

PHONOLOGY OF MOOI LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Mooi is one of the local languages in Papua. Mooi language belongs to the Non-Austronesian language group. This research discusses about Mooi language phonology, including Mooi language phonemes, their distribution and phonotactics. Mooi language has 26 segregated phonemes consisting of 18 consonants, 8 vocals (monophthong), and 4 diphthongs. The phonemes are: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /s/, /f/, /g/, /ʃ/, /h/, /k/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, / ñ /, /y/, /w/, /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, /ɔ/, /o/, and /ɔ/.

Keywords: *phoneme, consonant, vowel, syllable, phonotactics*

I. INTRODUCTION

Papua is a vast area with great varied kinds of wealth. This region not only has abundant natural wealth but also cultural richness. One of the cultural richness possessed by Papua is the local language. According to (Silzer, 1986) Papua has 240 local languages. Among these 240 languages there are three languages spoken by more than 100,000 people, 15 languages spoken by between 10,000 and 100,000 speakers, 18 languages spoken by between 10,000 and 10,000 people, 61 languages spoken by between 1000 and 5000 people and 143 languages spoken by less than 1000 speakers.

Papua has 271 languages which are divided into two major groups, namely Papuan languages group and Austronesian languages group. Among many kinds of these languages it is only a small part and a certain aspect that has been written by the SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics), and Cendrawasih University, as well as have been studied by researchers from the Language Center as well as from Language Hall.

Mooi language is spoken by a group of inhabitants living in Maribu village, West Sentani district, Jayapura regency, Papua Province. SIL found that the existence of Mooi language in Papua or known as Moi language (Mosana, Mooi, Mekwei). Austronesian scholars classify Mooi languages into non-Austronesian clumps.

The language, which is the object of this research, is the language spoken by the majority of the inhabitants of Maribu Tua village, Maribu District, Jayapura District, Papua Province.

This research studies about the phonology of Mooi language since in consonance with the reality of the results of studies that have been conducted in Mooi language, the analysis of the phonological aspect, so far, has not been carried out. Hence, scientific analysis on phonological aspect, particularly, of phonemes, their distribution, segmental elements and phonotactics in Mooi language is carried out in this investigation.

This study employs several references put forward by some experts (Samsuri, 1978), (Blomfield, 1933), (Daniel, 1985) theory are used to

define phonemes and their allophones,

In relation to the title of this study, (Samsuri, 1978) gives guidance on the points of thoughts which are called premises. The principles in question are general statements concerning the characteristics of the language sounds. The premise is (1) the sound of language has a tendency to be influenced by its environment, and 2) the sound system has a symmetric tendency.

In addition to the premise, Samsuri also posited two hypotheses of work each called work hypotheses A and work hypothesis B as follows:

Phonetic-like language sounds should be classified into different sound classes or phonemes, if there is a conflict within the same or similar environment

Phonetic-like sounds and present in complementary environments should be incorporated into the same sound classes or the same phonemes.

Both of the above hypotheses of work seem to be insufficient to be used as the basis for reference to analyze language phonemes. Therefore, the researcher also employs the work principle of analogous (analogous environment) proposed by Pike in (Dharmojo, 1994) This work principle suggests that if there are dubious sounds, it can be further examined whether they are a phoneme or a different phoneme by making hypothesis and rejecting the hypothesis. This means that if the hypothesis is accepted, then the two sounds are the same phoneme, but if the hypothesis is rejected, so the two suspicious sounds are different phonemes.

II. METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive method. To obtain the data the method of referring and ably (Sudaryanto, 1993) is used. The method of referring means data gathering is done by listening to the language directly in the conversation. Skillful method is done with conversation and direct contact between the researcher and the informant. In this method, techniques of wheedle is used. The data was obtained to classify them in accordance with the aspects to be studied. After that, the data was

analyzed in accordance with the purpose of research. The final step is to present the results of the analysis in the form of description elaboration.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Phonology Bahasa Mooi

1. Sound Inventory

Based on the analysis of existing data, it can be seen that Mooi language has 19 consonant sounds

and 8 vowel sounds. The nineteen sounds of the consonant are: /p/, /b/, /m/, /w/, /t/, /n/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /y/, /s/, /S/, /h/, /l/, /G/, /r/, /j/, /f/, / ñ /. Meanwhile the eight vowels are /i/, /u/, /e/, /ε/, /ə/, /o/, / /a/. The articulatory features of consonant sounds can be seen in Table 1 and the articulatory features of the vowel sounds can be seen in Table 2. The nineteen consonant sounds and the eight vowels are the basis for the analysis of two phonemes of language.

Table 1
Mooi Consonant Sounds

Speech Properties	Daerah Artikulasi					
	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Lamino-alveolar	Lamino-palatal	Dorso-velar	Glotal
Plosive	p b		t d	j	k g	
Nasal	n		ɲ		ŋ	
Trill			r			
Tap or Flap						
Fricative		f	s	ʃ		h
Lateral fricative						
Approximant	w			y		
Lateral approximant			l			

Note: NR= Not Round

R = Round

Table 2
Mooi Vocal Sounds

		Front		Middle		Back	
		NR	R	NR	R	NR	R
High	above	i				u	
	down						
Middle	above	e		ə		o	
	down	ɛ				ɔ	
Low				a			

Note: NR= Not Round

R = Round

2. Contrast and Variants

a) Vocal Contrast and Variant

Mooi language has 8 vowel phonemes. The eight vowel phonemes are /i/, /u/, /e/, /ε/, /ə/, /o/, / /ɔ dan /a/. The existence of the vowel phoneme can be evidenced by the contrast in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Mooi Language Vocal Contrast

No	Vocal Contrast	Example
2	/i/ <=> /e/	[maSi] <=> [maSe] 'feet' <=> 'devil'
3	/i/ <=> /E/	[nail] <=> [malE] 'evil spirit' <=> 'more'
4	/a/ <=> /e/	[dam] <=> [dem] 'eat' <=> 'pedal'
5	/a/ <=> /O/	[kaG] <=> [kOG] 'bite' <=> 'bury'
6	/a/ <=> /E/	[dan] <=> [dEn] 'spin' <=> 'bone'
7	/i/ <=> /O/	[di] <=> [dO] 'tree' <=> 'child'

8	/u/ <=> /O/	[tup] <=> [tOp] 'listen' <=> 'road'
9	/a/ <=> /u/	[tap] <=> [tup] 'road' <=> 'hear'

Source: primary data

The phoneme /i/ in Mooi has two allophones, namely [i] and [I]. The phoneme /i/ will be realized to [I] in the last syllable with the consonant, while the phoneme /i/ will be realized into [i] when [i] is outside the environment.

The phoneme /o/ in Mooi language has two allophones, namely [o] and [o]. Phoneme /o/ will be realized into /O/ if it is in the last syllable with consonant, while phoneme /o/ will be realized to be [o] if outside of the environment.

b) Consonant Contrast and Variant

Mooi language has 19 consonant phonemes. The nineteenth phonemes are p/, /b/, /m/, /w/, /t/, /n/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /y/, /s/, /S/, /h/, /l/, /G/, /r/, /j/, /f/, / ñ /.

The existence of the consonant phoneme can be evidenced by the contrast shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4
Mooi Language Consonant Contrast

No	Consonant Contrast	Example
1	/m/ <=> /n/	[dem] 'pedal' <=> [den] 'fruit'
2	/w/ <=> /y/	[wali] 'alive' <=> [yari] 'fir'
3	/l/ <=> /r/	[yalo] 'shoulders' <=> [yaru] 'follower'
4	/y/ <=> /t/	[yap] 'house' <=> [tap] 'road'
5	/y/ <=> /w/	[yari] 'fir' <=> [wali] 'alive'
6	/n/ <=> /g/	[ding] 'fruit' <=> [ding] 'gaba-gaba'
7	/b/ <=> /p/	[but] 'kill' <=> [put] 'hole'
8	/t/ <=> /d/	[dale] 'tie' <=> [tale] 'Centipede'
9	/b/ <=> /w/	[but] 'kill' <=> [wut] 'boat'
10	/b/ <=> /d/	[but] 'kill' <=> [dut] 'dive'
11	/d/ <=> /w/	[kut] 'bamboo' <=> [mut] 'kebun'
12	/k/ <=> /b/	[ku] 'day' <=> [bu] 'water'
13	/p/ <=> /n/	[taOp] 'healthy' <=> [taOn] 'book'
14	/k/ <=> /n/	[dek] 'tie' <=> [dan] 'spin'
15	/k/ <=> /t/	[kop] 'cut' <=> [tOp] 'congratulations'
16	/y/ <=> /s/	[yaGgu] 'turmeric' <=> [saGgu] 'fighting'
17	/p/ <=> /j/	[tup] 'mendeng' <=> [tuj] 'women'
18	/S/ <=> /s/	[aSu] 'conscious' <=> [asu] 'garden'

Source: primary data

Phoneme /k/ in language has two allophones, such as /k/ and [ʔ]. The phoneme /k/ will be realized to be [ʔ] if it is at the syllable end position, while the phoneme /k/ will be realized to [k] when outside the environment.

B. Distribution Of Mooi's Segmental Phonemes

1. Distribution of Mooi's Vocal

Table 5
Distribution of Mooi's Vocal

Vocal	Beginning	Middle	End
/a/	anun 'female' asok 'skin'	sam 'paper' nail 'devil'	sna 'lice' sa 'rain'
/e/	—	kei 'wood for fire' ket 'chalk'	dre 'receding' piye 'reject'
/ə/	—	nəmboy 'stock' məmbit 'air'	—
/E/	pEti 'spleen' sEmladi 'right side'	wenEr 'shrimp' bEnaw 'why'	batsE 'near' kise 'far'
/O/	Obe 'halls, ham-' lets —	sOLi 'person' kOk 'kill'	dO 'child' maO 'mute'

/o/	oi ombre	'hour' 'morning'	brose sowe	'above' 'angry;	ngo xofo	'that' 'spider'
/u/	usam usE	'song' 'under'	but pupri	'arrow' 'thick'	kambu kugru	'pot,iron' 'year'
/i/	—	—	agir xie	'mouse' 'lizard'	ti fi	'wood' 'voice'

2. Distribution of Mooi Consonants

Nineteen consonant phonemes contained in language are not equally distributed in words. Of the nineteen consonants, seven consonants are fully distributed, namely /b/, /t/, /k/, /m/, /n/, /g/, /s/, /f/. There are five consonants namely: /d/, /w/, /y/, /ʒ/, /s/ distributed at the beginning and middle of the word,

consonant /j/, /r/ only distributed in the middle of the word only. Three consonants /g/, /l/, /S/ distributed in the middle and end of the word. Two more consonants /h/ and /p/ distributed at the beginning and end of the word. The distribution of consonant phonemes of Mooi language and its examples can be seen in table 6 below.

Tabel 6
Distribution of Mooi Consonants

Conso- nant	Beginning		Middle		End	
/p/	plaG pna	'jump' 'light'	-	-	taOp 'healthy' yatap	'door'
/b/	busot bu	'belut' 'border'	tambisa nabut	'pisau' 'bamboo'	-	-
/t/	tElik taglO	'left' 'arm'	pEti mityek	'bile' 'ginger'	sat damput	'tail' 'mouth'
/d/	drang den	'dowry' 'bone'	trEdEn andat	'rib' 'friend'	-	-
/j/	-	-	anjoG	'put on'	-	-
/k/	kuSu kuSop	'puke' 'place'	sekoy nakto	'reap' 'small'	ksuk out'suk	'go 'boil;
/g/	-	-	sboiga sungglu	'suluh; 'tifa;	katiang kusung	'pipi' 'abu'
/m/	mare Mando	'tired' 'grasshopper'	imo mandop	'spider' 'grasshopper'	tabum nanam	'elbow' 'laugh'
/n/	naGgrik ngo	'three' 'that'	nini bana	'gum' 'fat'	min masepun'	'breast' 'crown'
/ŋ/	Ggi? 'butterfly'	-	tungru fanğay	'moon' 'near'	yəraŋ fəkanəŋ	'thin' 'near'
/ñ/	ñja	'mother'	saʒcuk aʒele	'body' 'uncle'	-	-
/s/	sna sen	'lice' 'mosquito'	omse kusa	'steal' 'rain'	-	-
/f/	fri	'kakap'	ifare bafkutu	'storm' 'beach'	baif	'wind'
/r/	-	-	keraput aru	'moss' 'breadfruit'	-	-
S	Siye Suk	'shell' 'boil'	maSi kaSi	'feet' 'great grandfather'	-	-
/h/	haigi?	'jaw'	--	--	məfah wəfh	'sedih' 'angin'
/l/	-	-	tələn nu:li	'correct' 'nose'	tul bul	'blunt' 'gray hair'
/w/	wavu wu	'fog' 'goods'	swapin kewut	'ant' 'sky'	-	-

/y/	yakay yyamla	'spirit' 'house'	tayem siye	'beads' 'coral'
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IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result, it is concluded that the language has 27 segmental phonemes consisting of 19 consonants, 8 vowels. The phonemes are: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /s/, /f/, /g/, /S/, /h/, /k/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /G/, /ñ/, /y/, /w/, /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, /l/, / O /, and /l/.

The language phonemes in the word are partially distributed complete and some are incompletely distributed. The consonants, /b/, /t/, /k/, /m/, /n/, /G/, /f/, are fully distributed consonant. That is, it occupies all positions within the word. Consonants, / ñ /, /s/, /d/, /w/, dan /y/, are a consonant that distributes only at the beginning and middle of the word only. Consonants, /h/, /p/ distributed only at the beginning and end of the word. As for the consonants /g/, /l/, /S/, they distributed in the middle and end of the word. Consonants /j/ and /r/ are in the middle position only. Vowels /E/, /O/, /u/, /o/, /a/ are vowels that are fully distributed, distributed at the beginning, middle, and end of the word. Vowels /e/ and /i/ are distributed in the middle and end of the word, and one vowel, /ə/, only distributed in the middle of the word only.

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