

**REFLECTION OF PROTO AUSTRONESIA TO TETA DIALECT
IN BIMA REGENCY, WEST NUSA TENGGARA:
A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini bertujuan; 1) mendeskripsikan etimon dialek Teta apa yang mencerminkan etimon Proto Austronesia; 2) mendeskripsikan bentuk refleksi etimon bahasa Proto Austronesia ke dalam dialek Teta yang dituturkan di Kabupaten Bima. Tiga informan yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini dipilih berdasarkan kriteria. Data yang diperoleh dikumpulkan berdasarkan tiga daftar kata, yaitu: Swadesh, Holle, dan Nothofer dengan cara observasi, wawancara, dan pencatatan. Etimon yang memiliki hubungan serumpun antara dialek Teta dan Proto Austronesia dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode komparatif dan diterapkan dengan menentukan teori bentuk serumpun dari dialek dan proto. Sedangkan perubahan bahasa Proto Austronesia etimon ke dialek Teta dianalisis menggunakan teori perubahan bunyi hasil sintesis dari teori Crowley (1992), Keraf (1996), dan Cser (2014). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa; 1) terdapat 53 etimon yang memiliki hubungan serumpun antara proto dan dialek Teta. Dari 53 etimon serumpun ditemukan 11 jenis perubahan bunyi, yaitu *prostesis* (3 etimon), *efentesis* (2 etimon), *paragoge* (1 etimon), *aphaeresis* (1 etimon), *sinkop* (4 etimon), *apocope* (20 etimon), *lenition* (5 etimon), *metatesis* (3 etimon), *fusion* (1 etimon), dan *monoftongisasi* (4 etimon), dan *abnormal sound change* (9 etimon). Dalam sebelas jenis perubahan bunyi tersebut dapat dinyatakan sebagai bukti bahwa dialek Teta diturunkan dari Proto Austronesia.

Kata kunci: *dialek; proto Austronesia; refleksi; perubahan suara*

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ABSTRACT

This qualitative descriptive study aimed; 1) to describe what etymons of Teta dialect which reflex the etymons of Proto Austronesia; 2) to describe the form reflection of the etymons of Proto Austronesian language into the Teta dialect spoken in Bima regency. Three informants involved in this study were selected based on a set of criteria. The obtained data were collected based on three wordlist, namely: Swadesh, Holle, and Nothofer by means of observation, interview, and note-taking. The etymons which have cognate relationships between the Teta dialect and the Proto Austronesian were analyzed by using the comparative method and applied by determining to the theories cognate forms of the dialect and the proto. While the changes of Proto Austronesian etymon to the Teta dialect were analyzed using the theory of sound change as the result as synthesis of Crowley's theory (1992), Keraf' (1996), and Cser' (2014). This study shows that there were 53 etymons that have cognate relationship as between the proto and the Teta dialect. From 53 cognate etymons, 11 types of sound change were found: *prosthesis* (7 etymons), *ephentesis* (2 etymons), *paragoge* (1 etymon), *aphaeresis* (1 etymon), *syncope* (4 etymons), *apocope* (20 etymons), *lenition* (5 etymons), *metathesis* (3 etymons), *fusion* (1 etymon), *monophthongization* (4 etymons), and *abnormal sound change* (9 etymons). The 11 types of sound change can be stated as the evidences that Teta dialect was inherited from Proto Austronesia.

Keywords: *Dialect, Proto Austronesian, Reflection, Sound change*