies about Sambori Dialect.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding, certain key terms used in this study will be provided with conceptual and operational definition as follows:

### 1.6.1 Conceptual Definition

a. Proto Language

Proto language is a language that becomes the ancestor of some languages which belong to a language family.

b. Language Change

Language change refers to how native speakers use different varieties of languages.

c. Dialect

Dialect can be defined as the language variation that comes from a group of relative numbers of users, living in one particular place.

d. Reflection

Reflection means a phenomenon where a single phrase or word is associated with more than a meaning or sense in terms of linguistics.

e. Sound Change

Sound change is an alteration in the phonetic shape of a sound as a result of a phonological process.

### 1.6.2 Operational Definition

a. Proto Austronesian

Proto Austronesian is one of major language families in the world which are commonly abbreviated as PAN (Proto Austronesian).

b. Language Change

Language change refers to how the speakers use different varieties of languages, namely Proto Austronesian and Sambori language.

c. Dialect

Dialect is defined as the language variation that comes from a group of relative numbers of users who are living in one particular place; Sambori village. Sambori village has a dialect which is called as Sambori dialect.

d. Reflection

Reflection means a phenomenon where a single phrase or word is associated with more than a meaning or sense in terms of linguistics, for example the reflection of Proto Austronesian in Sambori Dialect.

e. Sound Change

Sound change is an alteration in the phonetic shape of a sound as a result of a phonological process of Proto Austronesian to Sambori dialect.

