CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses five subtopics of the study, namely background of the study, the scope of the study, research questions, purpose of the study, significance of the study and the last is definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

According to Castillo, J, M (2015), language is the way to interact with others and the way how we create the expression in interaction can build the meaning of the context in interaction. That's why we usually call language as the tools to create expression in interaction and the study that discusses language call as linguistics. Furthermore, Schmid & Munchen (2012) reveal that linguistics is a study about language that consists of several parts or subfields. One of that part is the study of grammar that divided again into several components such as phonology, morphology, etc. Linguistics is used to observe the knowledge or the information contained in a language. For example, about the kinship relationship between two languages or among several languages.

Several researchers have conducted their study about language kinship relationships. For example, the study of Budasi (2018) about the kinship relationship between Bima language in NTB and Sabu language in NTT, which also consider the previous study of Budasi (2014) and describe that Sabu language and Bima language has 26% kinship relationship, but Sabu language show more the close relationship with Sumba language, which it means that

Bima language is in the outermost position from Sumba language and Sabu language position. Furthermore, according to Budasi (2018) in Bima regency, there are 4 regional languages, namely Bima language, Kolo language, Sanggar language, and Sambori language that build a group language in Bima regency.

Yusra, Lestari, & Ahmad (2016), as cited in Budasi (2018), also describe that at the first time people or society in Bima regency viewed that Sambori language as a language that separates from Bima language family those are Sanggar language, Kolo language, and Bima language. According to Yusra, Lestari, & Ahmad (2016) as cited in Budasi (2018) there are several reasons build that perception. The first is because Sambori language has some different pronunciations also different vocabulary. The second reason is the inability of the speakers in Sanggar language, Kolo language, and Bima language to understand the conversations or the expression conveyed by Sambori speakers. The third reason is some people in linguistics experts have different views on Sambori language and their perceptions describes that Sambori language is only a dialect. They also didn't know where that dialect comes from, or the source of Sambori language is not clearly described by the evidence to support this language has a kinship relationship in Bima language family. Furthermore, a study by Budasi (2018) based on quantitative analysis shows that Sambori language is one of the languages from those three languages in Bima language family, namely Sanggar language, Kolo language, and Bima language. However, Budasi in the previous study has not done about providing the specific linguistics characteristics as the specific evidence to

describe the kinship relationship between Bima language and Sambori language. While, when grouping or observing the kinship relationship of languages it's not appropriate if we do not provide data as evidence that supports the target language as a language family. The data can be the linguistics components such as the lexical or the phonological system. For example, this study observes the uniting of phonological linguistic features between Bima and Sambori languages.

Related to the statement above, Fernandez (2007) describes that if there are two languages or two dialects considered as one language family, it should be proved by linguistics evidence such as phonological relationship or a lexical relationship. As an example that can be found by Fernandez (2007) among several languages in Flores and Timor, those languages share certain syntactic similarities. Fernandez (2007), also explained that if some languages are considered as one language family, it should contain linguistic characteristics such as comparisons, either as a uniting of the languages target or the differentiating characteristics of the languages target. Based on the statement above, this study is more focused on the observation of the uniting phonological features between Bima and Sambori language and see the percentage of the relatedness between Sambori and Bima languages as one of the criteria to support the kinship relationship in a language family and provide the evidence for the position of Bima and Sambori language as different languages but still in one language family. Therefore, considering Fernandez explanation above, the shortcomings of the evidence for the kinship relationship of Bima and Sambori language should be complemented to

support the position of Budasi's study, which says that these four languages are one big family in the Bima language or the languages that exist in Bima Regency.

Overall, in this study the researcher will discuss the uniting of phonological feature between Sambori language and Bima language and see the percentage relatedness between Sambori and Bima languages as complementary data or evidence to support Budasi's study in 2018 to determining the position of kinship relationship between Sambori language and Bima language. This study is conducted to solve the problem whether Sambori language and Bima language are in one language family and to provide an accurate answer based on the evidence of the linguistic features that described above toward the doubt of Sambori language position in Bima language family. For example, by looking or considering the uniting of phonological feature and percentage of relatedness between Sambori language and Bima language in NTB.

1.2. Scope of the Study

In this study, the researcher tries to observe and describe the evidence of the uniting phonological linguistics feature between Bima and Sambori language spoken by people in Bima regency NTB. The researcher focus on the uniting of two languages between Sambori language and Bima language in term of percentage relatedness and phonological aspects such as vowel, consonant, diphthong, consonant cluster and syllable pattern. So, in this study describe the percentage of relatedness and several aspects of phonological

features in term of the uniting between Sambori and Bima languages in Bima regency NTB.

1.3. Research Questions

From the explanation before, there are two research questions in this study, namely:

1. What is the percentage relatedness of Bima and Sambori languages in NTB?

2. What are the forms of phonological linguistics features which unite Bima and Sambori languages in NTB?

1.4. Purpose of the study

1.4.1. General objective

The researcher observes and describes the percentage of relatedness and phonological linguistics features to find the uniting phonological linguistics features between two languages, namely Bima language and Sambori language in NTB.

1.4.2. Specific objective

The researcher observes and describes the percentage of relatedness and the uniting in term of phonological features such as vowel, consonant, diphthong, consonant cluster and syllable pattern through table distribution and the same words of two languages in NTB namely Bima language and Sambori language.

1.5. Significance of the Study

1.5.1. Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this study is expected to give an effective result and create a good interest for someone who wants to learn about language, especially in the field of phonological feature about two languages namely, Bima language and Sambori language as a sub-language family or language subgrouping in Bima regency.

1.5.2. Practical Significance

a) For people who interest in linguistics fields

The result of this study is expected to give an effective benefit and influence as a source in the field of linguistics and help people to find any information who have interest in this field.

b) For Government

This study is expected to help the government provide new information especially, in the linguistics field, then to give a deep understanding in terms of percentage relatedness and the uniting phonological system between Sambori language and Bima language. Also, to help the government overcome the obstacles in the linguistics field through the example and the description of the uniting between Sambori language and Bima language as one language family.

c) For other researchers

This study is expected as a reference for the other researcher that conducts a study in the same field in terms of language, especially phonological linguistic features in the future.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms describes as conceptually and operationally to avoid misunderstanding in this study.

1.6.1. Conceptual definition

    a) Language

    According to Sapir (1970) as cited in Asemota (2015), language is a tool in communication as a guide that refers to social reality and symbolic of culture.

    b) Percentage of relatedness

    According to Rowe & Levine (2014), as cited in Ersheidat & Tahir (2020), a group of languages is described as a language family or has a kinship relationship when the language has close characteristics that are descended from a common ancestor or know as protolanguage. Then, percentage of relatedness refers to find the percentage relatedness or the kinship relationship in a group of languages.

    c) Phonological variations

    There are five phonological variations that describe the uniting of Sambori language and Bima language as one language family as follow:

    - Vowel

    According to Fromkin, Robert, & Hyams (2011, p. 585) as cited in Ambalegin & Arianto (2018), vowel is sounds that produce with

free flow of air and the flowing air during producing the sounds from the larynx to the lips is unobstructed.

- Consonant

According to Ambalegin & Arianto (2018), a consonant is a sound produced with constriction of the air from the lungs to the lips.

- Diphthong

According to Kelly (2004, pp. 35-36) as cited in Ambalegin & Arianto (2018) reveal that the combination between two vowels from one vowel to the other vowel without consonant is called a diphthong.

- Consonant cluster

According to GREGOVA (2010), consonant cluster is a sequence of consonants that produce together in a sound or syllable without a vowel.

- Syllable pattern

According to Purba & Siahaan (2018) in phonetics studies, syllables are the part that needs to be complete to determine the syllable patterns of its language.

1.6.2. Operational definition

a) Language

Language is a tool used by people in Sambori and Bima villages during communication or interaction and shows their social reality and symbolic of their culture.

b) Percentage of relatedness

Percentage of relatedness in this study refers to find the percentage relatedness or the kinship relationship between Sambori and Bima languages as different language but still one language family.

c) Phonological variations

There are five phonological variations that describe the uniting of Sambori language and Bima language as one language family as follow:

- Vowel

  Vowel is sounds that produce with free flow of air and the flowing air during producing the sounds from the larynx to the lips is unobstructed that used in Sambori and Bima languages.

- Consonant

  Consonant is a sound produced with constriction of the air from the lungs to the lips that found in producing sounds of Sambori and Bima languages.

- Diphthong

  Diphthong is the combination between two vowels from one vowel to the other vowel without consonant that is found in producing sounds of Sambori and Bima languages.

- Consonant cluster

  Consonant cluster is a sequence of consonant that produce together in a sound or syllable without a vowel that found in producing sounds of Sambori and Bima languages.

- Syllable pattern

Syllable is the part that needs to be complete to determine the syllable patterns of Sambori and Bima languages.