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## The Codification of Native Papuan Languages in the West Papua Province: Identification and Classification of Native Papuan Languages

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to discuss how regional languages as the local language of Indigenous Papuans (OAP) in West Papua Province can be codified at this time or at least approach the ideal situation identified and classified by the State (government), so that local languages can be documented accurately and right. Starting from the idea that the extinction of a language causes the loss of various forms of cultural heritage, especially the customary heritage and oral expressions of the speaking community. There are two main problems in this study, namely: (1) Identification of the regional language of indigenous Papuans in West Papua Province, and (2) Classification of regional languages of indigenous Papuans in West Papua Province. This study uses two approaches, namely (1) a theoretical approach and (2) a methodological approach. The theoretical approach is an exploration of the theory of language documentation, while the methodological approach is a descriptive approach with an explanative dimension. This study follows the procedures of (1) the data provision stage, (2) the data analysis stage, and (3) the data analysis presentation stage. The findings in this study illustrate that the languages in West Papua Province can be grouped into four language groups, namely (1) Austronesian phylum groups; (2) West Papua phylum group; (3) Papuan Bird Head phylum group; and (4) the Trans West Papua Phylum Group. The four language groups are categorized into two broad families, namely Austronesian and Non-Austronesian. The codification of language in West Papua can be grouped: (1) the ecological typology of language (phylum), (2) the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) data base, and (3) the data base of the Indonesian Language Guidance and Development Agency.

**Keywords:** Codification, identification, classification, Native Languages of Papua, The West Papua.

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### 1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the largest countries in the world, which has a diversity of languages and cultures as a characteristic of national identity that deserves respect and respect. The richness of language and culture encourages Indonesia to build a foundation of Indonesian's characterized by

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"Bhineka Tungga Ika" in building the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. According to Hardyanto (2018) and Warami (2018: 2) that referring to the statement of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo in his speech on Rote Island, East Nusa Tenggara on January 8, 2018 which reads: "I know very well, I think all of you also know that we have 714 tribes, have more than 1,100 different regional languages, who live in the 17,000 (17,508) islands we have ". This statement illustrates that the President is showing "Bhineka Tunggal Ika" which can be portrayed from various points of view, including language and culture.

Koichiro Matsuura, the director of UNESCO, as cited by Antara News.com on Tuesday, 20 Februari 2009, claimed that approximately 2,500 languages in the world, including local languages in Indonesia were endangered and close to extinction. Indonesia, India, AS, Brazil and Meksiko are countries with language diversity facing the biggest threat of many local languages extinction. UNESCO classified the status of language into five categories: (1) potential endangerment, (2) endangerment, (3) seriously endangered, (4) moribund, and (5) extinction. From the total of 6,000 languages in the world, more than 200 had become extinct in the last three generations, 538 in the category of moribund, 502 in the category of seriously endangered, 632 in endangerment, and 607 in potential endangerment. 200 languages in the world only have less than 10 speakers, and another 178 only have remaining 10 to 50 native speakers. Matsuura mentioned that the extinction of a particular language would at the same time lead to the extinction of various forms of the cultural heritage, most specifically the traditions and the oral expressions of its speakers, which included poems and folklores, as well as proverbs and anecdotes.

Referring to the statements of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo and UNESCO Director Koichiro Matsuura regarding regional languages in Indonesia and the world, the United Nations Agency for education, science and culture states that Indonesia, India, the US, Brazil and Mexico are among the countries that have a wealth of language diversity, but the number of languages that are threatened with extinction is also quite large. This was also revealed by Harup D. Ismadi (2020) on the page [Badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id](http://Badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id) that among the hundreds of languages in Indonesia, from year to year the number continues to decrease until it is threatened with extinction, some are even heading towards extinction. If we look at the linguistic map in Indonesia - based on the mapping made by Unesco (Moseley, 2010), we can find that the most endangered languages are found in eastern Indonesia. This is because the diversity of languages in eastern Indonesia is richer. In contrast to the island of Java, which only has the three largest languages (Javanese, Sundanese and Madurese) with various dialects.

What is mentioned above is basically the condition also present in Indonesia. All the efforts to preserve the local languages have been done by the government of Indonesia through the policy to develop and foster local languages. However, with regard to the language data, there is a slightly different information on the number of languages from various reputable sources. For example, the data from the Ministry of Education and Culture's Language Development and Fostering Agency identified a total of 733 local languages in Indonesia (Antara News.com, 2017); while the data from LIPI mentioned 726 local languages (Republika.co.id., 2016/08/03). Meanwhile, the daily chairman of the National Committee of UNESCO, Arif Rachman, stated that Indonesia had a total of 783 local languages (Antara News.com, 2016/02/21). On the other hand, the annual report of *Ethnologue: Language of the World*, the 20th Edition, depicted that there were 719 local languages in Indonesia. From those various data on the total number of the local languages in Indonesia, only 652 languages had been validated by the Ministry of Education and Culture's Language Development and Fostering Agency in the periods of 1991 to 2017, from 2,452 observation areas (Warami, 2018:11).

Based on the facts above, there are two main problems in the current Coding of Papuan Indigenous Papuans in West Papua Province which will be critical to discuss, namely: (1) Identification of the regional language of indigenous Papuans in West Papua Province, and (2) Classification of the regional language of indigenous Papuans in West Papua Province. In addition, this study aims to discuss how regional languages as the local language of Indigenous Papuans in West Papua Province can be codified at this time or at least approach the ideal situation identified and classified by the State (government), so that local languages can be documented. precisely and correctly.

## 2. Methodology and data

### 2.1 Study methods

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with the consideration that in documentary research and language identification, this method is more sensitive and can adapt to various characteristics of language data. This method provides direct linguistic identification data obtained in the field or through literature studies in accordance with the objectives of the study. Therefore, the qualitative method is considered capable of capturing the perspectives of the research subject accurately, and paying close attention to what information on the linguistic data is obtained.

### 2.2 Study approach

This study uses two approaches, namely (1) a theoretical approach and (2) a methodological approach. The theoretical approach is an exploration of the theory of language documentation (Himmelmann, 2006), while the methodological approach is a descriptive approach with an explanative dimension. Descriptive study seeks to systematically describe the facts and characteristics of the target object or subject accurately, namely to reveal language not only as what is seen, but more than that it reveals the meaning it contains. In the perspective of language documentation, this study seeks to apply scientific principles to linguistic data, and adapt the steps in scientific studies in other fields of science. Language documentation seeks to record language that is multipurpose and enduring. Multipurpose in that context means that language documentation includes as many and varied records as possible covering all aspects of the language. In other words, language documentation should ideally contain all registers and variants, evidence of language as social practice and cognitive skills, and include examples of the use of spoken and written language. This study follows the procedures of (1) data provision stage, (2) data analysis stage, and (3) data analysis stage presentation stage.

### 2.3 Data sources

The data used in this study consisted of primary data, namely data that was identified and processed by the author as a native Papuan language speaker and secondary data in the form of written data originating from research results, book publications and journal articles which can be classified as follows.

Table 1.

*Data and sources of study data*

No.	Data Type	Data Sources	Data Origin
1.	Language Data	Ethnologue Project (2006; 2009)	Summer Institut of Linguistics (SIL) <a href="https://www.ethnologue.com">https://www.ethnologue.com</a>
		Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger program	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Unesco) <a href="http://www.unesco.org/languages-atlas">http://www.unesco.org/languages-atlas</a>
		Language book and Language Map (2018)	Language Development and Cultivation Agency <a href="https://petabahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/">https://petabahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/</a>
		Regional Languages in the Realm of Special Autonomy for Papua in West Papua Province: Distribution, Threats and Threats (2009)	Hugo Warami
2.	Social Data	Ecological Typology of Languages in West Papua Province: Ecolinguistic Perspectives (2018)	Hugo Warami
		Population Census 2010 (SP2010) Getting to know Papua (2008)	BPS Indonesia, BPS West Papua Province Kal Muller

Source: Identification Results, Warami 2020

### 3. Result of language codification

The codification of the language of indigenous Papuans consists of 3 (three) parts, sure (1) the SIL version, (2) The Republic of Indonesia's Language Development and Fostering Agency version, and (3) the Phylum version. The three language codifications can be described as follows.

#### 3.1 SIL version

Summer Institut of Linguistics (SIL) of 2009 codification of the local languages in the territory of the West Papua can be seen below:

Table 2.

*Language codification: SIL version*

1. Matbat	16. Moraid	31. Kaburi	46. Karas
2. Biga	17. Abun	32. Arandai	47. Buruwai
3. Seget	18. Karon (Dori)	33. Kemberano	48. Kamberau
4. Duriankere	19. Mpur	34. Wandamen	49. Kowiai
5. Maya	20. Meyah	35. Tanah Merah (Sumuri)	50. Mairasi
6. Maden	21. Hattam	36. Irarutu	51. Semimi
7. Biak	22. Sough (Manikion)	37. Mor	52. Mer
8. Kawe	23. Moskona	38. Erokwanas	53. Yeretuar
9. Legenyem	24. Maibrat	39. Bedoanas	54. Dusner
10. Waigeo	25. Kais	40. Arguni	55. Kuri (nabi)
11. Wauyai	26. Konda	41. Sekar	56. Meos(Roswar)
12. As	27. Yahadian	42. Onim	57. Roon
13. Moi	28. Suabo	43. Iha	58. Tandia
14. Kalabra	29. Puragi	44. Baham	59. Yaur
15. Tehit	30. Kokoda	45. Uruangnirin	60. Iresim
			61. Ekari
			62. Kamoro

Source: Identification Results, Warami 2020

#### 3.2 The Republic of Indonesia's Language development and fostering agency version

The following codification was based on the 2018 language data from The Republic of Indonesia's Language Development and Fostering Agency.

Table 3.

*Language codification: RI's language agency of the Ministry of Education and Culture Version*

1. Abun	24. Iha	47. Maya	70. Salkma
2. Abun Gij/Jii	25. Inanwatan	48. Matbat	71. Samate
3. Abunji	26. Inora	49. Matlow	72. Seget
4. Air Matoa	27. Irarutu	50. Maya-Legenyem-Kawei	73. Sekar-Onim
5. Ambel	28. Irarutu Bofuer	51. Mee Wosokuno	74. Selegof
6. Amber	29. Irires	52. Meyah	75. Somu/Toro
7. Arandai	30. Jamor	53. Miere	76. Soon
8. As	31. Kais	54. Moi Sigin	77. Sou
9. Awe	32. Kalabra	55. Mor	78. Sough/Manikion
10. Baham	33. Kalamang	56. Moraid	79. Tandia
11. Batanta	34. Kamberau	57. Moskona	80. Tehit
12. Bedoanas/Erokwana	35. Kambrouw	58. Mpur	81. Tehit Dit
13. Beser	36. Karas	59. Muri	82. Tepin
14. Beser Swaimbon	37. Karon	60. Napiti	83. Uruangnirin
15. Damban/Ndamban	38. Kemberano	61. Napiti Pantai-Busam	84. Waliam
16. Dusner/Usner	39. Koiwai	62. Numfor/Mansinam	85. Wamesa
17. Efpan	40. Kokoda	63. Palamu	86. Wandamen
18. Esaro/Kawit	41. Kuri/nabi	64. Pokoro	87. Wardo

19. Fkor	42. Mai Sonara	65. Puragi-Saga	88. Waruri
20. Gebe	43. Maibrat	66. Ron	89. Wau Arak
21. Girimora	44. Mairasi	67. Roswar (Saref)	90. Yaben
22. Hattam	45. Mansim Borai	68. Sabakor/Buruwai	91. Yahadian Mugim
23. Hattam Mole	46. Mare	69. Salafen Matbat	92. Yeresiam Kiruru
			93. Yeresiam Sirise
			94. Yuafeta

Source: Identification Results, Warami 2020

### 3.3 Phylum version

The language codification of the Phylum version consists of (1) Austronesian Phylum Group, (2) West Papua Phylum Group, (3) Papua Bird Head Phylum Group, and (4) West Papua Trans Phylum Group. The four language-coding versions of the phylum can be described in the following table.

Tabel 4.

#### *Austronesia Phylum Group*

A1. Matbat	A7. Wauyai	A13. Dusner	A19. Bedoanas
A2. Biga	A8. Legenyem	A14. Meoswar	A20. Erokwanas
A3. Maya	A9. Waigeo	A15. Kuri/Nabi	A21. Kowini
A4. Meden	A10. Yeretuar	A16. Irarutu	A22. Arguni
A5. Biak	A11. Tandia	A17. Wandamen	A23. Sekar
A6. Kawe	A12. Roon	A18. As	A24. Duriankere
			A25. Onim

Source: Identification Results, Warami 2020

Table 5.

#### *West Papua Phylum Group*

B1. Seget	B4. Abun	B7. Kalabra	B10. Kais
B2. Moi	B5. Karon (dori)	B8. Tehit	B11. Kaburi
B3. Moraid	B6. Mpur	B9. Maibrat	B12. Hattam

Source: Identification Results, Warami 2020

Table 6.

#### *Papua's Bird Head Phylum Group*

C1. Meyah	C2. Moile (Moskona)	C3. Sough (Manikion)
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Source: Identification Results, Warami 2020

Tabel 7.

#### *Trans-West Papua Phylum Group*

D1. Arandai (sebyar)	D5. Puragi	D9. Iha	D13. Mairasi
D2. Konda	D6. Kokoda	D10. Baham	D14. Buruwai
D3. Yahadian	D7. Kemberano	D11. Karas	D15. Kamberau
D4. Suabo	D8. Tanah Merah (Sumuri)	D12. Uruangnirin	

Source: Identification Results, Warami 2020

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1 Legitimation ground language codification

Based on Warami (2018:8-12), there are several legitimation grounds on the preservation of local languages in Indonesia, as follows:

First, Authority in the Amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. In order to support language policy in Indonesia, one of the measures taken is to revitalize the pattern of life and local cultural wisdom in each ethnic group so that the set of values and local wisdom can live and develop again according to the actual substance in the reality of his life every day. This effort is a must for the Indonesian people in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Article 281 Paragraph (3)



after the change which states: "Cultural identity and traditional community rights are respected in accordance with the development of times and civilization". In line with that, in terms of the administration of government and law it also gets protection in the 1945 Constitution Article 18B Paragraph (1) which states that: "The State recognizes and respects special or special regional government units".

Second, the authority in Law No. 22/1999; 32/2004 and 32/2014. In order to support and strengthen government policies in the language sector, according to the mandate of the Republic of Indonesia of Law No. 22/1999; No. 32/2004 and No. 32/2014 has regulated the rights of regional governments as follows: (1) self-regulating and managing government affairs, (2) electing regional leaders, (3) managing regional apparatus, (4) managing regional wealth, (5) collecting local taxes and levies regions, (5) get revenue sharing from the management of natural resources and other resources in the region, (7) get other legitimate sources of income, and (8) get other things that are regulated in the legislation.

Third, the authority in the Republic of Indonesia of Law No. 20/2003. In RI of Law No. 20 /2003 concerning the National Education System which consists of 22 Chapters and 77 articles, also mandates a number of authorities regarding language development and development. The legitimacy of authority that discusses Indonesian language is contained in chapter VII article 33 which contains as follows: (1) Indonesian as the Language of the State becomes the language of instruction in national education, (2) Regional languages can be used as the language of instruction in the early stages of education if needed in delivery of certain knowledge and/or skills, and (3) Foreign languages can be used as language of instruction in certain education units to support students' foreign language skills.

Fourth, the authority in the Republic of Indonesia of Law No. 24/2009. In RI of Law No 24/2009 Concerning Flags, Languages, and National Emblems, and National Anthems. The birth of the Republic of Indonesia of Law No. 24/2009 gives legitimacy that (a) that the flag, language, and symbols of the country, as well as the Indonesian national anthem are a means of unifying, identity and form of the existence of the nation which is a symbol of the sovereignty and honor of the State; and (b) that the national flag, language and symbol, as well as the Indonesian national anthem are cultural manifestations rooted in the history of the nation's struggle, unity in cultural diversity, and equality in realizing the ideals of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Authority in the Republic of Indonesia of Law No. 24/2009 Article 42 says that (1) Local governments are obliged to develop, foster, and protect regional languages and literature in order to continue to fulfill their position and function in social life in accordance with the times and to remain part of Indonesia's cultural wealth. (2) Development, fostering and protection are carried out in stages, systematically and continuously by regional governments under the coordination of linguistic institutions, and (3) Further provisions regarding the development, fostering and protection are regulated in Government Regulations.

Fifth, Authority in the Papua Special Autonomy Law. The Republic of Indonesia of Law No. 21/2001 concerning Papua's Special Autonomy is one form of affirmation that developed in post-reform Indonesia (Warami, 2014a;b). In RI Law No. 21/2001 concerning Papua's Special Autonomy, Chapter XVI on Education and Culture Article 58 which reads as follows: (1) The provincial government is obliged to foster and develop, and preserve the diversity of regional languages and literature to maintain and strengthen the identity of Papuans; (2) in addition to Indonesian as a national language, English is stipulated as a second language at all levels of education, and (3) regional languages can be used as an introductory language at the level of basic education as needed.

#### **4.2 Language ecology in West Papua**

Based on the physical environment, Warami (2016) mentioned that the local language speakers in the Province of West Papua referred to the native Papuans from the race of Melanesian – the ones living in a physical ecology of mostly island clusters, black, and spread throughout the region in line with the development of culture, history, traditions, and languages. The physical ecology of the speakers covered the mountainous areas, highlands, lowlands, big river regions, swamp areas, as well as islands. Based on the condition of their nature, some native speakers' staple food are sago and fish; some cassavas, taro yams, and bananas. The ecological condition are various, from highlands to lowlands with land covering in tropical rain forests, grasslands, and savanas. The ecological height

varies from 0 to >1000 meter. The territorial grouping of the West Papua Province based on height fell into four categories: (1) 0-100 meter asl; (2) >100-500 meter asl; (3) >500-1000 meter asl; and >1000 meter asl. The language ecology typology of the physical environment of the local languages in the Province of West Papua, either those in the family of Austronesians (Melayu Polinesian) or those in the family of Non-Austronesians was indicated to be spread about 3,500 - 4,000 years ago, including the current language condition which found 150 different dialects of Melayu Polinesians spoken in Papua New Guinea (see Muler, 2008: 62). Language ecology typology of the physical environment showed that most languages in the Province of West Papua were spread and existed either in the offshores or along the north coasts of the island of Papua. The similarity in both structures and vocabulary served as a way to group particular languages either into the same phylum/family or into the same language ecology.

### 4.3 Language grouping and categorization

According to Budiwiyanto (2018), based on its vitality, Unesco (2003) has grouped languages into six levels, (1) Safe: language is spoken by all generations and transmission across generations is uncut, (2) Potentially endangered: language is spoken by children only on particular domains, (3) Endangered: children no longer use the language at home as the first language, (4) Seriously endangered: language is only spoken inter-old generations, not to children, (5) Moribund: only spoken by old generations and rarely used; and (6) Extinction: no more speakers.

Crystal (1990) and Lauder (2004) pointed out the phases of language death as follows. (1) potentially endangered languages, referring to minority languages, which both socially and economically under pressure by the majority. This also refers to the condition when the young generations (children) have already shifted into the majority language and rarely speak their native language; (2) endangered languages, referring to languages whose young generations cannot speak their native languages anymore and the fluent speakers are only adults; (3) seriously endangered languages, referring to languages whose speakers are only those above 50 years old; (4) moribund languages, referring to languages spoken only by several people above 70 years old; (5) extinct languages, referring to languages having only one speaker left so that s/he cannot communicate with the language as there are no other one available to participate in the conversation anymore.

In addition to the above categories, UNESCO listed six levels of language documentation phases: (1) Superlative: there are comprehensive grammars and dictionaries, extensive texts; constant flow of language materials; abundant annotated high-quality audio and video recordings exist; (2) Good: there are one good grammar and a number of adequate grammars, dictionaries, texts, literature, and occasionally updated everyday media; adequate annotated high-quality audio and video recordings; (3) Fair: There may be an adequate grammar or sufficient amount of grammars, dictionaries, and texts, but no everyday media; audio and video recordings may exist in varying quality or degree of annotation; (4) Fragmentary: There are some grammatical sketches, word-lists, and texts useful for limited linguistic research but with inadequate coverage. Audio and video recordings may exist in varying quality or degree of annotation; (5) Inadequate: Only a few grammatical sketches, short word-lists, and fragmentary texts; audio and video recordings do not exist, are of unusable quality, or are completely un-annotated; and (6) Undocumented: No materials exist.

Based on the language ecology typology, the local languages in the Province of West Papua can be divided into four groups, as the following. (1) The Austronesian Phylum: a total of 25 languages are in this category (Matbat, Biga, Maya, Maden, Biak, Kawe, Wauyai, Legenyem, Waigeo, Yeretuar, Tandia, Roon, Dusner, Meoswar, Kuri, Irarutu, Wandamen, As, Bedoanas, Erokwanas, Kowini, Onim, Arguni, Sekar, dan Duriankere); (2) The West Papuans Pylum: a total of 12 languages can be found within this group (Seget, Moi, Moraid, Abun, Karon Dori, Mpur, Kalabra, Tehit, Maibrat, Kais, Kaburi, dan Hattam); (3) The Bird Head's Phylum: 3 languages are in this category (Meyah, Moskona/Moile, dan Manikion/Sough); dan (4) Trans-West Papuan Phylum, 15 languages fell into this group (Arandai, Konda, Yahadian, Suabo, Puragi, Kokoda, Kemberano, Tanah Merah/Simuri, Iha, Baham, Karas, Uruangniria, Mairasi, Buruwai, dan Kamberau). Those four groups of languages can still again be categorized into two big families, known as Austronesian (25 languages) and Non-Austronesian (30 languages) with a total number of languages spread in the ecological territory of the Province of West Papua is 55 languages (see Warami, 2009; and 2016).

Based on the characteristics of the language social environment, most local languages in the Province of West Papua can be categorized as ‘viable but small’, meaning that those languages have less than 1,000 speakers. Languages having less than 500 speakers are which categorized as potentially in danger of becoming extinct. Citing from the SIL’s 2006 data, there were 20 local languages in the West Papua whose speakers were less than 500, as listed in the following. Austronesian Phylum: (1) Onim (500), (2) Arguni (450), (3) Duriankere (30), (4) Biga (300), (5) Wauyai (300), (6) Legenyem (250), (7) Waigeo (300), (8) Yeretuar (350), (9) Tandia (2), (10) Dusner (20), (11) Meoswar (250), (12) Kuri/Nabi (500), (13) As (230), (14) Bedoanas (180), and (15) Erokwanas (200); and Trans-West Papuan Phylum: (16) Konda (500), (17) Tanah Merah/Simuri (500), (18) Yahadian (500), (19) Karas (100), and (20) Uruangnirin (250) (check. Crystal, 2002; Lauder, 1999: 157, and Warami, 2009, 2016).

## 5. Conclusion and policy implication

Based on the above discussion, several conclusions can be made, as follows. First, the implementation ground for the native papuan languages in the Province of West Papua is urgently needed in an effort to preserve the language assets of the native Papuans. Second, based on the language ecology typology, the languages in the Province of West Papua can be categorized into four groups: (1) The phylum of Austronesia, 25 languages; (2) the phylum of West Papua, 12 languages; (3) the phylum of the Bird's Head of Papua, 3 languages; and (4) The phylum of Trans- West Papua, 15 languages. Those four groups can fall into another two categories of Austronesian (25 languages) and Non-Austronesian (30 languages). Thus, the total number of languages in the ecological territory of the West Papua is 55 languages. Third, based on the characteristics of the social environment of the languages most languages in the Province of West Papua are categorized as “viable but small” referring to languages having less than 1,000 speakers. Languages whose number of speakers are 500 or less can be categorized as potentially come into extinction. Fourth, language codification can be based on: (1) language vitality, (2) phases of language death, (3) documentation level, (4) language ecology typology (phylum), (5) Summer Institut of Linguistics (SIL) database, and (6) the RI’s Ministry of Education and Culture’s Language Development and Fostering Agency database. Fifth, the implication of the findings of this study is that it can be used as a basic reference in the latest grouping of indigenous Papuan languages for the development of human resources and natural resources in the Land of Papua. Sixth, the policy implication of this study is that it can be used as a basis for efforts to foster, develop and protect language minorities in Indonesia. Seventh, the theoretical implication of this study is that the theory of language documentation has not been able to codify every ethnic / sub-ethnic or ethnic language in West Papua, so theoretical collaboration is needed in other fields of science to complement the developing theory. Eighth, given the limitations of the research in this study, further research is needed to support the existing hypotheses and legitimacy of coding.

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