

**Analysis the Active Voice in Moi Language  
(The Structure of Moi Sentences)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study about linguistic in Papua with English were analyzed How the word arrange in Positive, negative and Interrogative sentences. This study is about Active Voice in Moi language. The researcher attempted to find some Active sentences in Moi language and try to analysis. She also classified the verb based on the subject and also explains the uniqueness by words. This study used descriptive linguistic research to analyze. The result of this research is in positive sentences of Moi language the subject of sentences influence the verb and the verb changes only from the prefix of sentences. There are much uniqueness in Moi sentences from subject, verb, article and the changing of sentence based on the words. The words arrangement in negative sentences do not change in verb, we only put the negative word “ Dau” after verb. The words arrangement in interrogative sentences in Moi decides into two types, they are “Ya” and “Moloya”. When we use “Ya” we cannot use Moloya and vise versal. There were some characteristics and the form in Moi language.

**Key Words:** Moi language, Active Voice

**INTRODUCTION**

As we know that our country Indonesia has a wide variety of ethnicities, race and languages differences from the Eastern to the Western Indonesia and equipped with all the unique structure of differences Indigenous cultures in each tribe. The cultures is spread from Sabang to Merauke especially customs and language. Every region or province has each of their own language and dialect. Each of them has own local language. One of them is Moi. Moi language is one of language that include in one of five smallest Papua languages where there are 24 languages inside.

Moi Tribe has regional languages called (LIGIN MOI), which means the Moi language. According to Malak and Wa Ode’s book that in Berry and Berry study (1987) said that the original Moi language is used for about 4.600 speakers in

Sorong Region. also in Malak and Wa Ode (2011) said that in Sorong region in 2006 the population of Moi there are about 50.000 speakers, the count of the speakers of Moi can be more than that amount. Moi has many dialect and each of them has no significant differences, berry and berry had classified into three kinds they are: Amber (mountain), klasa (river pate), and Kelim (hinterland).

Language has many kinds of expression one of them is active voice. Active voice is a grammatical voice common in many of the world's languages. It is the unmarked voice for clauses featuring a transitive verb in nominative–accusative languages, including English and most other Indo-European languages. Active voice is used in a clause whose subject expresses the agent of the main verb that is, the subject does the action designated by the verb (Lachowicz, 1981). A sentence whose agent is marked as grammatical subject is called an active sentence. Active voice is also used by Moi tribe

Based on the uniqueness of active voice in Moi language, it makes the writer interested to analyze how the words are arranged in to a sentence in active voice of Moi language. In this case the structure of active sentences which are defending based on the subject in active voice. Based on this reason, the researcher conducts the study of the analysis the active voice in Moi Language is “The structure of Moi sentences”.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Previous Related Studies**

This research has similarities with the previous Study; the research is similar with Sumarsono and Paina Pratama, Sociolinguistic in 2004 by title a study in English Varieties Used by Vendors in Banyumulek (Case Study in Desa Banyumulek Kediri Lombok Barat) this research focus on definition of Language, component of communication, and varieties of language.

According Sumarsono and Paina Pratama (2004) states that language is one of the instruments of the human intellectual means of communication of is used to formulate thought and convey message to other. It plays an important role in analyzing human activity, in reasoning, solving problem, and planning actions; language also used to convey memories of the past and beliefs about the future to it also language other to event that have not taken place, and to express the relation between event (Caplan, 2001:1). People also use language in inform others task or give information, to get things done, to request, to ask or give direction, to comment to report, and many other ordinary verbal actions in daily interaction. So it impossible for us to understand other well without a language of without having language people will cripple in their family or social interaction. There is a lot of definition about language given by many experts.

## **Language and Sentences**

Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols (Ellis, 1999). Sentence is a linguistic unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked. A sentence can include words grouped meaningfully to express a statement, question, exclamation, request, command or suggestion. A sentence is a set of words that in principle tells a complete thought (although it may make little sense taken in isolation out of context); thus it may be a simple phrase, but it conveys enough meaning to imply a clause, even if it is not explicit. For example, "Two" as a sentence (in answer to the question "How many were there?") implies the clause "There were two". Typically a sentence contains a subject and predicate. A sentence can also be defined purely in orthographic terms, as a group of words starting with a capital letter and ending in a full stop.

### **Components of Sentences**

A clause typically contains at least a subject noun phrase and a finite verb. While the subject is usually a noun phrase, other kinds of phrases (such as gerund phrases) work as well, and some languages allow subjects to be omitted. There are two types of clauses: independent and subordinate (dependent). An independent clause is a complete sentence in itself, although it may not express a complete thought: for example, they did it. A subordinate clause is not a complete sentence: for example, because I have no friends. A simple complete sentence consists of a single clause. Other complete sentences consist of two or more clauses

### **Active Sentence**

According to (Cerejo, 2013) an active sentence is a grammatical voice common in many of the world's languages. It is the unmarked voice for clauses featuring a transitive verb in nominative–accusative languages, including English and most other Indo-European languages. Active Sentences is used in a clause whose subject expresses the agent of the main verb. That is, the subject does the action designated by the verb. A sentence whose agent is marked as grammatical subject. In contrast, a sentence in which the subject has the role of patient or theme is named a passive sentence, and its verb is expressed in passive voice. Many languages have both an active and a passive voice; this allows for greater flexibility in sentence construction, as either the semantic agent or patient may take the syntactic role of subject.

### **Moi Language**

Many language distribute in Sorong, one of them is Moi. Moi language has been placed itself become medium of instructor of language in whole of Sorong. Malak and Wa Ode (2011) on their book explained that Moi language is one of language that include in one of five smallest Papua languages where, there are 24 languages inside. In Malak and Wa Ode (2011) book said that in berry and Berry Study (1987)

said that the original Moi Language is used for about 4.600 speakers in Sorong region. BPS in Malak and Wa Ode (2011) that in Sorong Region in 2006 upto 2009 the population of Moi there are about 50.000 speakers, the count of the speakers of Moi can be More than that amount. Moi has many dialects and each of them has no significant differences. Berry and Berry had classified into three kinds they are: Amber (Mountain), Klassa (river pate), kelim (hinterland), According to berry and Berry (1987), Moi language was classified into three dialects, they are:

1. Moi Amber (the original Moi) is including the speaker in Makbon, Malaumkarta, Batulubang, Asbakin, Malanu, Klasaman, Aimas, and Klamono. There are about 3400. speakers in 1987.
2. Klasan, it is include the speakers in the region of Megan, and Dela. There are 800 Speakers.
3. Kelim, it is include the speakers in the region of Sayosa, Maladofok, and Klayili there are about 4.600 speakers.

## **METHOD**

### **Design and Samples**

In this research the writer used descriptive linguistic research as her research. About the investigation of structure of a language through collection of primary language data, and about interaction with native speakers of Moi people. In this research, the writer needed sample to analyze her study. The writer analyzed the speakers who use this language are those who live in: Aimas, and Klamono. The members were two speakers. By their information about Moi language, researcher got the true results of active voice sentences in Moi Language.

### **Instrument and Procedure**

Based on the research, the writer used some kinds of iInstrument to get the source data to analyze, those were: Interview, documentation (notes). Interview in order to ask them the informant directly and to get the valid data that research needs. Documentation is used for get the data by give the active voice sentences to the speakers to translate into experimental language

The data is collected by searching some information from Moi People and give them some active voice and sentences include positive and negative forms in Bahasa Indonesia and have them to translate and ask them to say in Moi Language, in other to make easier to get the data. Then the writers analyzed and identify the data.

### **Data Analysis**

After the writer got the data, which she needed to analyze, then researcher classified the kinds of active voice in Moi language based on the classification of active voice

in English. Then the writer used descriptive method to analyze all of the data related with the questioned cases as stated.

## RESULT AND DISUSSION

### The Structure of Active Voice in Moi Language

Active voice is a grammatical voice common in many of the world's languages. It is the unmarked voice for clauses featuring a transitive verb in nominative–accusative languages, including English and most other Indo-European languages. The active voice sentences in Moi language has a little different with English.

#### Positive Sentences

The formula form of Moi Language is same with English.

*Formula: Subject + Verb + Object*

The sentences in this formula are shown in the first row of every column.

The pattern takes the same rule. Every verb in every positive sentence always follows subject or agent.

e.g.: No: 1. Oto wibik bal pai dewe-dewe (+)  
“Otto plays football everyday”

2. Tit tibik bal pai dewe-dewe (+)  
“I play football everyday”

The writer found in (*sentences number 1*), the subject is **Otto**, verb is **wibik** and the object is **bal paid dewe-dewe**, (*sentences number 2*) the subject is **Ti** the verb is **tibik** and the object is **bal paid dewe-dewe**. Based on the explanation above the writer found That were Oto (singular) with verb “wibik”, and Ti (“I”, Plural) with verb of “Tibik “. So, the changes of the verb based on the subject.

E.g: No: 1. Rieska musuwo wumuk pai dewe-dewe (+)  
“Rieska prays everyday”

2. Nan nusuwo wumuk pai dewe-dewe (+)  
“They prays everyday”

The writer found that subject in Moi language is **Rieska**, verb is **musuwo** and object is **wumuk pai dewe-dewe**. (*Sentences number 3*), the third person plural is **Nan** as a subject, verb is **nusuwo** and object is **wumuk pai dewe-dewe**, (*Sentence number 4*). That were Rieska (singular) with verb “musuwo”, and Nan (“you”, singular) with verb of “nusuwo “. So, the changes of the verb based on the subject. In Moi language verb in every positive sentences always follow the subject:

E.g.: No: 1. Pai lauk untelen yo susu gelas mele (+)  
“Every morning students drinks a glass of milk”

2. Pai lauk mam mo susu gelas mele (+)

“Every morning we drink a glass of milk”

In these sentences The writer found that, that were subject is “Untelen”(“ student “ Plural) with verb “ Yo ”and Subject is Mam ( “ we” singular) with verb “ Mo” So, the every verb changes based on the subject. (*Sentences number 5 and 6*). In Moi language every positive sentences always follow the subject.

E.g. No: 1. Miye ano wiwies fisika pai dewe-dewe ( + )  
“He studies physics every day”

2. Tit tiwies fisika pai dewe- dewe ( + )  
“I study physics every day.”

The writer found that in Moi Language, that were the third person singular for female is **Miyano** as a subject, the verb is **Wiwies**, and the object is **Fisika pai dewe-dewe** (*sentences number 7* ), and the second sentence, the first singular as subject is **Tit**, the verb is **tiwies** , object is **Fisika pai dewe-dewe**. (*Sentences number 8*) .That was miyano (“he” singular) with verb “wiwies”, and Tit (“I”, Plural) with verb of “Tiwies “. So, the changes of the verb based on the subject.

E.g. No: 1. Ubun pebembun boki ( + )  
“The snake kills the cat”

2.1. Miyey yebembun mo ( + )  
“They kill it”

The writer found that, ubun (“snake“singular) with verb “pembembun”boki (“ cat”, singular of possessive), and Miyey (“They”, plural) with verb “ yebembun”, Mo (“ it ” , Noun ) So, changes of the verb based on the subject and possessive words comes after verb. (*Sentences number 9 and 10*). In Moi language these sentences have same with the other sentences in positive forms, where verb always follow the agent.

E.g. No: 1. Miye anom mak roti pai dewe-dewe ( + )  
“She eats bread everyday”

1. Nan nik roti pai dewe-dewe ( + )  
“They eat bread everyday”

3. Kelen ano paak oo pai dewe-dewe ( + )  
“The bird eats banana everyday”

The writer found that the first singular pronoun, the third person plural, and noun as subjects are **miye anom**, **Nan**, **kelen**, and follow by verb is **mak**, **nik**, **paak**. The object is **roti pai dewe-dewe**. That were, miye anom (“she” singular) with verb “mak” , Nan (“They” plural) with verb “ Nik, and kelen ( noun) with verb of “Paak” .Boki So, changes of the verb in Moi language were based on the subject. (*Sentences number 11, 12, and 13*). Based on the sentences below, are same with

English sentences, where verb in every positive sentences always follow the subject.

- E.g. No: 1. Mam mfasos kue wasina nu minggu mele ( + )  
“We eat bread every day”
2. Miye anom mfasos kue wasina nu "minggu mele ( + )  
“She makes some cakes every week”.

The writer found that the first singular pronoun as a subject pronoun is **Mam** and first singular pronoun as subject is **Miye anom**, verb is **Mfasos**, and object is **kue wasina nu minggu mele**. In that sentences the verb is no change based on the subject, and also word **Nu** means that, the activity to make cakes always do every weeks. That were, Mam (“we” singular) with verb “Mfasos” and miyeanom (“She” Singular) with verb of “Mfasos”. So, in these sentences the verb do not changes of the subject. (*Sentences number 14, 15*). In Moi language has no first person of possessive, but it’s has third person of possessive pronoun.

- E.g. No: 1. Tumun wetelpon tit pai ma o (+)  
“My father calls me on time”
2. Temem metelepon tit pai ma o (+)  
“Mother call me on time”
4. Rina metelepon mene ye pai ma o ( + )  
“Rina calls her friend on time”

The writer found that the first singular pronoun as objective Pronoun is **Tit**, and third person of possessive pronoun is **Ye**, That were, Tumun (“My father” singular) with verb “wetelpon” , Temem (“ mother ” Singular ) with verb “metelpon” and Rina ( singular) with verb of “ Metelepon”. So, in (sentences number 16) Verb changes based on the subject, but verb in (*sentences number 17, and 18*) do not changes, because the subject were same.

In Moi language verb in every positive sentences always follow the subject:

- E.g. No: 1. Mery makafu tit amnisili kamwasina nu pasar (+)  
“Mary and I buy some fruits in the market”
2. Nik nikafu tit psili kamwasina nu pasar (+)  
“You and I buy some fruits in the market”

The writer found that the conjunction **makafu** and **nikafu** has a same meaning is **and**. The conjunction wills changes based on the subject. The first singular pronoun as objective Pronoun is **Tit** and the preposition in is **Nu**. That were, Mery (singular), Tit (“I” objective pronoun) with verb “Amnisili” and Nik (“you”singular”) with verb of “Psili”. So, the changes of verb based on subject. (*Sentences number 19, 20*). In Moi language the pattern take same rule. Verb in every positive sentences always follow the agent. There is no additional word.

- E.g. No: 1. Migaban pafak suolas mele (+)  
“She writes a letter”

2. Sisca miwies suolas dewe-dewe (+)  
“Sisca reads the book everyday”

The writer found that in Moi language there are two meaning offirst singular pronoun. Those are, **Migaban and Nelagi**. They are as subject in those sentences, and the article a in Moi language is **Mele**. That were, Migaban (“she” singular) with verb “Pafak”, Sisca (singular) with verb “Miwies, So, on explanation above, the verb changes based on the subject. (*Sentences number 21, 22,*). Based on the sentences, in Moi language has same rule and every verb stand after subject.

E.g. No: 1. IshakWaga siska (+)  
“Ishak helps Tina”

The writer found that, the first singular pronoun in Moi language as subject and objective pronoun. That was Ishak (singular) with verb “waga” So, the every verb changes based on the subject. (*Sentences number 23,*). In Moi Language, there were same rules with English. The verb stands after subject.

E.g. No: 1. Pa pumu *pusu* tumpe faguk (+)  
“We visit the market together”

2. Toni wofolowai TV pai leim *tigin* (+)  
“Toni watches TV every night.”

3. Tit tsuwo wumuk pusu funa dewe-dewe (+)  
“I pry to the God every day”

The writer found that, that were subject is “pa”(singular) with verb “ pumu ” , Subject is Toni ( Singular ) with verb “wofolowai ”, and Subject is Tit ( “ I” singular) with verb “ Pumu” So, the every verb changes based on the subject. (*Sentences number 24, 25, and 26*). The pattern takes the same rule. Every verb in every positive sentence always follows subject or agent. There is no additional word.

E.g. No: 1. Boki pafagra *te* suolas (+)  
“Cat breaks my book”

2. Miyey yepake suolas ano ( + )  
“They use the book”

3. Mam mogo kumun nu tasik pai sana ( + )  
“We catch fishes in the sea every month”

In Moi language The writer found that, that were subject is “Boki”(“ cat “ singular) with verb “ Pafagra ” , Subject is Miyey (“They” Plural ) with verb “Yepake ”, and Subject is Mam ( “ we” singular) with verb “ Mogo” So, the every verb



changes based on the subject. (*Sentences number 27, 28, and 29*). In Moi language verb in every positive sentences always follow the subject:

E.g. No: 1. Alisa mengenti yoppy pai lauk (+)  
“Alisa always sees Yoppy every morning.”

2. Wuntelen wefenten wunsmas (+)  
“The teacher teach the students”

The writer found that, that were subject is “Alisa”( singular) with verb “ Mengenti ” and Subject is Wuntelen ( “ Teacher” singular) with verb “ Wefenten” So, the every verb changes based on the subject. (*Sentences number 30 and 31*).

### **Singular Subject**

#### **Subject**

#### **Verb**

Tit “I” T- ibik become “Tibik”  
e.g.: Tit **tibik** bal pai dewe-dewe

Nik “You” N- ibik become “Nibik”  
e.g.: Nik **nibik** bal pai dewe-dewe

Miye anom “She” M- ibik become “Mibik”  
e.g.: Miye anom **mibik** bal pai dewe-dewe

Miye ano “He “ W- ibik become “Wibik”  
e.g.: Miye ano **wibik** bal pai dewe-dewe

Kumun “It” P- ibik become “Pibik”  
e.g.: Boki ano **pibik** bal pai dewe-dewe.

### **Plural Subject**

#### **Subject**

#### **Verb**

Nan “They” N- ibik become “Nibik”  
e.g.: Nan **nibik** bal pai dewe-dewe

Mam “We” M- ibik become “Mibik”  
e.g.: Mam **mibik** bal pai debe-debe

On explanations above, it can be summarized that, every verb have different word and Prefix based on the subject.

### **The Uniqueness of Sentences**

Moi language has differences and Uniqueness in every sentence, based on the result of research, the writer founded that so many uniqueness in Moi sentences. And it would be explained below:

1. Rieska musuwo **wumuk** pai dewe-dewe  
“Rieska prays every day” (*sentences number 3*)

- Word **Wumuk** explained that Rieska always prays every day
2. Pai lauk untelen yo susu gelas **mele** ( + ) (sentences number 5)  
 “Every morning students drinks a glass of milk”
    - Word **Mele** means “a or one. In Moi sentences the article a stand after objective “ differ with English where the article stand before objective
  3. **Miyey** yebembun mo (sentences number 10)  
 “They kill it”
 

**Nan** nik roti pai dewe-dewe  
 “They eat bread every day” (sentences number 12)

    - Word **Mivey** and **Nan** have same meaning and function is as Subject “**They**”. In Moi language they cannot divided this word based on the event or time, but they used it defend of them.
  4. Kelen **ano** paak oo pai dewe-dewe ( + ) (sentences number 13)  
 “The bird eats banana everyday”
    - Word **Ano** in the sentence explained that only **one bird** which is eats banana.
  5. Mam mfasos kue **wasina nu** minggu mele ( + ) (sentences number 14)  
 “We make some cakes every week”
    - Word **Wasina** in Moi language is same with “**Some**” on that sentence is differ with English were word “some” stand before noun ( Cake), but in Moi sentence, **wasina** stand after **noun** ( kue)
    - Word **Nu** in Moi sentences explain that the things always do by them every week.
  6. Miye **anom** mfasos kue wasina nu minggu mele ( + ) (sentences number 15)  
 “She makes some cakes every week”
    - Word **Anom** on sentence above explained the women “ **Miye**”
  7. Rina metelepon **mene ye** pai ma o (sentences number 18)  
 “Rina calls her friend on time”
    - Word **mene ye** on sentence explained the possessive of third person singular, in Moi language the word “**Ye**” (possessive) stand after subject “**mene**”. It’s mean that between English possessive sentences are different with English.
  8. **Migaban** pafak suolas **mele** ( + ) (sentences number 21)  
 “She writes a letter”

- Word Migaban on the sentences above has same meaning with **Miye anom** “She”. So they have same function as subject. And word **Mele** above has same meaning with **a** or **one** in English, but the position was different with English, were word **mele** stand after object or noun
9. **Pa** pumu **pusu** tumpe faguk ( + )  
 “We visit the market together” (sentences number 24)  
 ➤ Word **Pa** has same meaning with “Mam” is **We**, and they have same function. And word **Pusu** is the article of the on the sentence and the article stand before object. Is same with English.
  10. Tit tsuwo wumuk pusu funa dewe-dewe ( + )  
 “I pry to the God every day” (sentences number 26)  
 ➤ Word **wumuk** on the sentence explained that the activity is always do by I every day. And Word **Funa Is God**
  11. Boki pafagra **te** suolas ( + )  
 “Cat breaks my book” (sentences number 27)  
 ➤ Word **te** on sentences is explained about possessive or **My** in English. But its uniqueness, because the possessive is in Moi language stand after noun.
  12. **Miyey** yepake suolas **ano** ( + )  
 “They use the book” (sentences number 28)  
 ➤ Word **Miyey** in Moi language is explain subject “**They**” in English, so, Miyey and Nan have same function as subject “**they**”  
 ➤ Word **ano** on sentences is explain the article “The” and in Moi language word **ano** is singular is only one book.
  13. Mam mogo kumun **nu** tasik pai sana ( + )  
 “We catch fishes in the sea every month “ (sentences number 29)  
 ➤ Word **nu** on the sentence explain “In the” in English. So they have same function and the word stand after noun or object.

### Negative Sentences / Negation

The formula form of Negative sentence in Moi Language is Different with English,

**Formula: Subject + V+ don't/doesn't (Dau) + Object**

The sentences in this formula are shown in the second row of every column. No additional word comes after the verb. **Dau** has function as negative form in Moi language; it doesn't have **kinds of negative form** based on the **subject** such as English negative form. It will be cleared by the examples below:

E.g.: 1. Otto wibik **dau** bal pai dewe-dewe ( - )

“Otto doesn’t play football every day”

2. Ti tibik **dau** bal pai dewe-dewe ( - )  
“I do not play football every day “
3. Rieska musuwo wumuk **dau** pai dewe-dewe ( - )  
“Rieska doesn’t pray every day”
4. Nan nusuwo wumuk **dau** pai dewe-dewe ( - )  
“They do not pray every day”
5. Pai Untelen yo **dau** susu gelas mele pai lauk ( - )  
“Every morning students doesn’t drink a glass of milk”

Based on the explanations above the writer found that in negative sentences has different rule, where no additional comes after verb. No additional words cannot change if the subject is changed, every subject cannot influence additional words even verb.

### Interrogative Sentences

The formula form of Moi Language is same with English.

*Formula: do/does (Moloya/Ya) + subject + verb + Object*

The sentences in this formula are shown in the third and fourth row of every column. The pattern takes the same rule. Every question word stands beginning of the sentences.

- e.g.:
1. Moloya Oto wibik bal pai dewe-dewe? ( ? )  
Or Oto wibik bal pai dewe-dewe ya? ( ? )
  2. Moloya ti tibik bal pai dewe-dewe? ( ? )  
Or Ti tibik bal pai dewe-dewe ya? ( ? )
  3. Moloya rieska musuwo wumuk pai dewe-dewe ( ? )  
Or Rieska musuwo wumuk pai dewe-dewe ya? ( ? )
  4. Moloya nan nusuwo wumuk pai dewe-dewe ( ? )  
Or Nan nusuwo wumuk pai dewe-dewe ya? ( ? )
  5. Moloya untelen yo susu gelas mele pai lauk? ( ? )  
Or Pai lauk untelen yo susu gelas mele ya? ( ? )

The writer found that in Moi language there are two question mark in sentences, those are **Moloya** and **Ya**, in every sentences in Moi language using these word, the way they used **Moloya**, they do not used **Ya**? In other hand, if they used **Ya**, They do not use Moloya. (*Sentence number 1-15*)

## CONCLUSION

Based on the result of analyzing the data, it can be conclude that the words arrangement in positive sentences of Moi language especially the subject of sentences influence the verb, and the verb changes only from the prefix of sentences. There are much uniqueness in Moi sentences from subject, verb, Article and the changing of sentences based on the words. The words arrangement in negative sentences do not change In verb, only t Put the negative word “ Dau after verb. The words arrangement in Interrogative sentences in Moi decides into two types, they are “Ya” and “Moloya”. When we use “Ya” we cannot use Moloya and vise versal. The writer found there were some characteristics and the form in Moi language. First, descriptive method is the effective method to observe between two or more language, because the writer tries to find the new invention of the rules, construction and to describe the finding of the research. Second, the active voice in Moi Language has uniqueness of language especially with English.

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