

**Interpersonal and expository grammatical organisation in Indonesian conversation**

Michael C Ewing

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and University of Melbourne

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This is an exploratory presentation, aimed at stimulating discussion about ways of approaching the “mixed” or “hybrid” nature of language usage that is so common in Indonesia. As a starting point, we’ll examine data comprising naturally occurring conversation in (primarily) Indonesian. The data were recorded among young adults living in Bandung, West Java, in early 2014. These speakers are primarily using an informal style of Indonesian, characterised by, inter alia, use of verbal affixes *N-* and *-in* and informal lexicon (e.g. *udah* ‘already’, *sama* ‘with, by’). The interactional nature of this language means that there is frequent use of interactional particles and minimal syntactic structures (allusive reference, juxtaposition). These features coalesce into what I call interpersonal grammatical organisation. At the same time these speakers also make use of more standard and more formal styles of Indonesian, including use of *meN-*, *-i*, *-kan* and other verbal affixation, more formal or specialised lexicon, together with complex and highly elaborated syntactic structures. These features coalesce into what I call an expository grammatical organisation. Most notably, these speakers move easily and frequently between these different modes of grammatical organisation. As we examine the data, three questions can be asked:

- How do they do this?
- Why do they do this?
- How are they able do this?

The first question simply asks how the language is put together: what does it look like as speakers move between different modes of presentation? The second question comes from an Interactional Linguistics perspective and asks, what social actions are being accomplished or attended to as speakers produce language with different kinds of grammatical organisation? The third question asks, what are the social and cognitive mechanisms that make these phenomena possible? In other words, from a theoretical perspective, what is the most appropriate way to characterise what these speakers are doing and what does this tell us about the nature of language? One approach to this third issue would be to say that informal Indonesian and formal Indonesian are two separate languages – different varieties of Malay with different grammars – and that the speakers in the data presented here are **code-switching** between these varieties. Recently, Iwasaki (2015) has conceptualised similar phenomena in Japanese using his proposed **multiple-grammar model** to account for how speakers move between different grammars within a single language. Researchers working in Anthropological Linguistics and particularly those looking at multilingualism in Europe (e.g. Jørgensen et al. 2011) speak of **polylinguaging** to characterise how language users utilise a range of linguistic resources with varying provenance in a kind of bricolage. As an alternative approach, I ask whether a **connectionist model** might be a useful way to conceptualise how differing modes of grammatical organisation emerge from embodied, socially-contextualised language use.

Iwasaki, Shoichi. 2015. A multiple-grammar model of speakers' linguistic knowledge. *Cognitive Linguistics* 26(2). 161-210.

Jørgensen, Jens Norman. N., Martha Sif Karrebæk, Lian Malai Madsen & Janus Spindler Møller. 2011. Polylinguaging in superdiversity. *Diversities* 132. 23–37.