

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Rao & Kulkarni (2013), Language is one of the most important tools which has important role and is increasingly important in the future, because with language people communicate, work together, distinguish one thing from another, categorize one thing with another, and many more. Castilo (2015) stated that Language is essentially needed for us to communicate, so that other people can understand what someone means. Language also used as a tool to convey our expressions. By using language, we can share about what we see and what we feel, orally or written so that from there language can produce so many historical works.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that language is very important in many ways. Language is one of the cultural product that cannot be separated from its socio-cultural context for example in Indonesia. Indonesia has its own national language named Bahasa but every region tends to have their own languages and two or more languages has their own varieties yet have kinship relationship, for example the languages in Bima Regency. Furthermore, Budasi (2018) determined that the local language in Bima there are four regional languages that configured the language group in

Bima Regency namely Kolo language, Sanggar language, Sambori language and Bima language.

The study is limited to quantitative discussion only. So far, there was no evidence of the differentiation and unification between the four languages, except two dialects of Sambori language that are Sambori dialect and Teta dialect that is being observed by Saras (2020) by using qualitative approach. In Budasi (2018) study, the grouping of the two languages is not clear yet because according to Hester (2001) two different languages in one language besides showing the language kinship, quantitatively range at 36-81% (based on Swadesh criteria in 1955; Mbeti, 1990), the two languages also must show the kinship in both phonological and lexical system, either as a unifier or as a differentiator. This is also viewed that way by Fernandez (1988); Mandala (1910); LaIno (2013); Dayu (2015). This case has shown that there is an opportunity for further research about the lexical differentiation or separation between the four languages in Bima, and specifically is limited in this study which is about the description of differentiating the lexical linguistics features of Bima and Sambori language in NTB.

The differences of Bima language and Sambori language can be seen from lexical system in term of vocabulary, one of the lexical difference is occurred in Sambori village and Bima regency. They are located in Bima Regency, NTB. Although they are still a part of Bima regency, but they speak kind of different language. This study is also explained in the discussion by Budasi (2015) in his study entitled “Pembeda Fonologis dan Leksikal Antara Bahasa Sabu Di NTT Dan Bahasa Bima Di NTB”. The result of his study are

there were some tendencies that influence the variation in term of lexical in Sambori and Bima language. Based on Budasi (2015: pp123-128) study, the researcher decided to discuss this study about “The Description of Differentiating the Lexical Linguistics Features of Bima and Sambori language”. By conducting this study, the researcher expected that this study can show the reader the two different languages in one regency also to include the explanation that in Indonesia we have such unique language and different culture which influence the difference of the languages that can be gained by interviewing some informants that come from Sambori and Bima.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of this study are :

- a. What are the differences in term of lexical system of Sambori language and Bima languages?
- b. What kinds of parts of speech are found in the data which shows different lexical form between Sambori and Bima languages?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The general objective of this study is to observe Bima and Sambori languages in term of lexicon and differentiate the part of speech of the two languages.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this research is descriptive research. It focuses on the specific linguistics study. The limitation of the study is to investigate the evidence of differences in term of the lexical system of Sambori language and Bima

languages and classify it into the appropriate part of speech. So it focuses on the lexicon and the part of speech of each language.

1.5 Significances of the Study

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to give the significant and reliable result to be an information of enhancing knowledge and deepen people's understanding about lexical system and part of speech in language especially in Sambori and Bima languages.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

a) For the researcher

The result of this study is expected to give some benefits for the researcher who learns linguistics. This study can be used as additional information to gain knowledge, understanding, and confidence to explain about language and its culture in Sambori and Bima.

b) For English Language Education student

The result of this study provides the lexical evidence of different lexicon and part of speech information of two languages and also kind of explain the general information about Indonesian language which is good for the enrichment of their knowledge and enhance their understanding for those who learn about linguistics especially in general or certain village in Indonesia.

c) For Indonesian Government

This result of this study can be data which expected can be a reference for the other researcher that will conduct the similar study in term of the lexical system differences of the linguistic language feature.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

1.6.1 Language

Language is a system produced by human speech tools and used by people in society to communicate and interact (Chomsky, 1957). Language can be used to express feelings, emotions, opinion, etc. So that language can be connected to the mind set of each person through their own speech (Lippi Green, 1997, 2012; Milroy, 2001). From the definition above, it can be concluded that language is a tool for communication orally or written to adapt to the environment through interaction.

1.6.2 Lexicon

According to Katamba (1993), Lexicon is a simple dictionary consisted of words collection. In this study lexicon is the words in Bima and Sambori languages.

1.6.3 Part of Speech

Part of speech is a group or type of words in language units based on categories of form, function and meaning in the grammatical system to compose good and correct sentences based on standard sentence patterns (Smoliana, 2013).