

THE PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF PROTO SAMBORI-TETA
IN BIMA REGENCY, WEST NUSA TENGGARA:
A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dirancang dalam bentuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi fonem segmental dari Proto Sambori-Teta (PSm-Te) dan distribusinya. Tiga informan dari kedua dialek (Sambori dan Teta) dipilih berdasarkan satu set kriteria. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan tiga daftar kosa kata, yaitu Swadesh, Nithofer, dan Holle. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dan ditampilkan secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa PSm-Te memiliki 66 fonem dan tidak semua fonem tersebut memiliki distribusi lengkap. Fonem tersebut dikelompokkan menjadi: 5 vokal; */Λ/, */i/, */u/, */e/, dan */ɔ/, 17 diftong; */Λi/, */Λu/, */Λe/, */Λɔ/, */iΛ/, */ie/, */iu/, */uΛ/, */ui/, */ue/, */ɔΛ/, */ɔi/, */ɔu/, */ɔe/, */eɔ/, */ei/, dan */eΛ/, 21 konsonan; */p/, */b/, */β/, */t/, */f/, */d/, */d̪/, */h/, */c/, */j/, */l/, */m/, */n/, */ŋ/, */k/, */g/, */ʔ/, */r/, */s/, */w/, dan */y/, dan 26 gugus konsonan yang dapat dikelompokkan menjadi 9 jenis gugus campuran, antara lain tiga gugus campuran m, tiga gugus campuran n, lima gugus campuran k, satu gugus campuran b, dua gugus campuran ŋ, dua gugus campuran p, dan delapan gugus campuran s. Untuk pola suku katanya, ada 20 pola yang dikelompokkan menjadi empat, yaitu pola bersuku satu, pola bersuku dua, pola bersuku tiga, dan pola bersuku empat.

Kata kunci: *fonologi, fonem, segmental fone, proto sambori-teta*

Abstract

This study was designed in the form of descriptive qualitative study. This study aimed to investigate the segmental phonemes of Proto Sambori-Teta (PSm-Te) and their distributions. Three informants of each of both dialects (Sambori and Teta dialects) were chosen based on a set of criteria. The data were collected by using three types of word lists, namely; Swadesh', Nothofer', and Hole's. The obtained data were analyzed and displayed descriptively. The findings of this study showed that PSm-Te had 69 phonemes and not all of those phonemes had complete distributions (initial, medial, and final positions). The phonemes were classified into: 5 vowels; */Λ/, */i/, */u/, */e/, and */ɔ/, 17 diphthongs; */Λi/, */Λu/, */Λe/, */Λɔ/, */iΛ/, */ie/, */iu/, */uΛ/, */ui/, */ue/, */ɔΛ/, */ɔi/, */ɔu/, */ɔe/, */eɔ/, */ei/, and */eΛ/, 21 consonants; */p/, */b/, */β/, */t/, */f/, */d/, */d̪/, */h/, */c/, */j/, */l/, */m/, */n/, */ŋ/, */k/, */g/, */ʔ/, */r/, */s/, */w/, and */y/, and 26 consonant clusters that could be classified into 9 types of blends, such as three m-blends, three n-blends, five k-blends, one b-blend, two ŋ-blends, two p-blends, and eight s-blends. In terms of syllabic patterns, there were 20 patterns that can be classified into four types, namely monosyllabic, disyllabic, trisyllabic, and tetrasyllabic.

Keywords: *phonology, phoneme, segmental phoneme, proto sambori-teta.*