PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IV

November 18, 2014

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah
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EDITORS’ NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift IV (LAMAS IV for short) is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University on 18 November 2014.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar: The first four papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Dr. Sugiyono (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Dr. Zane Goebel (La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, Illinois, USA), Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 21 papers in applied linguistics, 20 papers in sociolinguistics, 14 papers in theoretical linguistics, 18 papers in discourse/pragmatics, and 13 papers (miscellaneous).
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DETERMINER PHRASES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY MALAY

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Abstract

Nineteenth-century Malay has nominal structures with a variety of constituent order. This paper aims to discuss the forms of nominal structures and their basic patterns. In addition, this paper is going to answer the question of whether nominal structures should be analyzed as determiner phrases or noun phrases. In this study, the X-bar theory is applied to discuss the constituent structure of nominal constructions. This study used the data of an Indonesian short story written in 1873 published in the book “Nona Koelit Koetjing” (Damono et. al., 2005). The result of the study shows that nominal constructions with a demonstrative occurring in the initial position is the basic constituent order. The nominal constructions in this language should be analyzed as determiner phrases since a determiner has a category different from any other elements of nominal constructions.

Key words: Nineteenth-century Malay, determiner phrase, X-bar theory

Introduction

Nineteenth-century Malay has nominal structures with a variety of constituent orders. This can be seen from the position of a demonstrative that can occur after or before a quantifier. In addition, this language also has two ways of forming possessive constructions, as seen from the following examples.

(1) **Duwa-duwa ini orang anaknya dipukul**
    both this person child-POSS PASS-hit
    ‘Both of his children were hit’

(2) **Ai tobat! bersorak ini kadua prampuwan Telosin**
    PART expression of surprise scream this both girl Telosin
    ‘Oh my God! Both of Telosin’s girls said loudly’

(3) **Kalo begini saya dengar Nyonya Telosin punya cerita…**
    if this way 1SG listen Mrs. Telosin has story
    ‘If I listen to Mrs. Telosin’s story this way…’

The examples above show two things. First, the demonstrative *ini* ‘this’ can occur between a quantifier and a noun, as in (1), or in the initial position before a quantifier, as in (2). Second, a possessive construction can be composed by placing the possessor directly after the possessed noun, as in (2), or placing the possessor before the possessed noun followed with the verb *punya* ‘have’, as in (3).

The phenomena above raise a question of whether nominal structures in this language have the basic patterns and whether these nominal constructions should be analyzed as determiner phrases (DPs) or noun phrases (NPs). To discuss the constituent structure, I adopt the X-bar theory as used in a lexical functional grammar.

Determiner Phrase in the X-bar Theory

The principle of X-bar theory is that every phrase structure is endocentric or has a head. This principle applies not only to lexical categories such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs but also to functional categories like complementisers, finite auxiliaries, and determiners (see Bresnan, 2001;
Dalrymple, 2001; Falk, 2001). With this principle, a determiner (D) is projected to a determiner phrase (DP), or DP has D as the head and an NP as its complement.

There are three levels of projection in the X-bar theory, which are a minimal projection (X), an intermediate projection (X’ or X-bar), and a maximal projection (X” or X phrase). These levels of projection are placed can be seen in the following tree diagram.

```
XP
  Specifier  X'
     X'       Specifier
       X'   Adjunct
          X (head)  Complement
```

The tree diagram above shows that Specifier, Adjunct, and Complement are placed at different levels as shown from the category or the projection of the mother node and the sister node. Complement should come before or after the minimal projection or the head under the X’ node, Adjunct should be placed before or after the X’ node under the X’ node, and Specifier is placed before or after the X’ node under the XP node or the maximal projection.

Research Method
This study used the data from the book Nona Koelit Koetjing (Damono et.al, 2005), a compilation of Indonesian short stories in the period of 1870s to 1910s. This book contains short stories written between 1873 to 1914. Of these short stories, I took the one entitled Hikajat Amal-Beramal written in 1873. This anonymous short story was published in Bintang Johar Magazine of the 18th January 1873 edition.

To get the data, I used the observation method with a note-taking technique. In this case, I noted down all nominal constructions found in the data to see the forms of nominal constructions and their constituents. The data were then classified based on their similarity in order to find the general pattern.

Forms of Nominal Constructions in Nineteenth-Century Malay
Nominal constructions in Nineteenth-century Malay have the following characteristics. First, a demonstrative commonly occurs in the initial position followed by a noun, as in (4), a noun with the definite or possessive suffix –nya, as in (5), a numeral and a noun, as in (6), a numeral, a noun, and a noun as a possessor, as in (7), and a noun and a quantifier, as in (8).

(4) Disimpan dan dikumpul itu harta
   PASS-save and PASS-collect that property
   ‘That property was collected and saved’

(5) Dia sendiri tiada suka jikalo anaknya turut itu perbuatannya
   3SG self NEG like if child-POSS follow that behavior-POSS
   ‘He himself does not like his son doing what he did’

(6) Ini dua laki kluwar ruma.
   this two man go out home
   ‘These two men left home’

(7) Ai Tobat! bersorak ini kado wa prampuwan Telosin…
   PART expression of surprise scream this both girl Telosin
   ‘Oh my God! Both of Telosin’s girls said loudly’

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(8) *Apa kita colong itu uwang banyak-banyak*
what we steal that money very much
‘Shall we steal that very much money?’

The examples above show that the demonstratives *itu* ‘that’ and *ini* ‘this’ occur in the initial position of a nominal construction, and this is the canonical position of demonstratives in a nominal construction. However, a demonstrative may also come after a noun, as in (9), or between a quantifier and a noun, as in (10). These nominal structures are, however, only found once in the data. Therefore, they can be treated as a minor pattern.

(9) *Guwa ini serain warung guwa.*
1SG this give stall 1SG
‘I gave my stall (to him).

(10) *Dua-dua ini orang anaknya dipukul*
Both this person child-POSS PASS-hit
Both of his children were hit’

Another characteristic of nominal constructions in nineteenth-century Malay is the use of the verb *punya* ‘have’ occurring between the possessor and the possessed noun, as in (11), in addition to the pattern of the possessed noun followed by the possessor, as in (12).

(11) *Sembahyang Tapekong bikin habis kita punya rejeki*
Pray Tapekong make finished we have wealth
‘Praying at Tapekong caused our wealth to get finished’

(12) *Apa kiranya anak kita boleh membalas….*
what think child we may revenge
‘Can our son revenge …?’

The data show that the possessive construction as in (11) frequently occurs. However, the construction as in (12) is more common than that in (11), and therefore, (12) is the basic pattern. In this pattern, the possessor is expressed with suffix –*nya*, especially for the third person, as in (5) and (10).

Nominal Structures as Determiner Phrases
Nominal structures can be treated as NPs or DPs depending on the characteristics of the data (see Arka, 2003). As for nineteenth-century Malay, the nominal structures should be treated as DPs, and not as NPs for the following reasons. First, D can stand alone to fill the slot for a nominal construction, as in (13). In this construction, the determiner *itu* ‘that’ is a nominal head, which has the grammatical relation as the subject. This shows that D should be treated as a different category, and not as the head of an NP. Note that in the X-bar theory, only the N category that can be projected to an NP.

(13) *Bagus la itu, nanti guwa ajar sama mbok Sorban*
good PART that later I give lesson with madam Sorban
‘That’s good. Mrs. Sorban and I will give a lesson (to him)’

The second reason for adopting a DP analysis is that D can show definiteness to the nominal constructions that have got the definite markers such as the possessive or definite suffix –*nya*, as in (5), repeated in (14) below. In this construction, the *nya* suffix can co-occur with D, showing that D and the –*nya* suffix should have been treated as different categories.

(14) *Dia sendiri tiada suka jikalo anaknya turut itu perbuatannya.*
‘He himself does not like his son doing what he did’
Based on the reasons above, nominal constructions in nineteenth-century Malay should be analyzed as DPs, and therefore, the nominal construction *itu perbuatannya* ‘his deed’ can be described as in the following phrase structure tree.

\[
\begin{align*}
(15) & & \text{DP} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{D'} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{D} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{NP} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{N'} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{N} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{POSS} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{itu} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{perbuatannya} \\
& & \equiv \text{nya}
\end{align*}
\]

The constituent structure above shows that the construction *itu perbuatannya* ‘his deed’ is a DP, which has *itu* as the head and *perbuatannya* as the complement. The suffix –*nya* in the structure above has an adjunct function, and not as a specifier. In this language the specifier of an NP is filled with a quantifier, as in (7), in which the quantifier *kadua* ‘both’ is a specifier of the N’. The construction *ini kadua prampuwan Telosin* ‘both of Telosin’s girls’ can be described in the following tree diagram.

\[
\begin{align*}
(16) & & \text{DP} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{D'} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{D} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{NP} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{Q} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{N'} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{N} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{POSS} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{ini} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{kadua} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{prampuwan} \\
& & \equiv \text{Telosin}
\end{align*}
\]

The tree diagram above shows that the position of a specifier is filled with the quantifier *kadua*, whereas the possessor fill the adjunct position. This constituent structure is different from the DP in (1), in which the quantifier *dua-dua* ‘both’ fills the specifier position of the D’, as in the following diagram.

\[
\begin{align*}
(17) & & \text{Q} \\
& & \downarrow 
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
& & \text{DP} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{D'} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{D} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{NP} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{N'} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{N} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{POSS} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{dua-dua} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{ini} \\
& & \downarrow \\
& & \text{orang anak} \\
& & \equiv \text{nya}
\end{align*}
\]
The constituent structure in (17) is different from that in (16) in terms of the position of the quantifier (Q). In (17), the quantifier fills the specifier of a D’, whereas in (16), the qualifier is the specifier of an N’. These two types of structures should be treated differently in a lexical functional grammar since this theory does not believe in transformation (see Bresnan, 2001, Arka, 2003).

Conclusion
Nineteenth-century Malay has nominal constructions with the constituent order of a demonstrative commonly followed with a quantifier and a noun. A variation of constituent order is possible in this language, such as by placing a quantifier before a demonstrative or placing a demonstrative after a noun. These constituent orders, however, are rarely used, and so they can be categorized as a minor pattern. Nominal constructions in this language should be analyzed as determiner phrases as a demonstrative behaves differently from any other elements of nominal constructions. In this case a DP has a determiner as the head and an NP as its complement.

References


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