

A preliminary study on mixing and switching of Indonesian and Javanese

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The largest local language speaker of Indonesia, Javanese, are constantly code-switching between Javanese and Indonesian. At the same time, their Bahasa Indonesia has various Javanese features while their Javanese also has Bahasa Indonesia features (Errington 1985, 1988).

This paper will describes the constant code-switchings and mixings between Javanese and Indonesian based on questionnaire, interviews, and dialogue recordings conducted in Yogyakarta, central Javanese mountain villages, a Buru Island village called Savana Jaya, and Belitung Island.

The questionnaire survey results shows that Javanese have a strong nurturing attitude toward Javanese language, on the other hand, Javanese parents prefer speaking Indonesian language with their children, thinking of their children's future, as 'Javanese will not help their children to pursue a future career (S., p.c)'. The interviewees are certain that their children will eventually acquire Javanese from their grandparents and neighbors.

The task test result of Jackal and Crow storytelling will also show certain features of Javanese Indonesian. The Javanese resident speakers' narrative shows frequent direct citation or acting of the two live characters, Jackal and Crow. The di-passive form as well as certain distinctive way of demonstratives will also be discussed.

Finally I will discuss an hour long lecture given by a Javanese woman to a Mt. Merapi villagers. I will show how the speaker gradually shifts more to the style in which strong Javanese features are observed.

Errington, J. 1988 *Structure and style in Javanese*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

----- 1985 Language and social change in Java: Language reflexes of modernization in a traditional royal polity. Southeast Asia Series No.65. Athens. Ohio University Center for International Studies.