

Eliciting data using “Jackal and Crow picture task”: Pros, cons, and preliminary findings

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This presentation

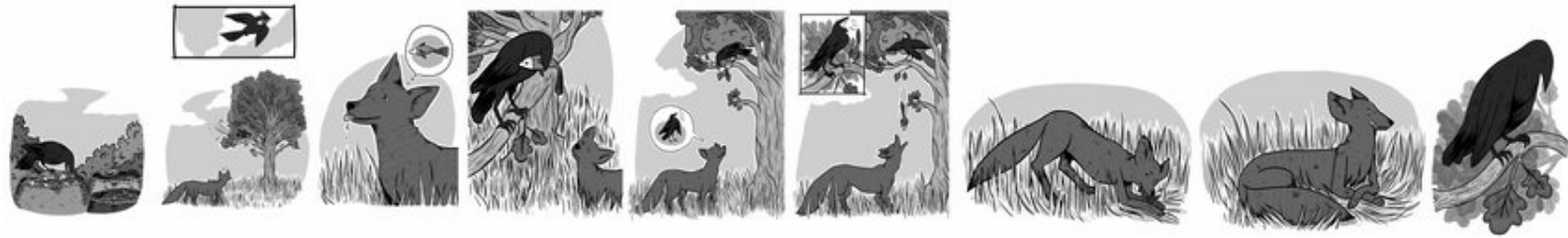
- a preliminary report on our attempts to develop a semi-parallel corpus of Malay varieties based on the data elicitation method, "Jackal and Crow picture task" (Carrol et al. 2011)

Structure of the presentation

1. Outline of the method
2. How we collected data using the method
3. Evaluation of the method: pros and cons
4. Preliminary findings

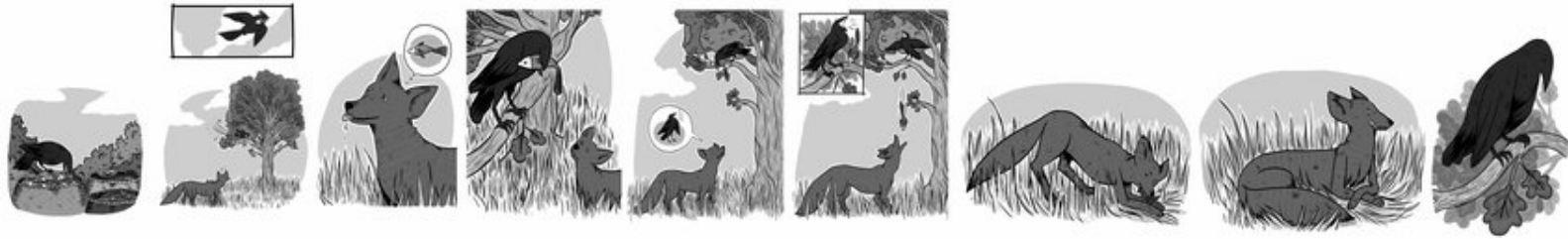
Outline of the method

From “Jackal and Crow” Picture Task Instructions (file created 15/06/2010)



- The task consists of 9 images telling the story of a jackal and a crow.
- This story is a traditional Sherpa tale, although very similar versions have been recorded as far away as Botswana (Knappert 1985) and France.

Outline of the method



- 1 Crow taking fish from basket
- 2 Jackal sees crow fly to tree
- 3 Jackal thinks of fish and salivates
- 4 Jackal looks up at crow with fish
- 5 Jackal calls to the crow that it should sing
- 6 Crow sings, dropping fish
- 7 Jackal eating fish
- 8 Jackal licking lips
- 9 Crow without fish, looking sad

Outline of the method

From “Jackal and Crow” Picture Task Instructions (file created 15/06/2010)

“This resource has been created as an elicitation stimulus with similar aims to the “family problems” task used by the Social Cognition research group. That is, to record rich data about a wide range of categories relevant to psycho-social cognition.”

“The points of interest for social cognition are where the protagonists are motivated by their own thoughts and the suggestions and actions of others to do things, or feel things (such as the jackal coming up with his plan, the crow dropping the fish to sing because the jackal asked him to sing, and the happy/sad feelings for our protagonists that result in their actions).”

Basic set-up

Basic Set-up (Set-up A)

It is explained to the participant that they are going to tell a story using the picture cards. The cards are given to the participant one at a time. If the participant has been unsure of the story until the end you may wish to ask them to retell it when they have all the cards.

(“Jackal and Crow” Picture Task Instructions)

→We tried this basic set-up for all the varieties in a slightly different way; we gave all the pictures at once and give a few minutes for the participants to construct a story in their mind so that we can get more structured story

Additional set-ups

From Jackal and Crow” Picture Task Instructions (file created 15/06/2010)

- **Set-up B Retell without the cards**

Ask the participant either at the end of the task or some time later to retell the story to you, or to someone who was not present at the original telling.

- **Set-up C Parent to child**

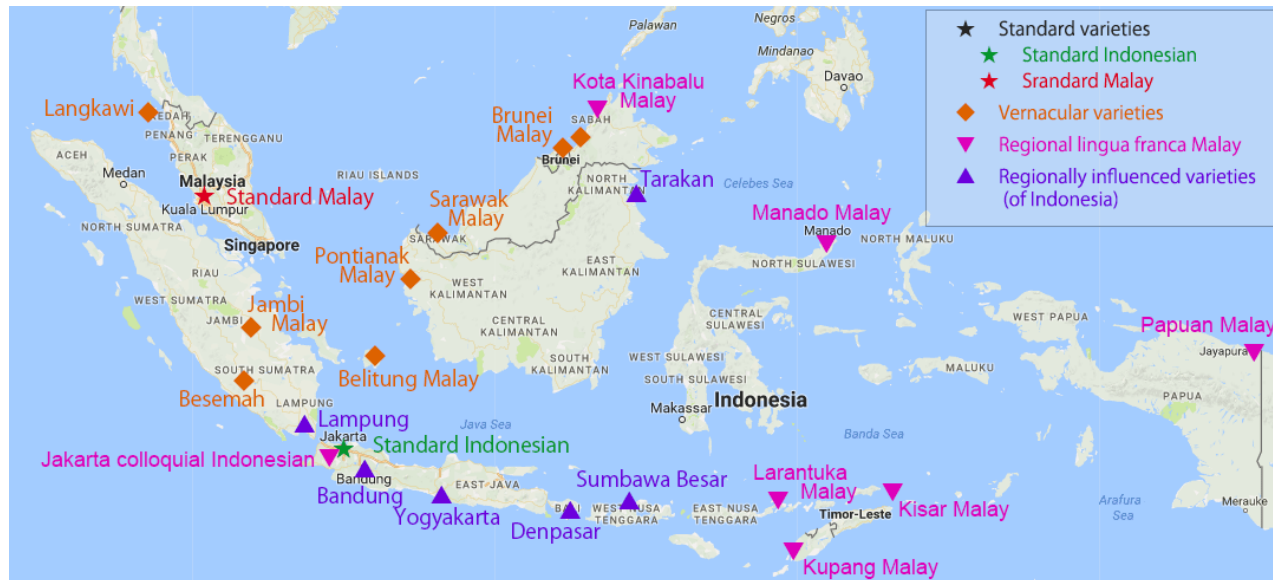
You may wish to ask an older speaker to tell the story to a child.

- **Set-up D Retell as one of the characters**

Ask the participant to retell the story as if they were either the jackal or the crow. They could retell it to you, or a naive 3rd party either straight after the initial task or at a later date.

Our original aims

- To develop a semi-parallel corpus that demonstrate lexical and structural distinctions among Malay varieties
- To collect as many varieties as possible, including regional varieties and Standard varieties, such as Standard Indonesian



Our original aims

- The method was originally designed to record data about categories relevant to psycho-social cognition, but at this stage, our aim is to capture general lexical and structural features rather than investigating issues related to psycho-social cognition.

Recorded sessions

Standard varieties

(1) Sessions in Jakarta: 2018-2019 (with 37 people)

‘Standard Indonesian’ spoken in Jakarta and colloquial Jakarta Indonesian

(2) Sessions in KL (Malay, with Hiroki Nomoto, in Folder Malay KL)

Malaysian Malay spoken in KL

Recorded sessions

- ‘Emerging varieties’ of Indonesian
 - (3) Sessions in Sumbawa Besar 2018/05 (with 6 people), Indonesian spoken in Sumbawa Besar, NTB
 - (4) Sessions in Makassar 2019/10 (with 10 people), ‘Standard Indonesian’ spoken in Makassar and Makassar Indonesian

Recorded sessions

- Vernacular varieties (Adelaar 2005)
 - (5) Sessions in Weston, Sabah, Malaysia 2017/08 (with approximately 10 people), Brunei Malay
 - (6) Sessions in Sarawak (Sarawak Malay, with Hiroki Nomoto in Folder Malay KL), Sarawak Malay
- Trade Malay (Adelaar 2005)
 - (7) Sessions in Kupang, 2017 and 2018 (with two people), Kupang Malay

Recorded sessions

- One or two speakers of the varieties such as Indonesian spoken in Belitung and Yogyakarta, Bahasa Maluku (collected by Yoshimi Miyake) and Papuan Malay
- Three or four speakers of varieties, such as Indonesian spoken in Tarakan (collected by Antonia Soriente), in Flores (collected by Nagaya), Kota Kinabalu Malay (with Hiroki Nomoto), Larantuka Malay

Issues with this method

1. Only a few participants tell the story according to the plot originally designed: plots obtained varies to a larger extent among participants.
2. The method was designed to collect narratives, and thus, the features often observable in interactions, such as stance markers, rarely appear in the data.
3. The registers of the utterance tend to be more formal and closer to standard Indonesian or Malaysian and may not fully exhibit the features of the variety as the spoken language.

People tend to use formal and standard language in the task

- People tend to use more formal or standard languages when they tell stories.
- We collected data from lecturers, teachers, and students at university or school in some areas. Their job involves using standard Indonesian, and they speak standard language in the task, too.
- The tendency above is salient especially in areas where new varieties of Indonesian are emerging, such as Sumbawa and Makassar.

Experience in Sumbawa

- We collected data from six participants.

P1: Our main Sumbawa language consultant, a farmer as well as *ojek* driver

P2: School friend of P1, a high school teacher

P3-P6: Colleagues of P2

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Participants in Makassar

- We collected data from ten participants.

Six participants: lecturers at Hasanuddin University

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Participants in Makassar

- In Makassar, we asked the participants to tell the same story twice, first in Standard Indonesian, secondly in Makassar Indonesian.
- Lecturers use almost similar registers in both versions, whereas the younger participants use quite different registers in the two versions.

- Universities are the best place for collecting data of standard varieties 😊, but the worst place for collecting the data that shows the distinctive regional features 😞.

- Notwithstanding the limitations mentioned above, the method enables us to obtain data that clearly show differences among varieties.

Preliminary findings

- Samples (see the handout)
 1. Two standard varieties [(1) and (2)] show similar structural features.
 2. Indonesian spoken in Tarakan (10), in Flores (11) is very close to Standard Indonesian.
 3. Brunei Malay (5), Pontianak Malay (8), Indonesian spoken in Sumbawa Besar (3) and Yogyakarta (12) also show very similar structural feature to Standard Indonesian or Malaysian, but the distribution of di-passive form in discourse is different.
 4. A distinctive person marking system has developed in Indonesian spoken in Makassar Indonesian (4).

Distinctive features

1. Form and position of demonstratives or definite articles
2. Voice: verb forms of transitive clauses
3. Pronominal coding of the agent and the patient: agreement

Now, we will compare features of four varieties (Brunei Malay, Sarawak Malay, Kupang Malay, and Makassar Malay) that show strong regional features to that of standard Indonesian

Forms of demonstratives and definite articles


Varieties	this	that	Definite article
Standard Indonesian	ini	itu	-
Brunei Malay	ani	atu	-
Sarawak Malay	tok	yo	-
Kupang Malay	ini	itu	-
Makassar Indonesian	ini	itu	=ka

The position of the demonstratives

Varieties	demonstratives
Standard Indonesian	following the head noun
Brunei Malay	following the head noun
Sarawak Malay	following the head noun
Kupang Malay	Preceding the head noun
Makassar Indonesian	Preceding the head noun

Transitive verb forms

Varieties	ACT	PASS
Standard Indonesian	meN-	di-
Brunei Malay	meN-	di-/ 0-
Sarawak Malay	N-	di-/ 0-
Kupang Malay	No distinctions (only bare stem form is used)	
Makassar Indonesian	No distinctions (only bare stem forms are used)	



Distribution of each verb form in discourse varies

Pronominal coding of the 'active' agent (third person)

Varieties	ACT	PASS
Standard Indonesian	0	-0/ =nya
Brunei Malay	0	-0/ =nya
Sarawak Malay	0	-0/ =nya
Kupang Malay	dia	
Makassar Indonesian	na= (borrowed fom Makassarese na= (Jukes 2013))	

Pronominal coding of the 'active' patient (third person)

Varieties	ACT	PASS
Standard Indonesian	0/ =nya	-
Brunei Malay	?	-
Sarawak Malay	?	-
Kupang Malay	-	-
Makassar Indonesian	Absolute marking by the enclitics (for P and S) (borrowed from Makassarese enclitics (Jukes 2013))	

Agreement in Makassar Indonesian

(a)

ada tuh cerita ini burung gagak, dia mo pi cari makan
exist that story this bird crow 3 want go look.for eat

*nah dia datang=**mi***

ITJ 3 come=3.PFT.ABS

*dia ambil=**mi** ikan di dalam bak*
3 take=3. PFT.ABS fish at inside bucket

‘There is a story, this is a crow, he wanted to go to look for food. Well, he **came=MI**. He **took=MI** a fish from inside of the bucket.

Summary

- The 'Jackal and Crow picture task' method is basically designed to elicit narrative, and thus, the features often observable in interactions, such as stance markers, rarely appear in the data.
- The registers of the utterances recorded tend to be more formal and closer to standard Indonesian or Malaysian and may not fully exhibit the features of the variety as the spoken language.
- Notwithstanding the limitation mentioned above, it enables us to obtain some lexical and structural features that are distinctive among the varieties.

Summary

- The features found in the J&C data are inadequate to generalize the features specific to each variety; however, they could help us to build a hypothesis.
- The hypothesis should be verified by follow-up research, such as analyzing other purely spontaneous utterances or having elicitation sessions asking the speakers for judgments on specific grammatical points.
- We should keep in mind that each variety has its own morpo-syntactic system separate from the standard Indonesian or any other varieties.