***PHONOLOGY OF NAMBLA LANGUAGE IN
KEEROM PAPUA***
FONOLOGI BAHASA NAMBLA DI KEEROM PAPUA

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Arman
Balai Bahasa Papua
Jalan Yoka, Kelurahan Waena, Distrik Heram, Kota Jayapura
Pos-el: mappiasse.arman@yahoo.com

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan sistem fonologi bahasa Nambla yang terdapat di Kampung Nambla, Distrik Senggi, Kabupaten Keerom, khususnya (1) sistem vokal, (2) sistem konsonan, (3) diftong, (4) distribusi vokal dan konsonan, dan (5) bentuk suku katanya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik sadap, teknik simak libat cakap, dan teknik cakap semuka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahasa Nambla memiliki 27 fonem yang terdiri atas 6 vokal, 17 konsonan, dan 4 diftong. Di samping itu, bahasa Nambla juga memiliki 11 kelompok deret vokal dan 10 kelompok gugus konsonan.

Kata kunci: Kabupaten Keerom, Nambla, fonologi, gugus vokal, gugus konsonan.

ABSTRACT

The research aims at describing phonological system of Nambla language in Dusun Nambla, specially: (1) the vowel system, (2) consonant system, (3) diphthong, (4) distribution of vowels and consonants, (5) form of syllables. The method applied in this research is descriptive method. The data was collected by using basic techniques such as 'recording, participate, and face to face' technique. From the analysis it is found that Nambla language has 27 phonemes. They are 6 vowels, 17 consonants, 4 diphthongs. Besides, it has 11 vowel sequences and 10 consonant cluster.

Keywords: Keerom Regency, Nambla, phonology, vowel cluster, and consonant cluster

1. INTRODUCTION

Local language or so-called mother tongue, has been an agenda in Unesco by declaring Internasional Mother Language Day in february 21st annually. This declaration shows us the importance of preserving local language usage as well as empowering its function. This circumstance is so relevant with Indonesia whose large number of local language and various speakers. Indonesia has millions of local language native speakers.

Indonesia has 700 local language more and less, mostly in Papua and West Papua Province. There is no, however, accurate data about the whole number of those languages. There are many arguments among linguists about this. Silzer (1986:15) noted that there are about 240 local languages in Papua and West Papua. While, *Summer Institute of Linguistics* (SIL) alongside with researcher of Universitas Cenderawasih

Jayapura in 1991 noted that there are 251 local languages in Papua and they are divided into two main groups, namely, Austronesia and Non-Austronesia group. Based on the data published by Pusat Bahasa (now Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan), researchers have collected data of 221 observation spot (kampung) until 2008. From these spots, researchers had identified 207 languages. *Penelitian Kekerabatan dan Pemetaan Bahasa-Bahasa di Indonesia* which is conducted by Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa is still ongoing. Until 2010, researchers had observed about 300 spots and identified 275 languages. This number might be increase concerning with researchers had noted 350 of observation spot until 2013 (Widodo, 2013).

Nambla is one of hundreds local languages in Papua. This language exists in Nambla Village, Senggi District, Keerom, Papua. As a language, Nambla has, of course, language unit that differs it with other language. This difference including phonetic, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic elements. This results Nambla has its own uniqueness and special characteristic to be observed.

Special treatment of observation and research about linguistic aspects of local language could be linguistic solving problem in this country. Local language study is also an effort of documentary, so that next generation can learn that language before its extinction. The study is also needed to strengthen linguistic theories.

As we know, language structure consists of phonology, morphology, and syntax aspect. These aspects are so vast and complex, so that this study discusses one aspect only, that is phonology aspect of Nambla language. Silzer (1990), who underlies this definition, stated that a linguist should search about sound system at first. In addition, Hill (in Dorongan et al, 1997:1) stated that generally, people who are interested in learning of a language will learn about its sound at first. In this study, language sound learning has been included in phonology aspect. Phonology aspect in this study is defined at phoneme description of vowel and consonant in Nambla language and its allophone as well, classification of consonant and vowel in Nambla language, description of supra-segmental phonemes, description of syllable pattern in Nambla, distribution of syllable in a word, cluster, recommended orthography and sample of text.

This study focuses on variant of Nambla language in Nambla village, Senggi District, Keerom, Papua concerning with the number of speakers who started to decrease in 2013. This language is considered almost extinct due to remaining only 500 speakers. Phonology is a sub discipline study in linguistic discussing about 'speech sound'. More specifically, phonology discusses about function, attitude, and sound organization as linguistic elements (Lass, 1988:). Verhaar (1982) stated that phonology is discipline discussing about minimum difference of speech and those difference always exist in words as "constituent". Chaer (2009:5) stated phonology is speech sounds as the smallest unit of speech alongside with the intersound "combination" which forms syllable. Phonology analysis includes two level, they are phonetic and phonemic. Sound unit (phone) is discussed in phonetic level, while phonem level is discussed in phonemic level (Lapoliwa, 1980). Similarly, Bloomfield (1933:78) defines phonem as the smallest sound unit which differentiate meaning. In addition, Gleason (1956:261)

called a class of sound which phonetically similar and show a specific distribution pattern as a phoneme.

There are several principles which should be conducted in analyzing phoneme. According to Hyman, there are five principles should be conducted in analyzing phoneme, they are: 1) *minimal pairs*, 2) *complementary distribution*, 3) *phonetic similarity*, 4) *freevariation*, dan 5) *discovery procedure* (1975).

Meanwhile, Pike (1968) argued that there are four basic theoretical frame in phonology aspect, they are:

- a. Sound will be affected by its circumstance;
- b. Sound system will be phonetically simetrical;
- c. Sound will be fluctuative. When we say a thing for two times, there will be a little bit difference, but still hearable;
- d. Characteristic order of sound affects structural difficulties in interpreting suspicious phonemic segmental or suspicious segmental order.

Similarly, Samsuri (1978:130) stated that speech sound which phonetically similar should be categorized into different phoneme in case there are contradictory in the same or similar circumstance.

In concerning with phonemes in a language, languages in the world has its own principle in ordering. Thats why there are some particular ordered phonemes and some are not. Concerning with particular principle in a language, Hartman and Stork (1972) named this principle as phonotactic. Phonotactic is a system of ordering linguistik unit in specific class. This restriction explains us that there are phonotactical principle in a language beside phoneme.

Talking about phonotactic, Stetson (in Suharyanto, 2006) stated that syllable is connected with activity among nerves (chest pulse) so that a speaker is able to produce syllable as an indendence nerve trill. Alwi (2000:55) said that syllable is a part of spoken word in a breath and generally has several phonemes. Two or more groups of consonant in a same syllable is called consonant cluster. While two or more groups of consonant in a different syllable is called consonant sequences. A group of two vowels in a same syllable is called vowel cluster of diphthong, while a group of two vowels in a different syllable is called vowel sequences.

2. METHOD OF RESEARCH

This is a qualitative study with descriptive method. Data collection technique using three stages, namely: (1) collecting data, (2) analyzing data, and (3) presenting data analysis result (Sudaryanto 1993: 5-3). Data collection in this study using *sadap*, *simak*, dan *cakap* method. After collecting, data is classified in order to be able analyzed using step order based on procedure dan analysis technique of phoneme.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Sound Inventory

Based on data analysis, it is known that Nambla has twenty-seven segmental phonemes, consist of six vowel phonemes, namely /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /|/, and /O/. It has seventeen consonant phonemes, /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /m/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /h/, /

j/, /r/, /n/, / ñ /, /G/, /s/, /l/, /y/, dan /w/ and four diphthongs, /ay/, /Oy/, /ey/, dan /uy/.

3.2 Vowel Classification, Description, and Its Classification in Word

In the explanation above, it is stated that Nambla has six vowels. That six vowels are /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /|/, and /O/. Each vowel has its own articulatory characteristic. If we see lips shape when spelling these vowels, they are divided into two round vowels; four unrounded vowels, and one open rounded vowel. If we see from up and down tongue movement, these vowels are classified in three categories, those are, two front vowels, three central vowels, and two back vowels. To clarify about vowel classification, see this following table 1.

Table 1
Vowel Phonemes Classification

		Front		Central		Back	
		UR	R	UR	R	UR	R
High	upper	i					u
	lower						
Middle	upper	e					
	middle						O
	lower						
Lower				a			

Keterangan:UR = Unrounded

R= Rounded

3.3 Description of Vowel Phonemes Sound System

There are six vowel phonemes in Nambla language. Some of them are fully distributed and some are not. Complete explanation about vowel phonemes sound system in Nambla can be seen in table 2 and sample of vowel phonemes distribution of Nambla language can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 2
Description Vowel of Nambla Language

Table 3

Vowel Distribution /a/, /e/, /ə/, /O/, /u/, dan /i/ in Nambla Language

3.4 Classification of Consonant in Nambla Language

Some consonants in Nambla language which are described successfully are: /p/, /b/, /m/, /n/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /f/, /t/, /s/, /G/, /ñ/, /w/, /y/, dan /j/. Based on its articulatory area, these phonemes can be classified into six

1.	Vowel /a/	Unrounded central, lower, vowel [a], occurs in initial, middle, and final word.
2.	Vowel /e/	Unrounded front, central, lower, vowel [e], occurs in the initial, middle, and
3.	Vowel /ə/	Unrounded central, middle, central vowel [ə], occurs in the initial and middle word.
4.	Vowel /O/	Rounded back, central, middle vowel [O], occurs in initial, middle, and final

5.	Vowel /u/	Rounded back, high, upper, vowel [u], occurs in initial, middle, and final
6.	Vowel /i/	Unrounded front, high, upper, vowel [i], occurs in initial, middle, and final word.

groups, namely, four bilabial phonemes, six lamino alveolar phonemes, three lamino-falatal phonemes, three dorso-velar phonemes, and one labio-dental phonemes.

Position /a/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>apa</i>	father	+
	<i>atuwe</i>	bird	+
Middle	<i>wesambenO</i>	how	+
	<i>nelame</i>	star	+
Final	<i>yakalna</i>	right	+
	<i>wOma</i>	you	+
Position /e/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>E:</i>	fat	+
	<i>emaye</i>	name	+
	<i>elindae</i>	shinbone	+
	<i>ekaye</i>	dull	+
Middle	<i>nemeymOkO</i>	near	+
	<i>mese</i>	cool, cold	+
Final	<i>piye</i>	ash	+
	<i>pege</i>	root	+
Position / /	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i> ndaye</i>	bone	+
Middle	<i>s ntO</i>	worm	+
	<i>k li</i>	four	+
	<i>d menda</i>	tooth	+
Final	-	-	-
Position /O/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>OIOmdam blame</i>	molar	+
	<i>kOlege</i>	new	+
	<i>OrOsae</i>	we	+
Middle	<i>lOpe</i>	lips	+
	<i>GgOm</i>	roof	+
Final	<i>wesambenO</i>	how	+
	<i>s ntO</i>	worm	+
Position /u/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>ulOnda</i>	ear	+
	<i>ulOGey</i>	ear wax	+
Middle	<i>kutula</i>	You (plural)	+
	<i>mundunda</i>	tail	+
Final	<i>sugugu</i>	Rotten, decomposed	+
	<i>dOmsukuku</i>	black	+
Position/i/	Contoh Gloss Example	Meaning	Keterangan
Initial	<i>Ilame</i>	Die, dead	+

Middle	<i>w liki</i>	smoke	+
	<i>pikiki</i>	turn right/left	+
Final	<i>sambemi</i>	meat	+
	<i>ke li</i>	four	+

By speech characteristic, these seventeen phonemes can be divided into, seven plosive phonemes (eleven voiced phonemes and seven voiceless phonemes), four voiced nasal phonemes, one voiced rolled phonemes, three fricative phonemes, two frictionless phonemes (semi vowel) and one lateral phonemes. For further information, see table 4 below.

Table 4
Classification of Consonant Phonemes

Speech Character-istic	Articulatory Area					
	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Lamino-alveolar	Lamino-palatal	Dorso-velar	Glotal
Plosive	p b		t d	j	k g	
Nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
Rolled			r			
Implosive						
Fricative		f	s			h
Flapped						
Frictionless	w			y		
Lateral			l			

3.5 Description of Consonant System and Distribution in Nambla Language

It is known that there are seventeen consonants in Nambla Language. From these, three consonants, /h/, /m/, dan /w/, are fully distributed. Twelve consonants, /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /j/, /n/, /G/, /s/, /l/, /y/, dan /f/, are distributed in initial and middle word, and two consonants, /ɲ/ dan /r/, are distributed in middle word. For more explanation, description of consonant phoneme can be seen in table 5 and distribution of consonants phonemes in table 6 below.

Table 5
Description of Consonant in Nambla Language

1.	Consonant /p/	is voiceless bilabial stop consonant
2.	Consonant /b/	is voiced bilabial stop consonant
3.	Consonant /t/	is voiceless apiko-alveolar stop consonant
4.	Consonant /d/	is voiced apiko alveolar stop consonant
5.	Consonant /k/	is voiceless dorso-velar stop consonant
6.	Consonant /g/	is voiced dorso-velar stop consonant
7.	Consonant /h/	is voiced glottal lateral consonant
8.	Consonant /j/	is voiced lamino-palatal stop consonant
9.	Consonant /m/	is voiced bilabial nasal consonant
10	Consonant /n/	is voiced apiko-alveolar nasal consonant
11	Consonant /ŋ/	is voiced dorso-velar nasal consonant
12	Consonant /ɲ/	is voiced fronto palatal nasal consonant
13	Consonant /s/	is voiceless lamino-alveolar fricative consonant
14	Consonant /f/	is voiceless labio dental fricative consonant
15	Consonant /r/	is voiced apiko-alveolar rolled consonant
16	Consonant /l/	is voiced apiko alveolar lateral consonant
17	Consonant /w/	is voiced bilabial semi vowel consonant
18	Consonant /y/	is voiced lamino palatalsemi vowel consonant

Table 6
Distribution of Consonant in Nambla Language

Position /p/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>pOtu</i>	long	+
	<i>pe:ta</i>	back	+
Middle	<i>OmpO</i>	six	+
	<i>OkOpe</i>	first	+
Final	-	-	-
Position /b/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>blime</i>	buy	+
	<i>baminO</i>	where	+
Middle	<i>wesambenO</i>	how	+
	<i>nembilane</i>	swollen, puffy	+
Final	-	-	-
Position /t/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note

Initial	<i>tukuku</i> <i>telawaram</i>	A little bit, less asking	+ +
Middle	<i>yanikita</i> <i>kutu</i>	five more	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /d/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>drekame</i> <i>dOkimame</i>	Cleave, rip apart ash	+ +
Middle	<i>mundunda</i> <i>mendenive</i>	tail day	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /k/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>kuni</i> <i>kame</i>	Nice, good burn	+ +
Middle	<i>pikiki</i> <i>drekame</i>	Turn right/left Open/rip apart	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /g/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>gimime</i> <i>gilame</i>	Anus, ass Die, dead	+ +
Middle	<i>bOgiyana</i> <i>muGgunjigimame</i>	Right Dreaming	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /h/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>bele</i>	Flash, lightning	+
Middle	<i>aphiye</i>	Big, great	+
Final	<i>yeindah</i>	shoulder	+
Position /j/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	-	-	-
Middle	<i>muGgunjigimame</i>	dreaming	+
Final	-	-	-
Position /m/	Contoh Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>mese</i> <i>me</i>	Cool, spittle inside	+ +
Middle	<i>lamlO</i> <i>yambe</i>	Trunk, branch come	+ +
Final	<i>nam</i> <i>yOkOlam</i>	Fur/feather digging	+ +
Position /n/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>nime</i> <i>na:</i>	Not, no. I	+ +
Middle	<i>yanikita</i> <i>wundi</i>	Five Live coal, fire	+ +
Final	-	-	-

Position/G/	Contoh Glos	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>GgOm</i> <i>Glanda</i>	roof neck	+ +
Middle	<i>nOGō</i> <i>nuGguwe</i>	dog heavy	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /~n/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	-	-	-
Middle	<i>kusk ~na</i> <i>ni~nOkO</i>	crab leaf	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /s/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>su:gu:u</i> <i>sukO</i>	decomposed thick	+ +
Middle	<i>wesambenO</i> <i>dOmsukuku</i>	how black	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /f/	Contoh Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>fOlame</i>	suckling	+
Middle	<i>bifrOmame</i> <i>safrae</i>	Stand up that	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Positon /r/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	-	-	-
Middle	<i>kalipre</i> <i>sOrOmame</i>	scar carry with sarong	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /l/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>lekale</i> <i>lekepOmame</i>	Above, on break	+ +
Middle	<i>yakalna</i> <i>kliwe</i>	right early evening, dusk	+ +
Final	-	-	-
Position /w/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>wO \ wOye</i> <i>wi</i>	Fire sharp	+ +
Middle	<i>yOwlam</i> <i>yawilame</i>	Lie down Working	+ +
Final	<i>nemlOw</i> <i>yaw</i>	Cloud/sky forest/land	+ +
Position /y/	Gloss Example	Meaning	Note
Initial	<i>yOwlam</i> <i>yambe</i>	Lie down Come	+ +

3.6 Phoneme Status Verification

To verify the vowel and consonant phonemes in Nambla language, the following approaches conducted:

- minimum pair;
- subminimum pair;
- are there any distribution of dubious sound complementary?

Here is the status of vowel and consonant phonemes in Nambla language.

3.6.1 Vowel Contrast in Words of Nambla Language

Based on data analysis, it can be noticed that Nambla language has six vowel phonemes. The sixth vowel phonemes can be determined from the contrast presented in table 7 below.

Table 7
Vowel Contrast in Nambla Language

Vowel Contrast	Minimum Pair	Minimum Pair
[a] <=> [i]	[na] 'P'	[ni] 'rope'
[a] <=> [e]	[wOma] 'you'	[wOme] 'they'
[e] <=> [O]	[le] 'egg'	[lO] 'person'
[u] <=> [O]	[wupekemame] 'outage'	[wOpekemame] 'extinguish the fire'
[i] <=> [e]	[mendeni] 'now'	[mendene] 'today'
[i] <=> [O]	[nime] 'empty'	[nOme] 'water'
[l] <=> [a]	[k li] 'four'	[kali] 'wound'

3.6.2 Vowel Variation

1) Vowel variation /e/

Phoneme /e/ has variations or allophones [E:], and [e]. The variations occur in accordance with their respective environments, i.e.:

[E:], occurs in open syllables that under pressure;

[e], occurs in other places.

Example: /E:li/   /E:li/   'naked'

/peiye/

/pe.i.ɣe/

‘moon’

2) Vowel Variation /O/

Phoneme /O/ has variations or allophones [O:] and [O]. The variations occur in accordance with their respective environments, i.e.:

[O:], occurs in open syllables that under pressure;

[O], occurs in other places.

Example:

/fO:lame/

/fO:.la.me/

‘old’

/lumbO/

/lum.bO/

‘heart’

3) Vowel Variation /a/

Phoneme /a/ has variations or allophones [a:] and [a]. The variations occur in their position or respective environments, i.e.:

[a:], occurs in open syllables that under pressure;

[a], occurs in other places.

Example: /la:pe/

/la:.pe/

‘tree bark’

/saimer/

/sa.i.me.ri/

‘scorpion’

3.6.3 Consonant Contrast

Consonant Contrast	Minimum Pair	Minimum Pair
[k]<=>[n]	[w liki] ‘smoke’	[w lini] ‘ash’
[m]<=>[n]	[me.la.me] ‘shout’	[ne.la.me] ‘star’
[m]<=>[n]	[te.la.me] ‘talk’	[se.la.me] ‘laugh’
[s]<=>[n]	[se.la.me] ‘laugh’	[ne.la.me] ‘star’
[m]<=>[t]	[me.la.me] ‘shout’	[te.la.me] ‘talk’
[n]<=>[t]	[ne.la.me] ‘star’	[te.la.me] ‘talk’
[b]<=>[k]	[te.ba] ‘knife’	[te.ka] ‘machete’
[p]<=>[l]	[apa] ‘father’	[ala] ‘wife’
[k]<=>[y]	[ka: .ma.me] ‘burn’	[ya: .ma.me] ‘arrive’
[y]<=>[l]	[yei] ‘ten’	[lei] ‘land’
[w]<=>[n]	[wi] ‘sharp’	[ni] ‘rope’
[w]<=>[d]	[wO:] ‘fire’	[dO:] ‘black’
[d]<=>[m]	[dO:] ‘black’	[mO:] ‘red’
[f]<=>[d]	[fO:] ‘sago’	[dO:] ‘black’
[w]<=>[f]	[wO:] ‘fire’	[fO:] ‘sago’
[f]<=>[m]	[fO:] ‘sago’	[mO:] ‘red’
[m]<=>[l]	[fOmame] ‘sleep’	[fOlame] ‘blow’
[w]<=>[b]	[wi.la.me] ‘scratch’	[bilame] ‘seek’
[m]<=>[s]	[maye] ‘say’	[saye] ‘you’

[l] <=> [n]	[ley] 'land'	[ney] 'house'
[t] <=> [l]	[tey] 'moon'	[ley] 'land'
[w] <=> [m]	[wi] 'sharp'	[mi] 'meat'
[w] <=> [t]	[bekewe] 'difficult'	[beketa] 'stupid'
[k] <=> [l]	[eki] 'blunt'	[eli] 'naked'

The functional consonant phonemes phonemically distinguish the meaning, opposition in Nambla language can be used as evidence that the consonant phonemes are different one to another. The differences in consonant phonemes can be determined by the contrast in the same environment or in the similar one. The consonant evidences in Nambla language can be viewed from the contrast presented in table 8 below.

Table 8

Consonant Contrast is Nambla Language

3.6.4 Consonant Phoneme Variations

Language phonemes tend to experiencing changes or variations in accordance with their environments. In other words, phonemes can be affected by previous or subsequent phoneme so that can occur phonetic shift. Phonetic shift or variation is usually called variant or allophone of concerned phoneme. The variant or allophone can also be called variation of bind to its distribution. Nambla language also has variations as described above. Variations of Nambla language consonants, namely:

- 1) /k/, has variation [k^w] and [k]. The variations occur in certain position or distribution, for instance [k^w] and [k] occur if followed by back high rounded vowel and back middle rounded vowel.

Example: /k^wimOgOe/   [k^wi.mOgOe]   'healed'
                      /kaelepe/   [kae.le.pe]   'sweat'

- 2) /k/, has variation or allophone [k^l] and [k]. Variation [k^l] occur if followed by front high vowel and [k] occur in other places.

Example: /k^liwe/   [k^li.we]   'afternoon'
                      /kOmame/   [kO.ma.me]   'down'

- 3) /m/, has variant or allophone [mb] and [m]. variation [mb] occur before low central unrounded vowel, front high unrounded vowel, and back high rounded vowel while [m] occur in other places.

Example: / mbakiye /   [mba.ki.ye]   'tree'
                      / mbunda /   [mbunda]   'leg'

3.6.5 Vowel Sequence

Vowel sequence found in Nambla language can be viewed in the following vowel

/a-i/	/wainda/	'cheek/canine tooth'
/a-u/	/blauwe/	'body'
/a-e/	/elindae/	'shinbone'

/a-O/	/yaO/	‘earth’
/i-O/	/lilOrlame/	‘hunting’
/e-i/	/yeinda/	‘shoulder’
/u-a/	/kuamO/	‘spider’
/u-i/	/kuimOgOe/	‘healed’
/u-e/	/minggue/	‘heavy’
/O-e/	/alakyOe/	‘daughter in law’
/O-u/	/lamOuwe/	‘flower’

sequence table.

Table 9
Vowel Sequence in Nambla Language

3.6.6 Consonant Sequence

/m-b/	/nim.bi/	‘wind’
/m-l/	/n m.lOw/	‘cloud/sky’
/n-d/	/mun.dun.da/	‘coccyx’
/w-n/	/kOw.nas.kan.day/	‘solar eclipse’
/w-l/	/yOw.lam/	‘lay down’
/r-l/	/er.le.su.ma.me/	‘fly’
/r-m/	/ne.lar.me/	‘ask’
/s-k/	/kOw.nas.kan.day/	‘solar eclipse’
/s-r/	/mas.ri.la.me/	‘hoarse’
/m-s/	/dOm.su.ku.ku/	‘black’

There are ten consonant sequences found in Nambla language. The tenth consonant sequences can be viewed in the table below.

Table 10
Consonant Sequence in Nambla Language

/ay/	/may/	‘bamboo’
/ey/	/kam.bey/	‘seven’
/uy/	/nOm.sum.guy/	‘flow’
/oy/	/ya.gOy/	‘family’

3.6.7 Vowel Cluster or Diphthong

Vowel cluster found in Nambla language, i.e.:

Table 11
Vowel Cluster or Diphthong

3.6.8 Consonant Cluster

There are ten consonant clusters found in Nambla language. The tenth conso-

/k-l/	/tO.kle/	yellow
/b-l/	kmblanam	hair
/f-l/	/fIO.la.me/	hide
/b-r/	/nem.bri/	insane
/d-r/	/dre.ka.me/	cleave
/f-r/	/bi.frO.ma.me/	stand
/g-r/	/naG.griG.gO.le/	moss
/k-r/	/me.la.kre.la.me/	give birth
/p-r/	/ka.li.pre/	scar
/s-r/	/ma.sri.la.me/	hoarse
/t-r/	/trO.key/	butterfly

nant clusters can be viewed in the following table.

Table 12
Consonant Cluster of Nambla Language

3.7 Syllable Form in Nambla Language

Syllable is part of the spoken words in one breath. Based on that, it can be de-

No.	Structure	Syllable Example	Phonemic Data Example
1.	V	/a-/	/a.pa/ 'father'
2.	VK	/Ow-/	/Ow.pe/ 'headdress'
			/ni.me/ 'no'
3.	KV	/ni-/	/nim.bi/ 'wind'
4.	KVK	/nim-/	/dre.ka.me/ 'open/cleave'
5.	KKV	/dre-/	/GgOm/ 'roof'
6.	KKVK	/GgOm/	

termined the syllable pattern in Nambla language. Examples presented in table below.

Table 13
Syllable Form in Nambla Language

4. CONCLUSION

Nambla language has 27 segmental phonemes that consists of 17 consonants, 6 vowels (monophthong), and 4 diphthongs. The phonemes are /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /s/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /G/, / ñ /, /y/, /w/, /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, / |/, and /O/, along with diphthong /ay/, /Oy/, /ey/, dan /uy/.

Consonant phonemes above, if classified by its point of articulation, can be classified into six groups, namely four bilabial phonemes, six lamino-alveolar phonemes, three lamino-palatal phonemes, three dorso-velar phonemes, and one labio-dental phoneme. If the phonemes classified by the nature of the speech, the seven-teenth consonant phonemes can be divided into seven plosive phonemes (three voiced phonemes and four voiceless phonemes), four voiced nasal phonemes, one voiced rolled phoneme, three fricative phonemes, two frictionless (semi vowel) phonemes, and one lateral phoneme.

As for the vowel phonemes in Nambla language if classified by the shape of the lips when reciting, the vowels consists of four unrounded vowels, two rounded vowels, and one open rounded vowel. If reviewed from the fluctuating of the tongue, the vowels classified into four categories, i.e. two high vowels, one upper middle vowel, two central middle vowels, and one low vowel. Meanwhile, if reviewed from the moving parts of the tongue, the vowels consist of two front vowels, two central vowels, and two back vowels.

The phonemes of Nambla language inside the words are partly complete distribution and the other parts are incomplete. Consonants /h/, /m/, /w/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /O/, and /a/ are the complete distribution consonants. It means that they occupied all positions. Consonants /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /n/, /G/, /s/, /l/, /f/, /ñ /, /g/, /d/ and /y/ are only distributed in front and middle of the words. Consonants / ñ/, /r/, dan /|/ are only distributed in the middle of the words.

Based on the data, although there are suprasegmental elements in Nambla language such as stress, tone, and duration, but there are no distinctive suprasegmental elements or distinguishing meaning. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are no suprasegmental phonemes in Nambla language. Regarding duration, the suprasegmental elements, always located in the first syllable.

Based on inventory, distribution, sound system, and minimum pair (suspect pairs) of the phonemes in Nambla language, it can be determined dubious sounds, i.e.: /b/, /d/, /t/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /k/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /w/, /y/, /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, /O /, and /|/. While unsuspicious sounds are /p/, /j/, /s/, /h/, /l/, /G/, /ñ /, and /E:/. Based on the research, it can also be informed that Nambla language has syllable patterns with V, VK, KV, KVK, KKV, KKVK structures. From the structure of pattern, it can be seen the consonant clusters located in front and middle of Nambla language.

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