

Traditional Political system as Sociolinguistic aspect in forming Sentani Language Variation

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There are six main types of social influences as aspects that contribute linguistic variation among speech communities namely geographical or regional location, socioeconomic class, social network, age, gender, and ethnicity (O'Grady, et.al 2005). Anyhow, this paper as an sociolinguistic study will discuss Sentani language variation as part of traditional political system. In general, Sentani speaker are speaking three dialects namely *raliβu afeu* (Eastern Dialect), *nolouβu afeu* (Central Dialect), and *waiβu afeu* (Western Dialect). These three dialects are politically under three big confederation leaders called '*Igwa-gwa Ondofolo*'. *Igwa – gwa Ondofolo* for Sentani means Chief of the Sun (*Ondofolo Matahari*) who have sovereignty under five to ten villages. The proper Sentani language variation as dialect of *raliβu afeu* (Eastern Dialect), *nolouβu afeu* (Central Dialect), and *waiβu afeu* (Western Dialect) are politically under *Heram Igwa – gwa Ondofolo*, *Hesaei Igwa – gwa Ondofolo*, and *Hesulu Marweri Igwa – gwa Ondofolo*. These three leaders as the one who used to lead the people in Sentani share the same oral history of originality. In fact, there are smaller political leaders in Sentani who have different oral history of originality and limited sovereign above one to two villages remind produce a clear linguistic variation as being the different one. This sociolinguistic paper is written based upon native speaker's point of view and using participant observation.

Key Words; Sentani, traditional political, linguistic variation,

Sentani Language Documentation Effort, Weakness and Expectation

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This paper deal with a work on Sentani language Documentation. Sentani language '*afeu*' is spoken by *βujaxa* or *Phujaxa* people in Jayapura Papua which is commonly known as Sentani tribe (ethnic). The language is in a condition of being forgotten by the native people particular the new generation. It is hardly rare to find children in the villages of the Lake of Sentani to communicate one each other by usng Sentani *afeu*. Bahasa Indonesia and Papua Malay successfully have change the role of Sentani language as the tool of communication for parents and children; children and friends at social informal situation. Along with decreasing of Sentani socio-culture influences in its geographical area, language also getting decreased in used by the native people. The growth of development in Sentani as center for Jayapura regency governship there are happening a lot of social changing. And as consequences of the changes it triggers Sentani people to compete in the developement with outsider just to gain better social status. This social phenomenon sociolinguistcally has impact on Sentani people where they tend to use Bahasa Indonesia or Papuan Malay more frequent than their local language either in formal and nonformal situation. This condition actually have been predicted and anticipated in order to initially work on language documentation of Sentani. It was since some fifteen years ago (2004/2005) we try to work on Sentani language documentation. As a result, at 8 December 2015 by the sponsorship of government of Jayapura regency we can finally launched Sentani – Indonesia – English Dictionary for use in schools in Sentani area. In working on this language documentation there are many obstacles that technically disturb our effort to provide the material as one practical reference and effectively can be used for all junior and senior high school in learning Sentani. This paper is written as a report on Sentani language documentation that have been conduceted.

Key Words: Sentani, Language Documentation.