

Towards a characterization of the language spoken in Kalimantan Utara: Middle Indonesian, Common Indonesian or Regional Indonesian? Notes on morphosyntax

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Varieties of Malayic Languages

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Overview

- This paper has a twofold objective.
- It intends to discuss the features of the Indonesian spoken in the Indonesian province of North Kalimantan, how to label it, (Middle Indonesian as suggested by Errington, 2014, Common Indonesian or Regional Indonesian)
- It intends to discuss some methodological issues related to data collection.

- **Through the preliminary analysis of naturalistic recordings of the language performed in the town of Tarakan and in the village of Sekatak and some elicitations, I will provide some examples of the language.**

- The other issue that will be discussed in this paper is the use of an instrument like the SCOPIC images (Social Cognition Parallel Interview Corpus) of the Jackal and Crow story (San Roque et al, 2012) that should be recognized as a neutral instrument able to produce easily comparable data among different varieties of Malay/Indonesian spoken in the Archipelago.
- In fact, this instrument has limitations because it biases in favor of quite standardized language which necessarily conflicts with the target collection.

- **Language ecology of Kaltara/North-East Borneo**
- **Malay/Indonesian spoken in the area**
- **Review of bibliography**
- **Data collection**
- **Methodology**
- **Problems**

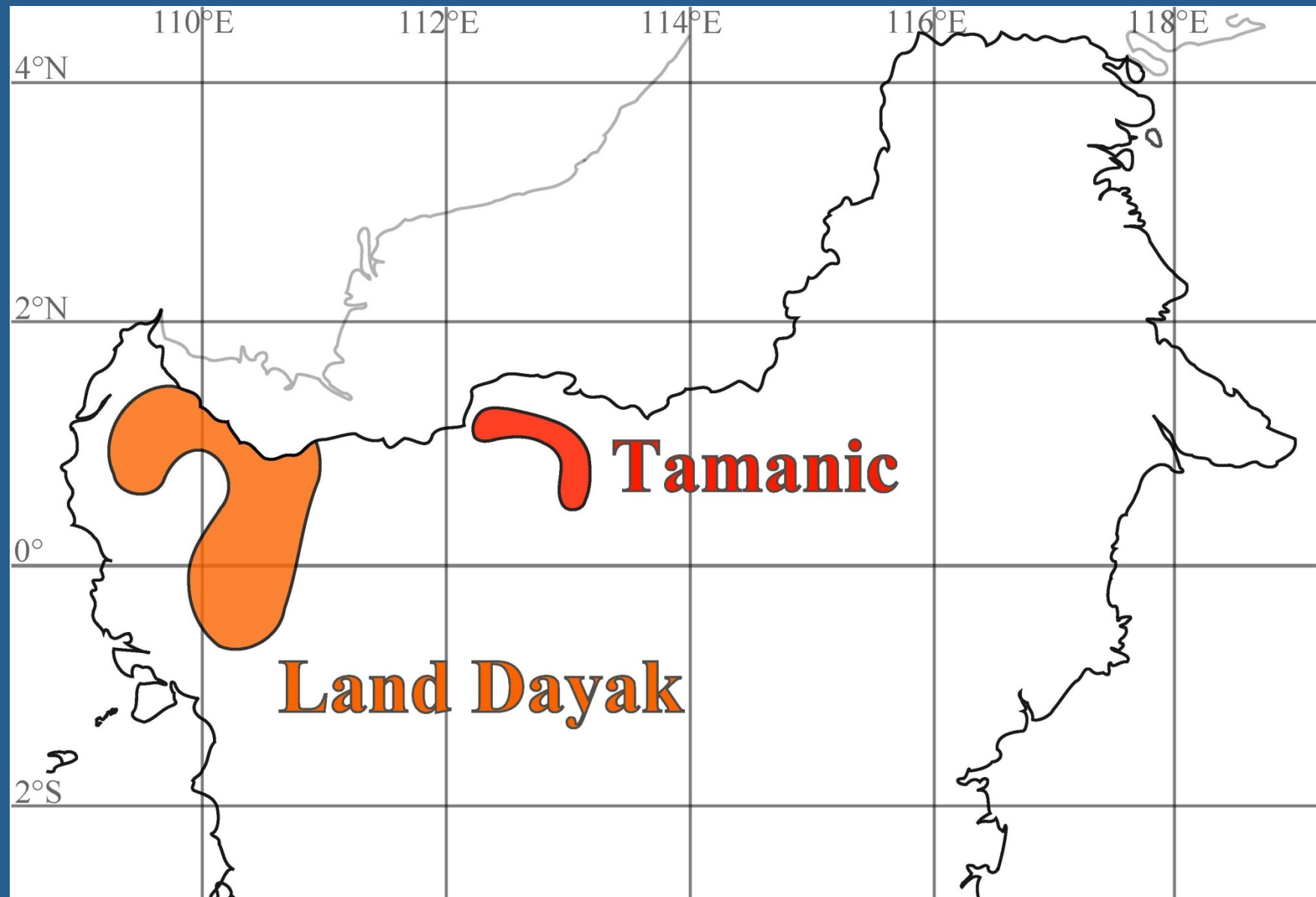
Language ecology of Malay variants in Kaltara and surroundings

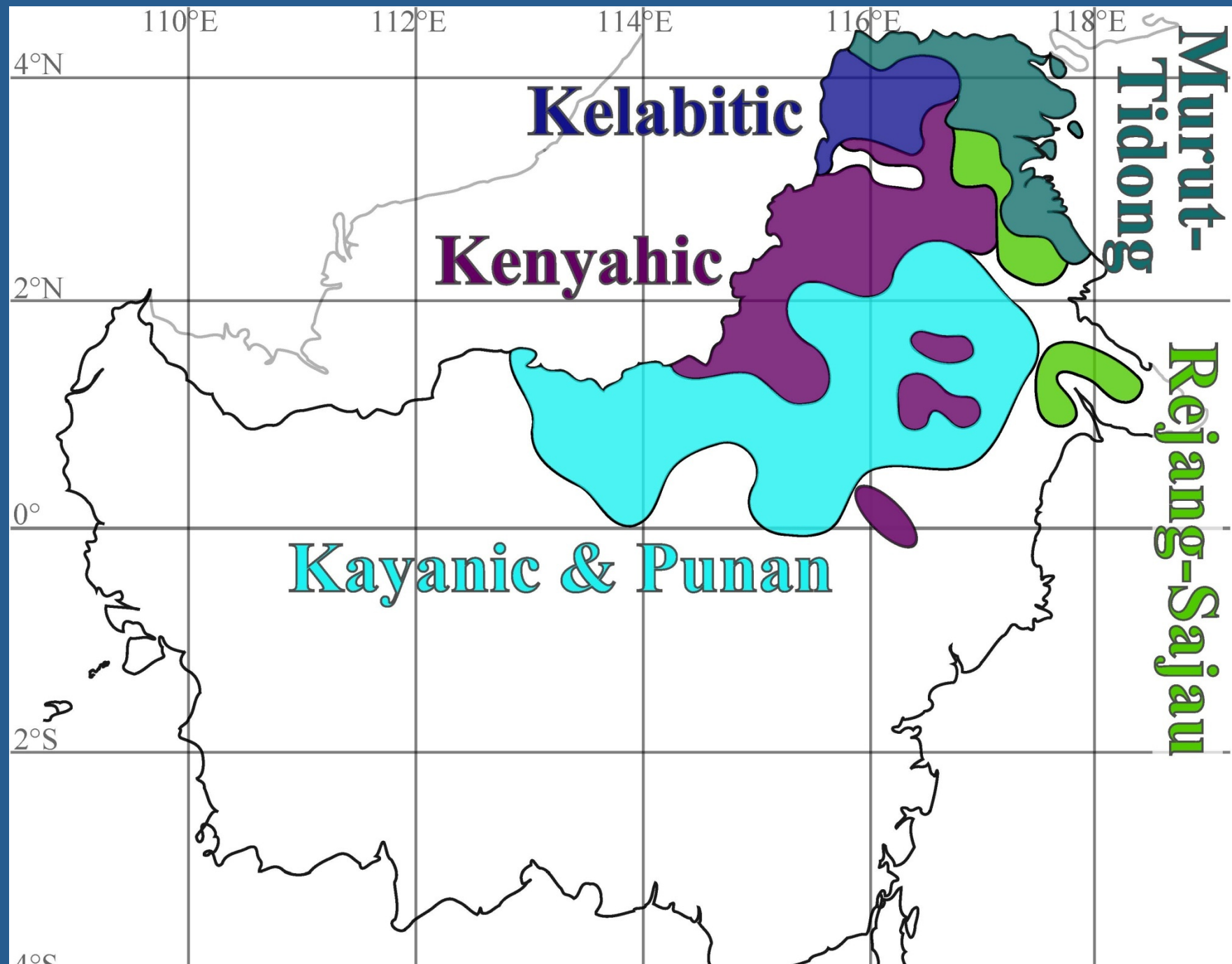
- What kind of Malay/Indonesian?
- Despite the presence of two traditional Malay dialects in the adjacent Provinces of Kaltim (Kalimantan Timur), Berau Malay in Berau and Kutai Malay in Kutai Kartanegara , and the overwhelming role of Banjarese in East Kalimantan, the language of interethnic communication spoken in Kaltara did not totally develop from those three dialects but, probably, aside from the national language (used in the education systems, in the press etc), from Indonesian that spread in the area thanks to the many immigrants from South Kalimantan (Banjar), South Sulawesi (Bugis and Makassar) as well as from Jawa.
- Questions
 - How to determine that certain varieties played a small or no role in the emerging language of interethnic communication?
 - Are there distinctive features of these varieties that do appear or not appear in Kaltara/North-East Indonesian?
 - What are typical features of Berau, Kutai Malay and Banjarese?

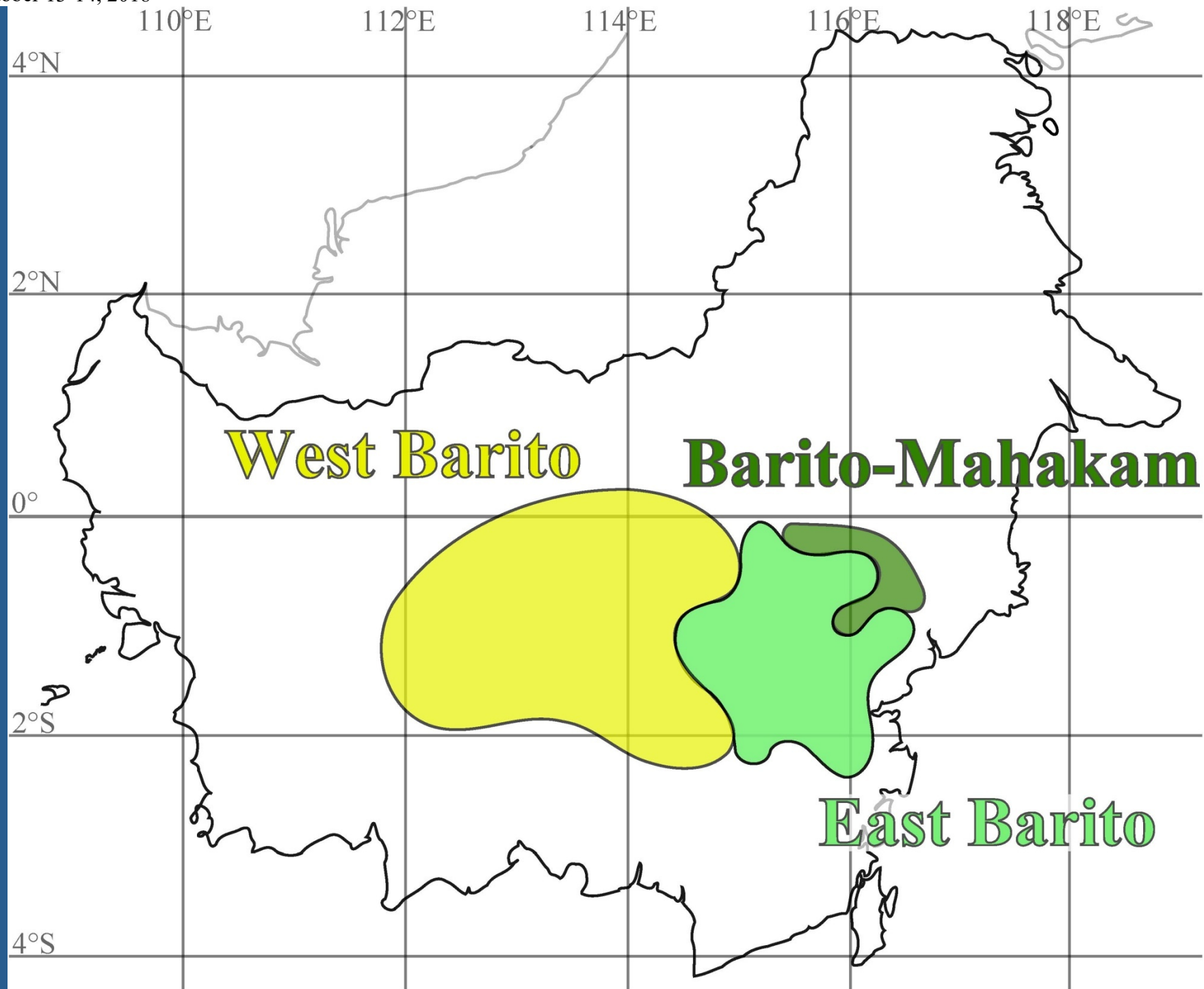
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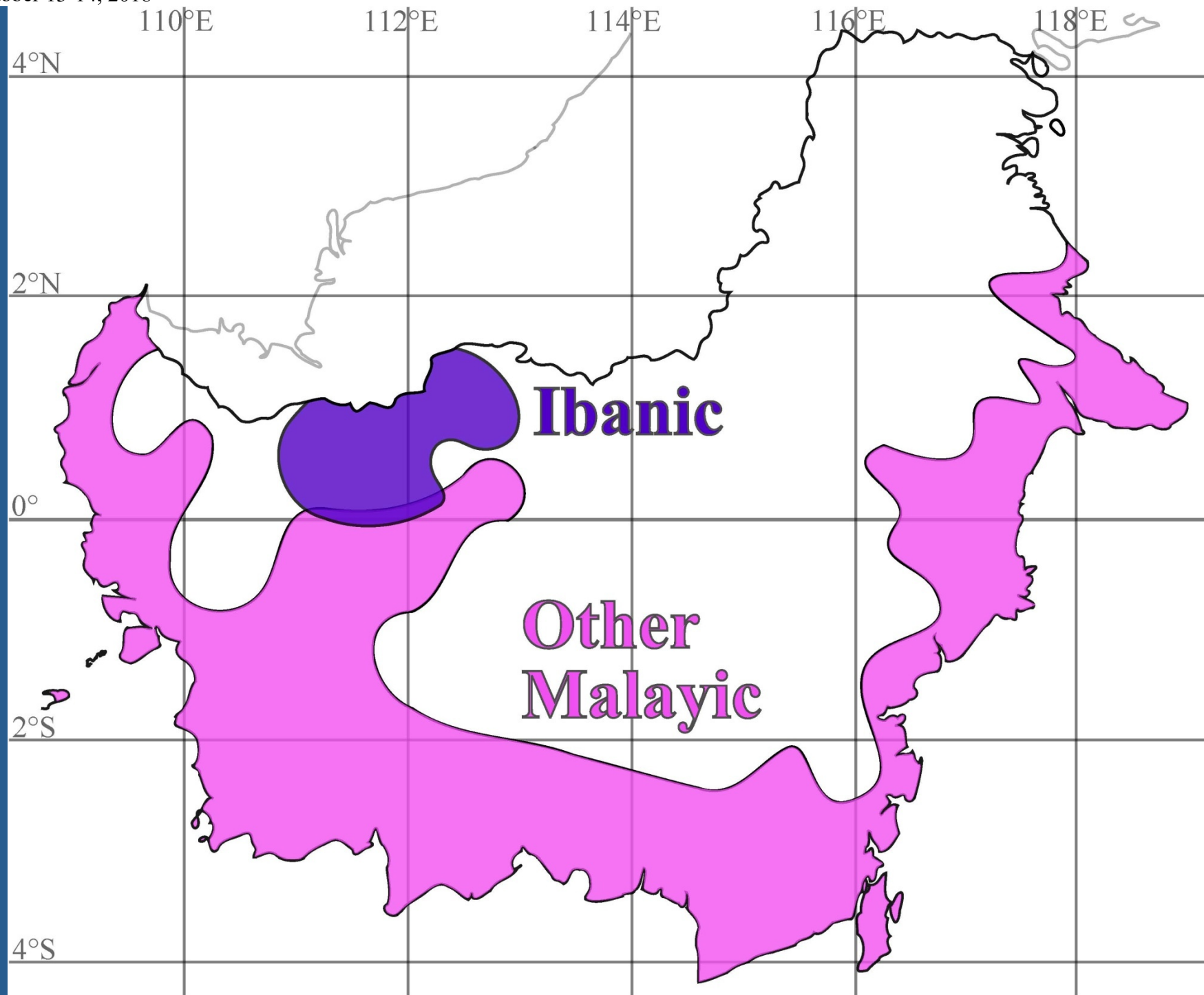




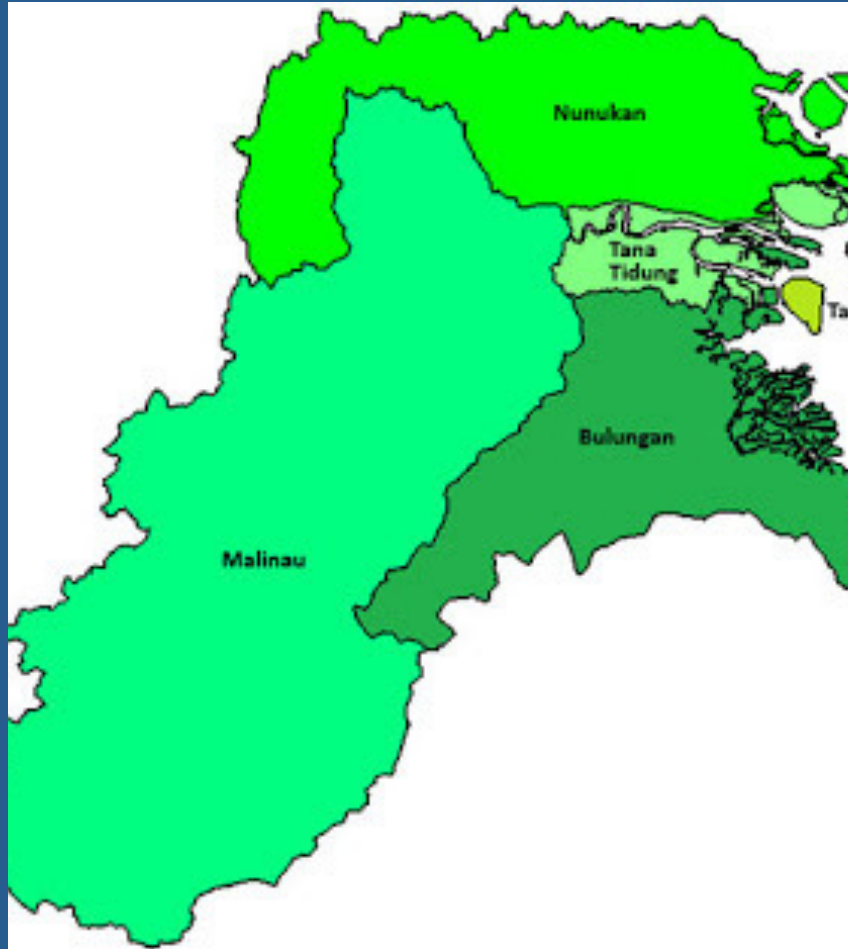








Kaltara



- 2012
- 650,000 inhabitants
- 4 Kabupaten, 1 Kota
- Originally part of Bulungan Sultanate (under Sulu Sultanate)
- 40% Jawa (transmigrasi)
- South Sulawesi
- Lun Daye
- Kenyah
- Murut
- Bulungan
- Tidung
- Kutai

Tarakan



- Tarakan 25000 people of different origin (Bugis, (33,57%), Jawa (25,54%), Banjar (7,49%) Tidung (7,47%), Toraja (4,42%), Cina (3,85%), Bulungan (2,4%), Others (15,26%).
- Tidung spread also in KTT Murutic 25000 people
- Tidung = Melayu Dayak
- Dayak conversion to Islam as '*masuk Melayu*'
 - Change of religion signifies change of ethnic identification
- Original inhabitants of Tarakan
- What kind of Malay do Tarakan people speak today?
- Regional Indonesian?
- What do other people speak?

Original Malay of North-East Kalimantan

- Melayu Kutai (300,000)
- Kutai and Bulungan Sultanates
- Banjar (3,500,000)
- South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan (language of wider communication)
- Melayu Berau (11,200)
- Berau Sultanate

Vernacular Malay and Regional Indonesian

- Berau Malay
- Kutai Malay
- Banjar Malay
- Pontianak Malay
- Sabah Malay (Sulu Sultanate)
- Brunei Malay
- Regional Indonesian
- Indonesian spoken in areas not affected by these Vernacular languages

Literature review

- **Abd. Rachman Rahim Bahasa Kutai dalam tinjauan linguistik 1975.**
- **Achmad Badrah Kamus Bahasa Kutai. 2000.**
- **Collins Preliminary notes on Berau Malay. 1994.**
- **Collins. Kutay Malay: variation and historical change. 1996 Borneo research Council.**
- **Collins, J. The Malayic variants of Eastern Borneo in Schulze et al. 2006**
Southeast Asia: linguistic and cultural studies in honour of Bernd Nothofer. Otto Harrassowitz Verlag. hlm. 42.
- ***Suryadikara truktur Bahasa Kutai Pusat Bahasa. 1978,1979, 1981, 1986.***
- ***blogs***
- **Regional Indonesian**
- **Banjar**

Collins 2006

Malayic variants in East Kalimantan

- Different Malay dialects spoken in East Kalimantan despite the late age of this area (7 yupa inscriptions in Sanskrit from the late 4th century)
- Kutai Malay
- Kutai Lakes Malay
- Berau Malay
- Many communities of speakers of Banjar Malay
- Makassar Malay
- Jakarta Malay
- Manado Malay
- Java Malay
- Cultural and language complexity

Berau Malay (few descriptions)

- Proverbs
- Wordlists
- Collins description (1994)
- No glottal phonemes (h ?)
- PMP*ə has shifted to /a/ > three vowel system
- a i u > gemination of consonants following /ə/
- raba to grope
- rabba to collapse
- tabu mosque drum
- tabbu sugar cane
- salam peace
- sallam dive

Kutai Malay and Kutai lakes Malay

- Kutai Malay
- Phonologically similar to Malay spoken in the west in Johor and Riau

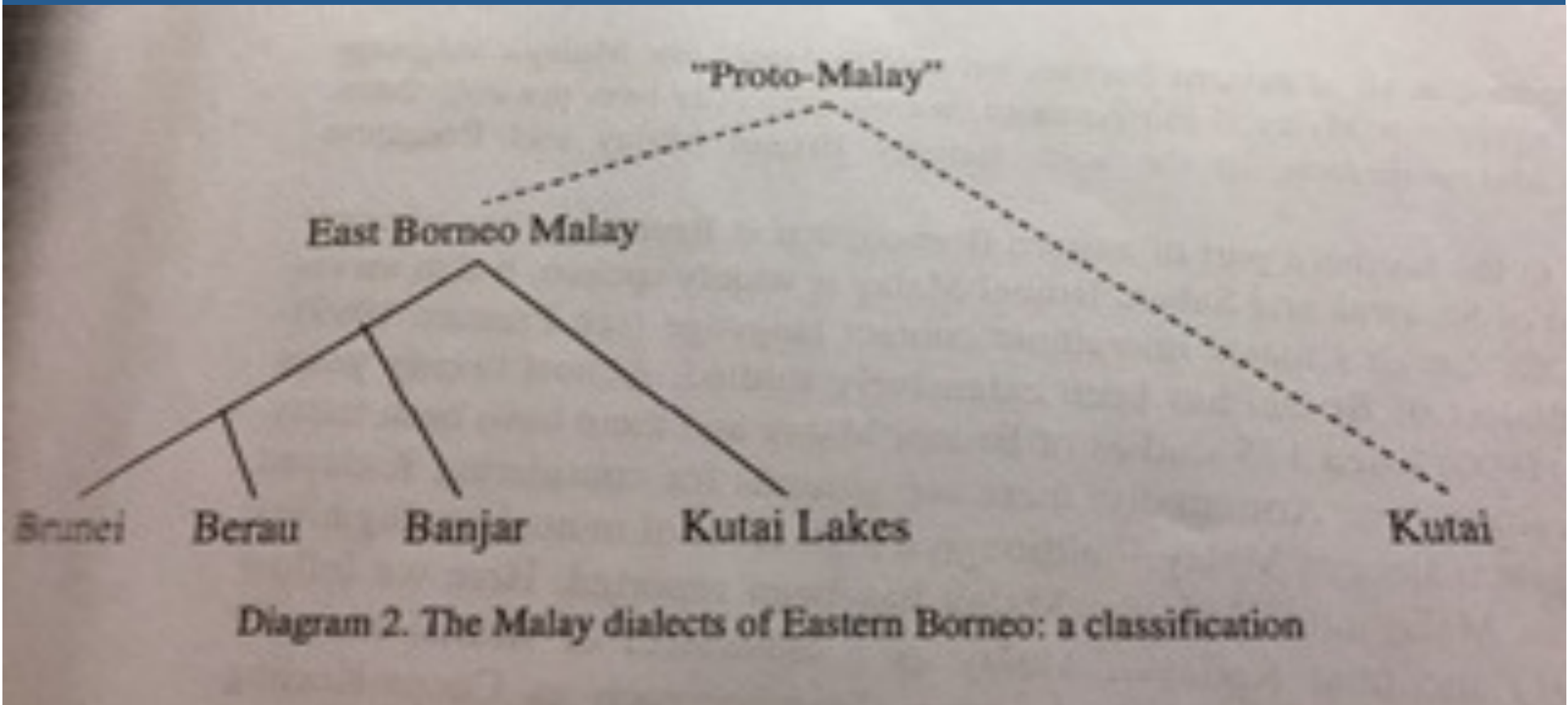
- Lexical differences

- koyo? dog
- jukut fish
- etam we (incl)

- Kutai lakes Malay
- Like Berau Malay
merge of */ə/ and */a/
in /a/ but further /a/ to
/ə/ before voiceless
consonants

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| lamma? | grease |
| dətang | come |
| tabbəl | thick |
| məca | read |

A classification of eastern Borneo Malay dialects (Collins 2006)



What is the role of other PDM and Indonesian?

- **Manado Malay**
- **Makassar Malay**
- **Pontianak Malay**
- **Indonesian**
- **Standard**
- **Regional**
- **Jakarta Indonesian**

- The Malay dialects that developed in the old Sultanates of Berau, Kutai and Bulungan are nowadays only used within the borders of the small communities speaking them, whereas a regional variant of Indonesian was brought along by the many immigrants coming to seek jobs in these new developing regions over the last forty years, in particular Bugis, Banjarese and Javanese.
- Banjarese is spoken as a local language among the many Banjarese newcomers.
- It is not a language of wide communication unlike in East Kalimantan (see Samarinda).

Data collection

- Participant observation
- Recordings collected during the language documentation project from speakers of local languages (Kenyah and Punan).
- No specific feature of Berau or Kutai Malay
- No specific name for the interethnic language
- Bahasa Indonesia/Bahasa Melayu
- Few lexical items
- Suda(h)
- Particles ba, na, ka

Methodology

- **Data for this paper come from fieldwork undertaken in the towns of Tarakan and Sekatak in Kaltara among speakers of different backgrounds.**
- **Elicitations**
- **(Jackal and crow, wordlists)**
- **Naturalistic data (conversations, utterances freely produced by speakers)**

Methodology

- **Different kinds of data**
 - Elicitation stimuli?
 - Directed conversations?
 - Free narratives/conversations
- **Who are the informants?**
 - The original inhabitants of Tarakan, the Tidung.
 - People from different background: Kenyah, Lun Daye, Murut.
 - The newcomers: Banjar, Bugis, Javanese, Chinese.
 - The new generations
 - People with Malay background: Kutai, Berau, Banjar

The data

- Jackal and Crow (6m+5f)
- Ipin (Tidung)
- Desi, Amna, Iksan (Tidung)
- Fatma (Bugis)
- Sri, Nur (Punan)
- Yancer (Kenyah Oma Longh))
- Hendra-Hilman (Banjar)
- Punan children
- Nanda, Bode, Heri (Berau)
- Free conversations
- Ipin and friends (Tidung, Bulusu')
- Ipin and fishermen (Tidung)
- Sri and mother (Punan)
- Safril looking for gold (Bugis)
- Fatma and Safril (Bugis)
- Nanda, Heri (Berau)

Some features of Indonesian in Kaltara

Pronouns

- **Personal pronouns**
- **1 aku**
- **2 kou/kau – kita**
- **3 ia**
- **1 kami**
- **2 kamu/kalian**
- **3 dorang**
- **Pronoun substitutes**
- **Ibu/Bapak**
- **Bang/Ka'**
- **Mas/Mba' (neutral)**
- **De'**
- **Man (Paman)**
- **Te (Tante)**
- **Cil (younger auntie)**
- **Julak (older)**
- **Ko/Nya**
- **Bro**
- **Goi**
- **Aki/Nene**
- **Miss**

Morphology

- Be-
- N- (MeN-)
- Te-/ter-
- Ke-an
- Di-
- Ku-
- Kou/kau-
- -kan
- -i
- -in

Other

- Negation
- Nda/da
- Genitive
- Juxtaposition
- punya
- Features from the colloquial variant spoken in the capital, and hence might be characterized as a sort of koine.
- One feature here is in use through the entire archipelago, the applicative suffix *-in* that alternates with a more widespread *-kan* and the multifunctional preposition *sama*.

Few lexical examples

- air tohor
- tudai
- kapah
- umbus
- buras
- litir
- pingken
- si
- nda/nggak
- kumpau
-
- sama
- kaya'
- pas
- sudah
- particles ba, na, ka

Suda(h)

- urgency making sudah like in Papuan Malay (Kluge 2014:500)
- makan suda = ayo makan
- kalau pulang sekolah berlajar suda
- Nikah sudah
- bro kita makan suda (Javanese Passenger to Banjar taxi driver from Balikpapan)
- Temporal/aspectual meaning
- makan suda = sudah makan
- saya tinggal suda = saya tinggal dulu (ojek driver to Kenyah passenger)
- tamu ini mau berangkat suda
- (on the phone to the Bugis ojek driver)

Bro

- **bro kita berangkat
(punan Tuvu' to Punan
Aput)**

Ba particle

- kamu ba EMPH
- anu ba FILL
- kuat dikit ba
(Punan Tuvu' while
playing badminton with a
Kenyah)
- ada ba
answer to the question:
masih ada banyak babi di
hutan di hulu?
- Boleh ba
- Pontianak Malay ba with
the same function

Two recordings of the Jackal and crow story from the same speaker

- Ipin (jackal with pictures)
- transcription
- Ipin (Jackal without pictures)
- transcription

Free conversation mixed Tidung speakers

- Elan text
- Pas
- Nikah sudah
- Mendatangi
- Kubilang
- Nda
- nyari

Free conversation Punan speakers

- Video
- Sri - ibu
- Kubilang
- Nyabu
- Nda
- Ngelayani
- Ba
- Sama
- Kuyakin
- Suda kupukul

Temporary conclusion

Is there a 'language' in Kaltara/Northeast Borneo?

- How to name this variant?
- Regional Indonesian
Mixed language
- Can it be listed among the Colloquial varieties (Paaw 2008)?
- A kind of middle Indonesian?
(Errington 2013 (Middle Indonesian – Kupang Malay)
- mixed use of languages creates a way to speak that is socially intermediary
- Though no accurate comparison between the local Malay varieties has been done, it can be said that a new variety has emerged borne by the universal education and the study of the standard language by people being raised in environments where other languages are mother tongues based on colloquial Indonesian and local taste.
- The local Malay dialects of the area mainly Berau Malay in East Kalimantan and Kutai Malay in Tenggarong do not seem to play a particular role in this interethnic language.