



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

**Phoneme Distribution of Toulour Language: Descriptive Linguistic Study of Local Languages in Indonesia**Stefanie Humena<sup>1</sup>, Golda Juliet Tulung<sup>2</sup>, Mariam Lidia Mytty Pendean<sup>3</sup>, Isnawati Lydia Wantasen<sup>4</sup><sup>1,2</sup>Doctoral Study Program in Linguistics Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Indonesia<sup>3</sup>Magister Study Program in Linguistics Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Indonesia<sup>4</sup>Indonesian Department, Faculty of Humanities Universitas Sam Ratulangi**ARTICLE INFO****ABSTRACT**

Received: Jan 19, 2025

Accepted: Mar 25, 2025

**Keywords**

Phoneme Distribution

Toulour Language

Descriptive Linguistics

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This research highlights phonological issues, especially the distribution of phonemes in Toulour language spoken by Toulour ethnic in Minahasa, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. This research is descriptive qualitative research with applying field study approach. This means that data or research objects are described or treated according to their natural function and properties without carrying out any engineering to get certain results. Research data in the form of a number of Toulour language vocabularies were obtained from several previous studies, which were then supported by primary data obtained using the field pupuan method. This method is realized by interviewing informants using note-taking and recording techniques. The data is then classified using the articulatory phonetic equivalent method which is carried out using the basic technique of selecting determining elements. The research results show that Toulour language phonemes have six vowel phonemes, namely /i/, /u/, /e/, /ə/, /o/, and /a/; and sixteen consonant phonemes, namely /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, /j/, and /r/. Some of these phonemes have a complete distribution while others have an incomplete distribution. A phoneme with a complete distribution is a phoneme that can occupy the position at the beginning, middle, and end of a word; while phonemes with incomplete distribution are phonemes that cannot occupy certain positions in Toulour words.

**INTRODUCTION**

One of the dialects spoken by Minahasan is Toulour. Apart from referring to language, Toulour also refers to the ethnicity of its speakers, that is Toulour people (Sneddon, 1973, p. 1). Beside of Toulour, Minahasa language also owns Tonsea, Tombulu and Tontemboan dialects (Jalal, 2013, p. 165). Minahasan lives across several city districts in North Sulawesi, Indonesia; Specifically for Toulour ethnic group, they live in the capital of Minahasa Regency, Tondano, which is geographically located around Lake Tondano. This can also be seen in the term Toulour which means lake people, because etymologically the term consists of the words tou 'people' and lour 'lake'. The natural condition is such that many of people of Toulour depend on their livelihood as fishermen or fish breeders.

Currently, Toulour language is in poor condition and is even on the verge of extinction or can be classified as a moribund language. Moribund language is a linguistic situation that shows the language is no longer learned as a mother tongue by children (Hale et al., 1992, p. 4). This condition is clearly visible because today's Toulour language speakers are people over 60 years old. One of the causes of disappearance of the Toulour language is because the native speakers of Toulour language make this language a secret language used to communicate with peers of the same age; Meanwhile, to communicate with the generation below them, they use Manadonese Malay. This condition reduces the lifespan of the Toulour language because it is not passed on to the younger generation.

It is not confirmed yet how many speakers of Toulour language currently exist. However, as a reference, there are research results on the dialect and identity of hybrid community of Tondano Javanese descent located in Kampung Jawa sub-district, Minahasa Regency. This research was conducted by Djojuroto (2012, p. 24). In the article, it is stated that the remaining Toulour language speakers in Kampung Jawa are 40%. Considering that this research was conducted a decade ago, it can be assumed that in that time period the number of Toulour speakers has decreased due to the cycle of death, while the newly born generation is a generation that speaks Manado Malay as their mother tongue. For your information, the resident of Kampung Jawa are also one of the ethnic groups in Minahasa who speak Toulour language. They are considered to be more capable of speaking Toulour than the native Toulour community, so that the linguistic situation there is considered to be able to represent Toulour language crisis situation as a whole.

The crisis in the use of Toulour language must be overcome with language revitalization that must be realized by all stakeholders, both society and the government. As a contribution, the research team attempted this research as an effort to document or preserve local languages. This action can be said to be a strategic step to prevent the extinction of a language so that future generations can still learn local languages. As we all know, language is a cultural artifact that stores various local wisdom values which include knowledge. This is the basis that is the logical reason for carrying out this research.

The focus of this research targets phonological issues. Phonology is a study of sound systems, especially the structure and function of sounds in language (Hyman, 1975, p. 2). The object of phonology study is phoneme. Phoneme itself is language sound that shows phonetic contrast that produces different meaning. According to Verhaar, the basis of phoneme identity is what is called the distinguishing function (2012, p. 68).

Specifically, this research focuses on the distribution of phoneme in Toulour language, namely vowel phoneme and consonant phoneme. Vowel phoneme is sound produced from air coming out of the vocal cords without any resistance in the oral cavity, while consonant phoneme is sound produced from the vocal cords coming out of the oral cavity or nasal cavity which encounter obstacles at certain points of articulation (Chaer, 2014, p. 113). In this study, these sounds will be described according to their characteristics based on the point of articulation and the way of articulation, which is then followed by a description of their position distribution in Toulour words. Considering that phoneme is basic component of language which serves as a distinguishing function, their use in words must be correct to avoid misinterpretation of meaning. It is on this basis that the research team chose the topic regarding the distribution of phoneme in Toulour language

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Discussion of Toulour language has been touched on more or less in previous studies. However, research that specifically examines the distribution of phoneme in Toulour language is not yet sufficient. Below are presented several research results that are quite relevant to research on phoneme distribution in Toulour language, both in terms of research variables and research methods.

First, research entitled *Phoneme in Toulour Language, a Contribution to the Possibilities of Regional Language Learning in North Sulawesi*, the result of research from Mumu and Wantania. The result of this research explains that Toulour language has five vowel phonemes, namely /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/; and eleven consonant phonemes /b/, /s/, /k/, /d/, /l/, /r/, /n/, /p/, /t/, /m/, /w/; as well as consonant clusters /nd/, /mb/, /ny/ (2020, p. 13). However, unfortunately, this research has several shortcomings, namely (1) in this research, the research team stated that there are five vocal phonemes in Toulour language, however, based on the result of research on the distribution of phonemes in Toulour language, we found that there are six vocal phonemes in Toulour language, (2) inconsistency of consonant phoneme data, in the discussion, the researcher describes ten consonant phonemes, but in the conclusion it is stated that there are eleven consonant phonemes, and (3) this research does not utilize the use of IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols which should be able to help readers to pronounce correctly the phonemes in question.

Second, research on Minahasa language relationship carried out by Moch. Jalal entitled *The Kinship of Minahasa Languages in North Sulawesi*. In this research, Jalal uses the term Tondano to refer to Toulour language. The result of his research stated that Minahasa language has two language

subgroups; the first subgroup is Tondano and Tonsea languages and the second subgroup is Tombulu and Tontemboan languages (Jalal, 2013, p. 165). Basically, this research uses the same research instruments, but has different aims and uses. Jalan uses Toulour language lexicon to compare with Tonsea, Tombulu, and Tontemboan language lexicons; Meanwhile, Toulour language phoneme research is used to see the distribution of these phonemes in words.

Third, the result of Siti Masithalribaram's research entitled *Distribution of Mor Language Phoneme*. This research does not touch on Toulour language, however, the design model and method used in this research are fairly similar. Iribaram used a research instrument in the form of a number of Mor language vocabularies using speaking and note-taking technique to obtain a repertoire of phoneme from informant, which was then followed by a distributional method of technique for direct element to inventory Mor language phoneme. Iribaram's research work steps are in line with research on phoneme distribution in Toulour language.

Based on the description of these three pieces of literature, it can be concluded that research on the distribution of phoneme in Toulour language is a study that fulfills the aspect of novelty therefore this research is considered worthy of being implemented.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research with a field study framework. The application of qualitative method is used in research with natural setting, which positions the researcher as the key instrument (Abdussamad, 2021, p. 81). This means that the researcher is the main observer whose job is to observe the research object without changing or engineering the research setting to obtain certain result. This statement is in line with what was conveyed by Nasution (2023, p. 64) that natural observation is carried out based on comprehensive observation without changing anything.

Furthermore, in this research, researcher utilized secondary data and primary data. Secondary data was obtained from Tondano-Indonesian Dictionary published by Center for Language Guidance and Development of Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture (1985) as well as previous research that touched on Toulour language. Next, the researcher refreshed secondary data as well as collected primary data by utilizing the fieldwork method as proposed by Ayatrohaedi (1979, pp. 33-34), by interviewing informant (research) with a list of questions in the form of a number of Toulour language vocabularies obtained from the secondary data. This method is used by utilizing direct noting technique and recording technique. In order to obtain valid data, there are several criteria for the change that must be considered; (1) informant is not too old, (2) informant is not too young, (3) informant is not illiterate, (4) informant is not a teacher or a highly educated person, (5) those who are not amateur dialect experts or intellectuals, (6) those who have never lived outside their hometown, (7) those whose parents are not natives, and (8) those whose parents are not natives, and (8) those who are minors (Ayatrohaedi, 1979, pp. 47-48). Considering that this research is a study of language sounds, apart from these criteria, researchers must also ensure that the speech apparatus or speech organ of speech is still complete and can function normally.

At the data analysis, researcher used matching method. The matching method is a method of tracing the true nature of a research object by looking at its equivalence, conformity, or compatibility with determining tool that is standard. Regarding determining tool, according to Sudaryanto (2015, p. 18) there are five determining tools for language research, which then derives five subtypes of matching methods, namely referent determining tool called referential method, speech organ determining tool called articulatory phonetic method, other language determining tool called translational method, the tool for determining writing is called the orthographic method, and the tool for determining speech partner is called the pragmatic method.

By paying attention to the object of this research, it can be ascertained that the determining tool for this study is the speech organ, therefore the most appropriate method for analyzing the data in this research is the articulatory phonetic equivalent method. This method is applied using the technique of sorting determining element, which is a technique that is based on the researcher's mental ability in sorting and classifying phoneme contained in Toulour language vocabulary so that they are categorized based on consonant vowel sound, point and way of articulation, as well as their distribution in words.

## Classification and Distribution of Vowel Phoneme

Based on research data in the field, there are six vowel phonemes in Toulour language. These six phonemes can be categorized based on the up and down movement of the tongue, the back and forth movements of the tongue, and the shape of the mouth. Based on the up and down movement of the tongue, there are high vowel phonemes /i/ and /u/, medium vowel /e/, /ə/, /o/; and the low vowel /a/. Based on the back and forth movement of the tongue, there are front vowel phoneme /i/, /e/, /a/; middle phoneme /ə/ and back phoneme /u/ and /o/. Finally, based on the shape of the mouth, there are unrounded vowel phoneme /i/, /e/, /a/, /ə/, and rounded vowel phoneme /u/ and /o/. Take a look at Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Classification of Vowel Phoneme of Toulour Language**

	Front		Middle		Back	
	TBd	Bd	TBd	Bd	TBd	Bd
<b>High</b>	i					u
<b>Medium</b>	e		ə			o
<b>Low</b>	a					
<b>Keterangan:</b>	TBd	= Tak Bundar (Unrounded)				
	Bd	= Bundar (Rounded)				

Based on Table 1 above, it can be concluded that Toulour language has the following vowel phoneme:

Unrounded high front vowel phoneme /i/;

Rounded high back vowel phoneme /u/;

Unrounded front medium vowel phoneme /e/;

Middle unrounded vowel phoneme /ə/;

Medium round back vowel phoneme /o/; And

Low front unrounded vowel phoneme /a/

Phoneme /i/

The vowel /i/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 2. Distribution of Vowel Phoneme /i/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	ipus 'tail'	lila? 'tongue	jəʔi 'this'
2	ina? 'mother'	ulit 'correct'	tawi 'near'
3	itəm 'black'	tide? 'stab'	tiʔi 'that'

Phoneme /u/

The vowel /u/ in Toulour language phoneme system can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 3. Distribution of vowel phoneme /u/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	uraŋ 'child'	rambun 'cloud'	weru 'new'
2	untəp 'porch'	wuʔul 'stink'	nawu 'grey'
3	ubəl 'press'	wuʔuk 'hair'	tulaʔu 'left out'

Phoneme /e/

The vowel /e/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 4. Distribution of vowel phoneme /e/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
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1	edo	'take'	leʔos	'good'	wale	'house'
2	eŋkol	'turn'	kerap	'flash'	tope	'run out'
3	endo	'day'	tewel	'sharp'	dele	'soybean'

Phoneme /ə/

The vowel /ə/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can only be distributed at the beginning and middle of words.

**Table 5. Distribution of Vowel Phoneme /ə/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	əris 'sand'	tinəʔi 'intestine'	-
2	ənteʔ 'strong'	tərəm 'sharp'	-
3	ənus 'footsteps'	wutər 'weight'	-

Phoneme /o/

The vowel /o/ in Toulour language phoneme system can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 6. Distribution of Vowel Phoneme /o/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	okiʔ 'small'	kokoŋ 'head'	naro 'rain'
2	opoʔ 'God'	poʔpoʔ 'coconut'	solo 'lamp'
3	opas 'hook'	sondak 'spy'	səŋo 'blow'

Phoneme /a/

The vowel /a/ in Toulour language phoneme system can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 7. Distribution of vowel phoneme /a/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	asu 'dog'	aŋoan 'shrimp'	kumura 'how'
2	amaʔ 'father'	linak 'cloud'	səla 'big'
3	ampit 'friend'	sədaŋan 'east'	salesa 'webbing'

In summary, the distribution of vowel phoneme in Toulour language can be seen in the following table.

**Table 8. Distribution of Toulour Language Vowel Phoneme**

Vowel	Distribution of Phoneme in Words		
	Beginning	Middle	End
/i/	+	+	+
/u/	+	+	+
/e/	+	+	+
/ə/	+	+	-
/o/	+	+	+
/a/	+	+	+
Note: + = Distribute in this position - = Not distributed in that position			

### Classification and Distribution of Consonant Phoneme

Based on field research, there are sixteen consonant phonemes in Toulour language. The sixteen phonemes can be classified based on the way of articulation, point of articulation, and voiced and voiceless sound. Based on the way of articulation, there are stop-plosive voiceless consonant phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/, /ʔ/, as well as stop-plosive voiced /b/ and /d/; voiceless fricative consonants /s/, /h/ and voiced fricative /g/; lateral voiced consonant /l/; nasal voiced consonants /m/, /n/, /ŋ/;

consonant semivowel voiced /w/, /j/; and the trill voiced consonant /r/. Based on the point of articulation, there are the bilabial consonant /p/, /b/, /m/, /w/; dental consonant /t/ and /s/, palatal consonant /j/, velar consonant /k/, /g/, and /ŋ/; glottal consonant /ʔ/ and /h/. Take a look at Table 8 below.

**Table 9. Classification of Toulour Language Consonant Phoneme**

Articulation Position  Way of Articulation		(B)LABIAL	LABIO-DENTAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR	FARINGAL	GLOTAL
		Stop Plosive	Voiceless	p		t			k
	Voiced	b			d				
Fricative	Voiceless			s					h
	Voiced						g		
Africative	Voiceless								
	Voiced								
Lateral	Voiceless								
	Voiced				l				
Nasal	Voiceless								
	Voiced	m			n		ŋ		
Semivowels	Voiceless								
	Voiced	w				j			
Trill	Voiceless								
	Voiced				r				

Based on the indications in Table 9, it can be concluded that Toulour language has the following consonant phonemes:

Voiceless bilabial stop-plosive consonant phoneme /p/;

Bilabial stop-plosive voiced consonant phoneme /b/;

Voiceless dental stop-plosive consonant phoneme /t/;

Alveolar stop-plosive voiced consonant phoneme /d/;

Voiceless velar stop-plosive consonant phoneme /k/;

Voiceless glottal stop-plosive consonant phoneme /ʔ/;

Dental fricative voiceless consonant phoneme /s/;

Voiceless glottal fricative consonant phoneme /h/;

Consonant phoneme velar fricative voiced /g/;

Lateral voiced alveolar consonant phoneme /l/;

Bilabial nasal voiced consonant phoneme /m/;

Alveolar nasal voiced consonant phoneme /n/;

Nasal voiced velar consonant phoneme /ŋ/;

Bilabial semivowel voiced consonant phoneme /w/;

Semivowel voiced palatal consonant phoneme /j/; And

The alveolar trill voiced consonant phoneme /r/.

Consonant /p/

The consonant /p/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 10. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /p/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	penar 'wide'	səpunan 'noice'	səʔsəp 'suck'
2	paʔan 'decoy'	kopit 'steal'	liʔlip 'wound'
3	paʔar 'like'	kopero 'like'	soisap 'silent'

Consonant /b/

The consonant /b/ in phoneme system of Toulour language is only distributed at the beginning and middle of words.

**Table 11. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /b/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	balon 'bone'	abəŋ 'buzz'	-
2	bureŋa 'egg'	lboi 'hanging'	-
3	(m'bərən 'eye'	kaʔbut 'tangled'	-

Consonant /t/

The consonant /t/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 12. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /t/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	tou 'human'	rintək 'small'	ronit 'mosquito'
2	talo 'sagon'	atəp 'roof'	ajat 'put it up'
3	tobol 'pole'	ate 'heart'	awit 'wear'

Consonant /d/

The consonant /d/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can only be distributed at the beginning and middle of words.

**Table 13. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /d/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	dasoʔ 'flirtation'	dədiki 'stick'	-
2	du: 'corner'	Todo 'push'	-
3	daʔan 'thicket'	Todei 'find'	-

Consonant /k/

The consonant /k/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 14. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /k/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	Kiar 'dig'	lakər 'many'	Selok 'incorrect'
2	ka'a 'why'	Seka 'wipe'	Patik 'letter'
3	kapuʔ 'cassava'	Seker 'complete'	paʔsek 'stake'

Consonant /ʔ/

The consonant /ʔ/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed in the middle and end of words.

**Table 15. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /ʔ/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	-	paʔsek 'stake'	kapuʔ 'cassava'
2	-	daʔan 'thicket'	karoʔkoʔ 'bubble'
3	-	kaʔbut 'tangled'	deiʔ 'no'

Consonant /s/

The consonant /s/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 16. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /s/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	səŋo 'blow'	pəsəl 'empty'	lawas 'hand'
2	suma 'mouth'	pasuʔ 'hot'	raməs 'bamboo'
3	soʔnap 'incision'	pəsəʔan 'shoulder'	əlus 'wrapped rice'

Consonant /h/

The consonant /h/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed in the middle and end of words.

**Table 17. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /h/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	-	ruhi 'bone'	kəsah 'swollen'
2	-	mbaha 'fire'	sumah 'mouth'
3	-	linahak 'cloud'	

Consonant /g/

The consonant /g/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning and middle of words.

**Table 18. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /g/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	gorəm 'interior'	g <sup>(h)</sup> oʔg <sup>(h)</sup> oʔ 'shaking'	-
2	gujaŋ 'trap hole'	g <sup>(h)</sup> aʔg <sup>(h)</sup> aʔ 'laugh'	-
3	gənaŋ 'memory'	gəʔgər 'cold'	-

Consonant /l/

The consonant /l/ in the phoneme system of the Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 19. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /l/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	lisəw 'green'	kuliʔ 'skin'	(m)enkol 'turn'
2	laboʔ 'long'	Lalan 'walk'	akəl 'palm tree'
3	Labuŋ 'shirt'	laləs 'near'	Kawal 'immune'

Consonant /m/

The consonant /m/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

**Table 20. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /m/**

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	mapus 'squeeze'	komoʔ 'prawn'	rərəm 'bottom'
2	məi 'come'	kumaŋ 'low'	kuŋkum 'forest dove'
3	meilaʔ 'say'	lalamentik 'ant'	nanam 'feel'



## Consonants /n/

Consonants /n/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

Table 21. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /n/

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	nasar 'habit'	mena 'stop'	lojan 'shady'
2	na:t 'gap'	Nenus 'footsteps'	Lampin 'impregnated'
3	Nanar 'warm'	Munte 'orange'	kaʔapuan 'final'

## Consonant /ŋ/

The consonant /ŋ/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

Table 22. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /ŋ/

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	ŋaran 'name'	kaŋkam 'congregate'	keluŋ 'deterrent'
2	ŋaŋa 'foolish'	iŋkoʔ 'mealy'	keiŋkeŋ 'water spider'
3	ŋai 'gills'	laŋkoi 'pass'	kawaŋ 'flock'

## Consonant /w/

The consonant /w/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning and middle of words.

Table 23. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /w/

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	wərasin 'goosebumps'	lawak 'not full'	-
2	wəwene 'woman'	lawanan 'beach'	-
3	waja 'all'	lawir 'durable'	-

## Consonant /j/

The consonant /j/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

Table 24. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /j/

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	jaki 'in'	wujaŋ 'saroong'	-
2	jəʔi 'this'	tajur 'wait for'	-
3	jokiʔ 'child'	tajan 'yesterday'	-

## Consonant /r/

The consonant /r/ in phoneme system of Toulour language can be distributed at the beginning, middle and end of words.

Table 25. Distribution of Consonant Phoneme /r/

No.	Beginning	Middle	End
1	rukut 'grass'	taretei 'dry'	teŋkor 'knock'
2	rəʔu 'far'	rera: 'girl'	kiar 'dig'
3	reuŋ 'disturbed'	rereindam 'medicinal grass'	təlaʔtar 'forest pandan'

In summary, the distribution of consonant phoneme in Toulour language can be seen in the following table.

Table 26. Distribution of Toulour Language Consonant Phoneme

Consonant	Distribution of Phoneme in Word		
	Beginning	Middle	End
/p/	+	+	+

/b/	+	+	-
/t/	+	+	+
/d/	+	+	-
/k/	+	+	+
/ʔ/	-	+	+
/s/	+	+	+
/h/	-	+	+
/g/	+	+	-
/l/	+	+	+
/m/	+	+	+
/n/	+	+	+
/ŋ/	+	+	+
/w/	+	+	-
/j/	+	+	-
/r/	+	+	+
Note: + = Distribute in this position			
- = Not distributed in that position			

## CONCLUSION

Based on the result of data analysis, it can be concluded that there are 22 phonemes in the Toulour language, consisting of six vowel phonemes, namely /i/, /u/, /e/, /ə/, /o/, and /a/; and sixteen consonant phonemes, namely /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, /j/, and /r/.

Most of these phonemes have a complete distribution and some have an incomplete distribution. The vowel phoneme /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, and /a/ are phoneme with complete distribution, namely phoneme that can be distributed at the beginning, middle, and end of words; while the vowel phoneme /ə/ has an incomplete distribution because it can only occupy the initial and middle position of words. The consonant phoneme /p/, /t/, /k/, /s/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, and /r/ are phonemes that have a complete distribution; The consonant phoneme /b/, /d/, /g/, /w/, and /j/ have an incomplete distribution because they cannot occupy the final position of the word; Likewise, the consonant phoneme /ʔ/ and /h/ are phoneme that have an incomplete distribution because they cannot occupy the initial position in Toulour words.

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