

Second International Workshop on Malay Varieties : ILCAA (TUFS) 13th-14th October 2018

Manado Malay: features, contact, and contrasts

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Manado Malay (ISO 639-3 XXM) is spoken throughout North Sulawesi and Gorontalo provinces in Sulawesi, Indonesia, and is currently replacing all indigenous Minahasan languages. It is categorised as a Pidgin Derived Malay (PDM) (Adelaar & Prentice 1996; Adelaar 2005) which is most closely related to Ternate (North Moluccan) Malay (ISO 639-3 MAX). It is spoken by almost one million people as a first language and anywhere up to three million (Whisler 2006; Simons & Fenning 2018) people as a second language.

This paper provides an outline of a number of typological characteristics of Manado Malay in an attempt to answer two questions. Firstly, does Manado Malay display the structural features which are considered characteristic of PDMs, as outlined in previous publications such as Adelaar & Prentice (1996), Adelaar (2005), and Paauw (2008)? And secondly, does Manado Malay share any features with two indigenous Minahasan languages with which it has been in contact for at least 300 years - Tondano (ISO 639-3 TDN) and Tonsawang (ISO 639-3 TNW)?

The results of these comparisons demonstrate that Manado Malay possesses most, but not all, of the structural features proposed for PDMs. Identifying the existence of these variations to the expected typological characteristics assists in further clarifying the typology of PDMs, in addition to highlighting some of the differences between Ternate Malay and Manado Malay.

As regards shared features with indigenous Minahasan languages, with the exception of some phonological elements and minor lexical borrowing Manado Malay does not share any typological features with Tondano and Tonsawang. This lack of shared features provides further evidence that Manado Malay did not develop *in situ*. Rather, it was an already developed form of Ternate Malay which was brought to North Sulawesi with the arrival of speakers from Ternate in the employ of the *Verenigde Oost Indische Compagnie* 'United East India Company' (VOC). This lack of borrowing between the languages points to a scenario in which stable and ongoing bilingualism between Manado Malay and indigenous languages did not occur, neither pre- nor post-colonisation.