

**THE DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITING  
PHONOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS FEATURE  
BETWEEN BIMA AND SAMBORI LANGUAGES**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed at describing the uniting phonological linguistics features between Sambori and Bima languages to answer the doubt of the position Sambori language in Bima language family. This study implemented qualitative and quantitative design. Then, there were three informants from each of both languages that selected based on a set of criteria by Samarin (1981). The data were collected based on several instruments, namely: three types of wordlists (Swadesh', Nothofer's, Holle's), tape recorder and notebook. The results of this study shows that, 1) the percentage of relatedness between Sambori and Bima languages is 52%. It classified as a language family based on the language classification by (Swadesh, 1952) adapted in Budasi (2007). 2) there were two forms that unite Sambori and Bima languages. First, the same phonological distributions, include vowel distribution, consonant distribution, diphthong distribution and consonant cluster distribution. Second, the same forms of words and meaning that found in 6 vowels, 19 consonants, 15 diphthongs, 15 consonant clusters and 4 types of syllable pattern (monosyllabic, disyllabic, trisyllabic, and tetrasyllabic). So, it concluded that Sambori language and Bima language are different languages but still in one language family or has kinship relationship.

**Keywords:** *language, percentage of relatedness, the uniting phonological features.*

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penyatu fitur fonologi linguistik antara bahasa Sambori dan Bima untuk menjawab keraguan akan kedudukan bahasa Sambori dalam rumpun bahasa Bima. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Kemudian, ada tiga informan dari masing-masing bahasa yang dipilih berdasarkan seperangkat kriteria oleh Samarin (1981). Pengumpulan data dilakukan berdasarkan beberapa instrumen, yaitu: tiga jenis daftar kata (Swadesh, Nothofer, Holle), alat perekam dan buku catatan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, 1) persentase kekerabatan antara bahasa Sambori dan Bima adalah 52%. Itu diklasifikasikan sebagai rumpun bahasa berdasarkan klasifikasi bahasa oleh (Swadesh, 1952) yang diadaptasi dalam Budasi (2007). 2) ada dua bentuk yang menyatukan bahasa Sambori dan Bima. Pertama, sebaran fonologi yang sama, meliputi sebaran vokal, sebaran konsonan, sebaran diftong, dan sebaran gugus konsonan. Kedua, kesamaan kata dan makna yang ditemukan pada 6 vokal, 19 konsonan, 15 diftong, 15 gugus konsonan dan 4 jenis pola suku kata (monosyllabic, disyllabic, trisyllabic, dan tetrasyllabic). Jadi, dapat disimpulkan bahwa bahasa Sambori dan Bima adalah bahasa yang berbeda tetapi masih dalam satu rumpun bahasa atau memiliki hubungan kekerabatan.

**Kata kunci:** *Bahasa, persentase kekerabatan, Penyatu fitur fonologis*