

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the important things in our life. We use it as a tool for doing a communication. We will not be able to do a communication without a language. Based on Martinez (2015), language is an instrument for delivering specific purposes in communication. Language can be identified as a communication system, a literary expression, a social institution, and an identity for a nation building (O'grady, Dobrovolsky, & Katamba, 1997). Based on O'grady et al. (1997), language in communication system is used for delivering a message from the speaker to the listeners for a certain purposes, language in literary expression is to express a way how the speakers think about their idea, in social institution language is for transferring knowledge, then language in identity of national building is for a tool for the society to speak out their aspiration for the government.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that language is very important. That is why language will be used in every nation, for example in Indonesia. Indonesia is one of the nations which have many language variations. Indonesia has Bahasa as a national language, but in every region, they have their own language. Language variations can be seen by a society that has two or more

languages (Latifah, Saddhono, & Wardhani, 2017). One of Indonesia's regions that have language variation is Bima regency.

Based on Budasi (2018), there are four languages in Bima's city language including Bima language, Kolo language, Sanggar language, and Sambori language. This research was restricted to qualitative research. Now only Sambori language has already been researched by Budasi (2019), and finished by Anggi (2020). But, this research didn't find any unifying and separating proof for all the languages, but only for Sambori dialect, and Teta dialect. This research was done by using a qualitative approach. In this condition we can investigate more about the unifying and separating phonological and lexical evidences between these four languages in Bima, especially in the Bima and Sambori languages.

Both Bima and Sambori languages should be showing a kinship relationship in phonological and lexical, both in the unifying and in the differentiator. The Identification and the description in the unifying and differentiating phonology and lexicon serve as the proof for those languages as different languages or the same languages in Bima's family language in Bima district, NTB. That is why this study is very important and should be done soon. The focus in this study is on the unifying lexical evidences between sambori and bima languages.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of this study is about :

- a. What is the lexical unification of Bima language and Sambori language?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The general objective of this research is to describe the classification of the lexical point from Sambori language and Bima language.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this research is descriptive research. It focuses on linguistic study. This research is limited to analyzing the lexical evidences of Sambori language and Bima language based on four thousand words from the interviewees. So, it is focuses on the lexicon and phonem from Sambori and Bima languages in Bima family language from NTB.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The result of this study was expected to give several significance in English education department. It was also expected to be useful for the other researchers in the future, especially in linguistics about Bima and Sambori languages' unifications.

1. Theoretical Significant

Theoretically, this research was expected to show the research result. Sambori and Bima languages will be significantly shown and deeply understood about the lexical variation.

2. Practical Significance

a) For the researcher

It will give the researcher more information, and the result from this research could be new information for the other researchers when they research the same field.

b) For English Education Department

This research will help the other students who want to do further research about this theme as information and references. This research also helps the lecturer for their research.

c) For Indonesian Government

The result of this research can be data for our government to analyze the language variation in Indonesia.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

The key terms can be defined below,

1. Language

Language is a limited number of sentences, and each of them is an finite sentence in lenght and constructed by finite elements (Chomsky, 1957). Language in this study is the tool for doing a communication by the people in Sambori and Bima.

2. Lexicon

Based on Katamba (1993), lexicon is a collection of words. Lexicon in this research is refers to the words that used in Sambori and Bima Languages.

3. Lexeme and Lexical Variations

Lexeme and lexical variations defined as linguistic items which cannot be predicted by their own meaning because they have their own meanings and it can

be considered by a different perspective (Smoliana, 2013). Lexical variations means the meaning of the words that used in Sambori and Bima Languages.

