**The Word List of Papuan Malay**

Through ten videos of MOB Papua, there are some vocabularies presented from index A to Z and are used as the research data in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. The list words of Papuan Malay

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Vocabulary | WordClass | Indonesian Gloss | English Gloss |
| A | Ade Adoh/ado/adu/aroAfker/AfkirAlang-alangAmberAnakan | NInt.VNNN | AdikAduhKadaluarsaIlalangPendapatAnak bayi | Little sister/brotherOuchExpiredIlalang OpinionBaby  |
| B | BabingungBakalaiBaleBeeBokar/bokmarBombeBore | AdjVVInt.AdjAdjV | bingung/pusingberkelahibalik/kembali/pulanghalobesar ngambekmerayu/menggoda | confused/dizzyfightreciprocating motion/return/go homeHi/HelloBig AngryTease |
| C | CakadidiCukiCT (Cap Tikus)Cupen tohCo | AdjVNAdjV | centil/genitbersetubuhmiras lokalpentingCoba | FlirtyHave relationsAlcohol drinkImportantTry  |
| D | DaraDeDoloDorang/DongDapaDengDusu | NNAdvNVPrepV | DarahDiaDuluMerekaDapatDenganKejar | Blood He/sheBefore/previouslyThey Can With Chase/run |
| E | Unavailable |
| F | FarekFlyFui-fui | AdjVN | Tidak peduliMabukGuna-guna (ilmu menyentet) | UncaredDrunkBlack magic |
| G | GarisGoyangGodeGaeGyawasGosoGula-gula | NVAdjVNVN | Korek ApiDansa/Menarigendut/gemukterjepitJambu bijiGosokPermen | MatchesDanceFatJammedGuava brushCandy  |
| H | HantamHopHosa | VVAdj | Pukul/Hajar/BerkelahiStopCapek | Strike/beat/fightStop Tired  |
| I | Istigafar | T.E | Astaga | Good god |
| J | JangJato | DetV | JanganJatuh | Not/NoFall  |
| K | KaKabongKacuplingKaderaKaengKakarlakKaki tangan KaluyuKamareng/kelemaKampongKanariKanesKantangKastunju KapalaKarikilKarjaKaremosKarosiKatong/kitongKawajaKeladiKesKewelKincingKontoKopo-kopoKoteka | PrepNAdjNNNAdjNAdvNNAdjNVNNNAdjNNAdjNNNNNNN | KeKebunKecilKursikainkecoakgesitikan hiukemarinkampungkenarikenes/genitkaum penyuka menunjukkankepalakerikilkerjajorok/kotorkursikitapelittalasmonyetmulut kencingkentutkupu-kupucawat sederhana/penutup alat vital lelaki | To GardenSmall ChairFabricCockroach Nimble Shark Yesterday Village Canary Flirty HomosexualIndicate/point outHead Gravel Work Dirty ChairWe StingyTalas Monkey Mouth PeeFartButerfly A traditional clothes |
| L | Lao-LaoLoyoLurLatLiatLanggar | AdjAdjVAdvVPrep | Bodohmalas, lemas, tidak berdayaintipterlambatLihatMenyeberang | Foolish/Lazy, weakSpy Late See, lookCross  |
| Indeks M | MacangMaceMaituaMakan bunuhMakangMaleleMamayoMamposMangamuMangartiManginteMangkaliManiseManisoMetiMoMolo | AdvNNAdvVAdjIntVVVVAdjAdjAdjVV | Macam/sepertiIbuistri/pacar wanitamakan banyakmakanmelelehya ampun (ungkapan kaget/heran/takjub)mampus/matimengamukmengertimengintaimanis/indahsibuk/repotsurut(1) mau, (2) kok (*sa tadi ada lihat mo* = aku tadi lihat kok)Menyelam | Like, asMotherWife/girlfriendEating too muchEatMeltOh my godDieRampageUnderstandSpy Sweet/beautifulBusyLow tideWant/a partical at the end of a phrase denying a presumption or statement of the interlocutorDiving |
| Indeks N | NanakuNapoNeneNona | VAdjNN | menandai/bertanyanafsu/genit (biasanya untuk laki-laki)neneksapaan untuk gadis | Sign/askDesire Grandmother Miss (called for a girl) |
| O | Unavailable  |
| P | PantePantaPakePakuPicaPi/PigiPu/PungPaituaPacePisoPanakut/Panako PangkotorParampuanPataPutiPlan/Plan-Plan | NNVVVVVNNNNAdjNVAdj/NAdv | PantaiPantatPakaiPukulPecahPergiPunyasuami/pacar laki-lakiPisauPenakutKotorperempuanpatah, petikPutihPerlahan/Prelahan-lahan | Beach Bottom Use/wearStrike/hitBreakGoHave/hasHusband/boyfriendMan KnifeCowardDirty Female Break/pickWhiteSlowly |
| Q | Unavailable  |
| R | RekenRabik/RabeRep/RefRuma | VVNN | HitungSobek/Robekkarang di lautRumah | Count RipCoralHouse |
| S | SaSekola/SkolaSu/sudaSagero/SaguerSebla | NNVNPrep | SayaSekolahSudahMinuman keras lokal Sebelah | ISchoolHas/haveLocal alcoholBeside/next to |
| T | TalipaTatutupTempoTestaTidorTra/TaraTrusTagoyangTabaleTabukaTeteTrakos | VAdjAdjNVDetPrepVAdjAdjNInt | TerlipatTertutupCepatDahiTidurTidakTerusBergoyangTerbalikTerbukaKakektidak kosong (pujian terhadap orang yang bukan sembarangan) | FoldClose/coverFastForeheadSleepNo Then/nextDance/shakyUpside DownOpenGrandfatherCool/great! |
| U | Ulhat | N | ulu hati  | Heart  |
| V | Unavailable |
| W | Unavailable |
| X | Unavailable |
| Y | YakobYoksnaYombex/yongkru/yoi | NIntExc | burung kakaktua (ungkapan kaget/heran/takjub/ kesal) iya | Cockatoo(shocking expression)Yes (informal situation) |
| Z | Unavailable |

**The process of clipping word in Papuan Malay**

The word list of Papuan Malay (PM) has been presented in table 1 the word list of PM. Then they are grouped and compared with Indonesian (Ind.) and that is used to find out whether there is a word have the clipping word process or not. The analysis concerns on the Papuan Malay word that have clipping word based on their types such as Backclipping, middle clipping, two backclippings, middle clipping & backclipping and foreclipping*.*  The describes the process of clipping word in Papuan Malay word in table 2.

Table 2. The process of clipping word in Papuan Malay word.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Vocabularies | Description |
| Ind. | PM |
| A | 1. Adik
 | Ade | * The word “adik” has the backclipping that becomes “ade”. The syllabe “-ik” of “adik” is cutted and has the stress intonation on “d” becomes “ade”.
* “adik (n)” has not the different meaning with “ade (n)”. They still have meaning as follows: 1). As the young partner in family, 2). Little brother or sister.
 |
| 1. Aduh
 | Adu/Ado | * The word “aduh” has the backclipping that is “Adu/ado”. It is signed with the deletion syllable on “-h” of the word “aduh”*.*
* The word does not have the shifting meaning between “aduh” (Int) and “adu/ado” (Int). They are meaning as showing of the sickness expression.
 |
| B | 1. Balik
 | Bale | * The word “Balik” has the backclipping word that becomes “Bale”. The end syllable “-k” of “Balik” word has been cut.
* The word does not have the shift meaning between “Balik” and “Bale”. They are meaning as follows:1). (v) To move or make something move backwards. 2) (v) back to home or their place.
 |
| C | 1. Coba
 | Co | * The word “coba” has the backclipping word that becomes “co”. The end syllable “-ba” of “coba” word has been cut.
* The word does not have the shift meaning between “coba” and “co”. They are meaning as follows:1). (v) To make an attempt or effort. 2) (v) to use, do or test sth in order to see whether it is satisfactory, effective, enjoyable.
 |
| 1. Cukup penting
 | Cupen | * The word “cukup penting” is a compound word. It has two backclippings each word. For instance, the word “cu-kup pen-ting” . Then, it becomes “cupen”.
* The words do not have the shift meaning between “cukup penting” and “cupen”. They are meaning as follows:1). (adj) as the great value or concern, 2) (adj) a person having great influence to use, do or test sth in order to see whether it is satisfactory, effective, enjoyable.
 |
| D | 1. Darah
 | Dara | * The word “darah” has the backclipping that becomes “dara”. The syllabe “-h” of “darah” is cut.
* “darah (n)” has not the different meaning with “dara” (n)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). The red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrate animals, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body. 2). Family background; descent or lineage.
 |
| 1. Dapat
 | Dapa | * The word “dapat” has the backclipping that becomes “dapa”. The syllabe “-t” of word “dapat” is cut.
* “dapat (v)” has not the different meaning with “dapa” (v)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). Be able to, 2) Be permitted to, 3). Used to make a suggestion or offer.
 |
| 1. Dengan
 | Deng | * The word “dengan” has the backclipping that becomes “deng”. The syllabe “-an” of word “dengan” is cut.
* “dengan (prep)” has not the different meaning with “deng” (prep)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). Accompanied by (another person or thing), 2) having or possessing (something), 3). Indicating the instrumen used to perform an action, 4) in relation to.
 |
| E | Unavailable |
| F | Unavailable |
| G | 1. Gosok
 | Goso | * The word “gosok” has the backclipping that becomes “goso”. The syllabe “-k” of word “gosok” is cut.
* “gosok (v)” has not the different meaning with “goso” (v)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). An implement with a handle and a block of bristles, hair, or wire, used especially for cleaning, applying a liquid or powder to a surface, or arranging the hair.
 |
| H | Unavailable |
| I | Unavailable |
| J | 1. Jangan
 | Jang | * The word “jangan” has the backclipping that becomes “jang”. The syllabe “-an” of word “jangan” is cut.
* “ jangan (det)” has not the different meaning with “jang” (det)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). Used to indicate that something is quite the opposite of what is being specified, 2) Used in notices or slogans forbidding or rejecting something specified.
 |
| 1. Jatuh
 | Jato | * The word “jatuh” has the backclipping that becomes “jato”. The syllabe “-h” of word “jatuh” is cut.
* “ jatuh (v)” has not the different meaning with “jato” (v)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). Move from a higher to a lower level, typically rapidly and without control, 2) (of a person) lose one's balance and collapse.
 |
| K | 1. Kasih tunjuk
 | Kastunjuk | * The word “kasih tunjuk” has the backclipping that becomes “kastunjuk”. The syllabe “-ih” of word “kasih” is cut and the word tunjuk is combined with “kas”. Then, it becomes “kastunjuk”.
* “ kasih tunjuk (v)” has not the different meaning with “kastunjuk” (v)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). Point out; show.
 |
| 1. Kamu
 | Ko | * The word “kamu” has the backclipping that becomes “ko”. The syllabe “-mu” of word “kamu” is cut. Besides, the syllable “a” has the stress intonation become “ko”.
* “ kamu(n)” has not the different meaning with “ko” (n)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). Used to refer to the person or people that the, 2) used to refer to any person in general.
 |
| L | Unavailable |
| M | 1. Mau
 | Mo | * The word “mau” has the backclipping that becomes “mo”. The syllabe “-au” of word “mau” is cut.
* “ mau (v)” has not the different meaning with “mo” (v)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). Have a desire to possess or do (something); wish for, 2) Should or need to do something.
 |
| N | 1. Nenek
 | Nene | * The word “nenek” has the backclipping that becomes “nene”. The syllabe “-k” of word “nenek” is cut.
* “ nenek (n)” has not the different meaning with “nene” (n)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). The mother of one's father or mother.
 |
| O | Unavailable |
| P | 1. Pantai
 | Pante | * The word “pantai” has the backclipping that becomes “pante”. The syllabe “-i” of word “pantai” is cut.
* “ pantai (n)” has not the different meaning with “pante” (n)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1). A pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea between high- and low-water marks.
 |
| 1. Pantat
 | Panta | * The word “pantat” has the backclipping that becomes “panta”. The syllabe “-t” of word “pantat” is cut.
* “ pantat (n)” has not the different meaning with “panta” (n)”. They still have the same meaning that is A person's buttocks or anus.
 |
| 1. Pakai
 | Pake | * The word “pakai” has the backclipping that becomes “pake”. The syllabe “-i” of word “pankai” is cut.
* “ pakai (v)” has not the different meaning with “pake” (v)”. They still have the same meaning that is Take, hold, or deploy (something) as a means of accomplishing or achieving something; employ.
 |
| 1. pecah
 | Pica | * The word “pecah” has the backclipping that becomes “pica”. The syllabe “-h” of word “pecah” is cut.
* “ pecah(v)” has not the different meaning with “pica” (v)”. They still have the same meaning that is Separate into pieces as a result of a blow, shock, or strain.
 |
| 1. Putih
 | Puti | * The word “putih” has the backclipping that becomes “puti”. The syllabe “-h” of word “putih” is cut.
* “ putih(n/adj)” has not the different meaning with “puti” (n/adj)”. They still have the same meaning that is White colour or pigment.
 |
| 1. Pelan
 | Plan | * The word “pelan” has the middle clipping that becomes “plan”. The syllabe “-e” of word “pelan” is cut.
* “ pelan(Adj)” has not the different meaning with “plan” (adj)”. They still have the same meaning that is moving or operating, or designing to do so, only at a low speed; not quick or fast.
 |
| Q | Unavailable |
| R | 1. Robek
 | Rabe | * The word “robek” has the backclipping that becomes “rabe”. The syllabe “-k of word “robek” is cut.
* “ robek (v)” has not the different meaning with “rabe” (v)”. They still have the same meaning that is Tear or pull (something) quickly or forcibly away from something or someone.
 |
|  | 1. Rumah
 | Ruma | * The word “rumah” has the backclipping that becomes “ruma”. The syllabe “-h of word “rumah” is cut.
* “ rumah (n)” has not the different meaning with “ruma” (n)”. They still have the same meaning as follows: 1) A building for human habitation, especially one that consists of a ground floor and one or more upper storeys. 2). A building in which people meet for a particular activity.
 |
| Indeks S | 1. Saya
 | Sa | * The word “saya” has the backclipping that becomes “sa”. The syllabe “-ya” of word “saya” is cut.
* “ saya (n)” has not the different meaning with “sa” (n)”. They still have the same meaning that is used by a speaker to refer to himself or herself as the subject.
 |
|  | 1. Sekolah
 | Sekola | * The word “sekolah” has the backclipping that becomes “sekola”. The syllabe “-h” of word “sekolah” is cut.
* “ sekolah (n)” has not the different meaning with “sekola” (n)”. They still have the same meaning that is an institution for educating children.
 |
|  | 1. Sudah
 | Su | * The word “sudah” has the backclipping that becomes “su”. The syllabe “-dah” of word “sudah” is cut.
* “ sudah (v)” has not the different meaning with “su” (v)”. They still have the same meaning that is possesing, owning, or holding.
 |
|  | 1. Sebelah
 | Sebla | * The word “sebelah” has two kinds of cutting word that are middle clipping on the syllable “-e” and backclipping on the syllable “-h”. Then it becomes “sebla”.
* “sebelah (prep)” has not the different meaning with “sebla” (prep)”. They still have the same meaning that is in or into a position immediately to one side of beside.
 |
|  | 1. Tertutup
 | Tatutup | * The word “tertutup” has the middle clipping on the syllable “-r” that becomes “tatutup”.
* “ tertutup” (adj) has not the different meaning with “tatutup” (adj)”. They still have the same meaning that is not open, or locked.
 |
| T | 1. Terus
 | Trus | * The word “terus” has the middle clipping on the syllable “-e” that becomes “trus”.
* “ Terus” (adv)” has not the different meaning with “trus” (adv)”. They still have the same meaning that is after that, next, afterwards, in the case or therefore.
 |
| 1. Terbalik
 | Tabale | * The word “terbalik” has two kind of the clipping word that are middle clipping on the syllable “-r-” and the back clipping on the syllable “-k” that becomes “Tabale”.
* “ Terbalik” (adj) has not the different meaning with “tabale” (adj)”. They still have the same meaning that is With the upper part where the lower part should be; in an inverted position.
 |
| U | Unavailable |
| V | Unavailable |
| W | Unavailable |
| X | Unavailable |
| Y | Unavailable |
| Z | Unavailable |

Description :

* **(adj) :** adjektif
* **(adv) :** adverb
* **(N) :** noun
* **(Prep) :** preposition
* **(Int) :** Interjection
* **(v) :** verb
* **(Det) :** Determiner
* **(Exc) :** Exclamation

Based on data of table 2, there are 31 words that have the process of clipping word. There are 4 types of clipping word from the data that are backclipping, middle clipping, two back clippings, and middle and back clipping. Through the data, there is not found the foreclipping in the Papuan Malay words. Thus, tthey will be shown deeply in table 3 as follows:

Table 3. The number of clipping word in Papuan Malay

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | The types of clipping word | The number of PM | Percentage |
| 1 | Backclipping | 23 words | 74.19% |
| 2 | middle clipping | 5 words | 16.12% |
| 3 | two backclippings | 1 word | 3.22% |
| 4 | middle clipping + backclipping | 2 words | 6.45% |
| 5 | Foreclipping | 0 | 0 |
|  Total | 31 words | 100% |

**The word class of clipping words in Papuan Malay**

Tabel 4. The list of word classof the clipping word in Papuan Malay

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Index | Word Class |
| (Int) | (adv) | (N) | (Adj) | (V) | (Prep) | (Det) |
| A | Ado |  | Ade |  |  |  |  |
| B |  |  | Bale |  | Bale |  |  |
| C |  |  |  | Cupen | Co |  |  |
| D |  |  | Dara |  | Dapat | Deng |  |
| E-F | Unavailable |
|  |  |  |  |  | Goso |  |  |
| H-I | Unavailable |
| J |  |  |  |  | Jato |  | Jang |
| K |  |  | Ko |  | Kastunjuk |  |  |
| L | Unavailable |
| M |  |  |  |  | Mo |  |  |
| N |  |  | Nenek |  |  |  |  |
| O | Unavailable |
| P |  |  | Pante | Puti | Pake |  |  |
|  |  | Panta | Plan | Pica |  |  |
|  |  | Puti |  |  |  |  |
| Q | Unavailable |
| R |  |  | Ruma |  | Rabe |  |  |
| S |  |  | Sa |  | Su | Sbla |  |
|  |  | Sekola |  |  |  |  |
| T |  | Trus |  | Tatutup |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Tabale |  |  |  |
| U-Z | Unavailable |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 |