

# On the use of Malay function words in Nasal

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# Overview

Investigate variation in the use of function words in Malay as used by Nasal speakers in everyday conversations

- 1 Multilingualism and the Nasal speech community
- 2 Malayic and Lampungic influence on Nasal
- 3 Corpus study of variation as an indicator of ongoing change

One part of on an ongoing project to investigate multilingualism, language contact, and shift in the Nasal speech community.

# Nasal and the Nasal speech community



- ▶  $\approx 3,000$  speakers
  - ▶ 3 villages
  - ▶ southern Bengkulu province
- ▶ Not known to linguists until 2007 (Anderbeck & Aprilani 2013)
- ▶ Austronesian language, recently proposed to be a member of the Sumatran subgroup

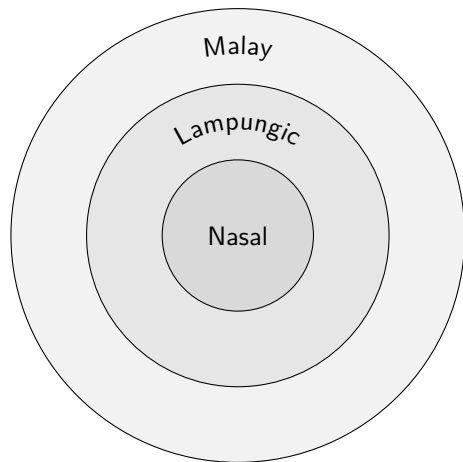
# Multilingualism in Nasal speech community

Small-scale multilingualism (e.g. Lüpke 2016)

- ▶ Nasal is spoken alongside Malay isolects
  - 1 Kaur  $\approx$  40,000
  - 2 South Barisan Malay (SBM)  $\approx$  1.5 million (Semende dialect)
- ▶ Nasal people speak Kaur and Besemah, but the reverse is often not true
- ▶ Nasal shows extreme resilience in light of long-term contact with larger language communities.
- ▶ Nasal appears to be at a crossroads where intergenerational transmission is less and less common.

Sustained contact has resulted in apparent restructuring of the grammar

# Language Contact and Nasal



Nasal essentially has three layers

- 1 Nasal (core)
- 2 Lampungic (earlier influence)
- 3 Malay (more recent influence)

Complications

- 1 Malay influence on Lampungic
- 2 Lampungic influence on Malay (esp. Kaur)
- 3 Likely not a strict separation Lampungic/Malay influence

# Layers of contact

Contact with Lampungic appears to older than contact with Malay (Anderbeck 2007, Anderbeck & Aprilani 2013)<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Greater proportion of Lampungic loans in domains that are less readily borrowed
- 2 Irregular adaptations of loan words
- 3 Apparent loan from Lampungic are not reported for most(?) Lampungic varieties

Contact is with Lampung Api variety, most likely Krui (Helfrich 1891), but some words appear only in Komering (Gaffar et al. 2003).

Source not always clear because borrowing could have come via Malay.

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<sup>1</sup>See also Katubi (2007), Hanawalt (2007) for descriptions of Lampungic languages.

# Basic interrogatives in Lampungic, Malay, and Nasal

Nasal	Way Lima	Kaur	
<i>api</i>	<i>api</i>	<i>ape</i>	'what, which'
<i>sapo</i>	<i>sapa</i>	<i>siape, sape</i>	'who, which'
<i>sai sipo</i>	<i>sipa(?)</i>	<i>mane</i>	'which'
<i>pikho</i>	<i>pixa</i>	<i>be'ape</i>	'how much/many'
<i>di dipo</i>	<i>dipa, ipa</i>	<i>di mane</i>	'where'
<i>kebilo</i>	<i>kasaka, kapan</i>	<i>kebile</i>	'when'
<i>je upo</i>	<i>xepa</i>	<i>luk mane</i>	'how'
<i>ngapi</i>	<i>caq, ulihapi</i>	<i>ngape</i>	'why'

# Personal pronouns in Lampungic, Malay, and Nasal

## Nasal pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1	<i>nyak</i>	<i>kam</i> <i>kito</i>
2	<i>kau</i> <i>gusi</i>	<i>kai</i>
3	<i>yo</i> <i>nyo</i>	<i>tian</i>

## Way Lima pronouns (Lampung Api)

	Singular	Plural
1	<i>nyaq</i>	<i>sikam</i> <i>xam</i>
2	<i>niku</i>	<i>kuti</i>
3	<i>ia</i>	<i>tian</i>

## Kaur pronouns (Malay)

	Singular	Plural
1	<i>aku</i>	<i>kami</i> <i>kite</i>
2	<i>kangau</i>	<i>kuti</i>
3	<i>nye</i>	<i>tian</i>



# Lampungic, Malay influence on Nasal morphology

The inventory of affixes in Lampungic and Malay is similar

→ The vast majority of forms can be attributed to either language

## Exceptions

- ▶ Nasal prefix *m(e)-* still found in Lampungic *m(a)-*
- ▶ Nasal infix *-em-* with limited productivity found in frozen forms in Lampungic
- ▶ Nasal prefix *te(k)-* maintains a lexically-conditioned allomorph *tek-* that appears to come from Lampungic.
- ▶ Frozen Nasal prefix *mi-* attaches to kinship terms likely from Lampungic.

# Verbal morphology

Nasal	Way Lima	Kaur	
<i>N-</i>	<i>N-</i>	<i>N-</i>	A-VOICE
<i>di-</i>	<i>di-</i>	<i>di-</i>	P-VOICE
<i>te-</i>	<i>ta-</i>	<i>te-</i>	NON-VOLITIONAL
<i>tek-</i>	<i>taka-/kata-<sup>†</sup></i>	—	NON-VOLITIONAL
—	<i>ti-</i>	—	PASSIVE
—	<i>ka-</i>	—	PASSIVE
<i>m(e)-</i>	<i>ma-</i>	—	INTRANSITIVE
<i>-em-</i>	—	—	INTRANSITIVE
<i>be-</i>	<i>ba-</i>	<i>be-</i>	MIDDLE VOICE
<i>-i</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>-i</i>	LOCATIVE APPLICATIVE
<i>-kun</i>	<i>-ko</i>	<i>-ko</i>	BENEFACTIVE APPLICATIVE
<i>mi-<sup>†</sup></i>	<i>mi-<sup>†</sup></i>	—	KINSHIP

<sup>†</sup> = not productive

# Corpus Study

# Corpus Study

- 1 Widespread pattern of variation in the choice of relativizer
  - ▶ *sai* – considered by speakers to be the Nasal form
  - ▶ *yang* – Probable Kaur borrowing (possibly other Malayic)
- 2 ...3S pronoun...
  - ▶ *yo* – considered by speakers to be the Nasal form
  - ▶ *nyo* – Kaur borrowing
- 3 ...and preposition 'with'.
  - ▶ *khan* – considered by speakers to be the Nasal form
  - ▶ *ngan* – Kaur borrowing

# Corpus Study: *sai* vs *yang*

Headed relatives:

- (1) *pekan sai pai di-bangun so,*  
market REL just PV-build this  
'this market that was just built.' (BJM02-009)

- (2) *kito ng-gulai lukuk yang ani,*  
1P.EXCL AV-soup seaweed REL that  
'we make soup with that kind of seaweed,' (BJM02-012)

# Corpus Study: *sai* vs *yang*

Headless relatives and clefts:

- (3) *sai pengangkut=nyo ni tian pemanen ni nido?*  
REL carrier=3S that 3P harvester that REFL

'the ones who carried it are the ones who harvested it themselves?'

(BJM02-053-02)

- (4) *kito yang n-jual ipun.*  
1P.EXCL REL AV-sell fish

'we are the ones who sell fish.'

(BJM02-005)

## Corpus Study: *yo* vs *nyo*

- (5) *nyo m-edung di atas kekhusi.*

3S INTR-sit LOC top chair

'He is sitting on a chair.'

(BJM02-001)

- (6) *yo hago n-alang-an di dang Arsan tian.*

3S want AV-feild-NOM LOC brother A. 3P

'He wants to work a field at Arsan and them's.'

(BJM02-005)

# Corpus Study: *khan* vs *ngan*

- (7) *tekh-agak=ku nihan kau ng-icik khan nyak,*  
NVOL-remember=1S very 2S AV-talk with 1S

'I remember you talking with me,'

(BJM02-002-01)

- (8) *la=ku kak ku=njuk ngan Meti.*  
QOUT=1S already 1S=give with M.

'I already gave it to Meti, I said.'

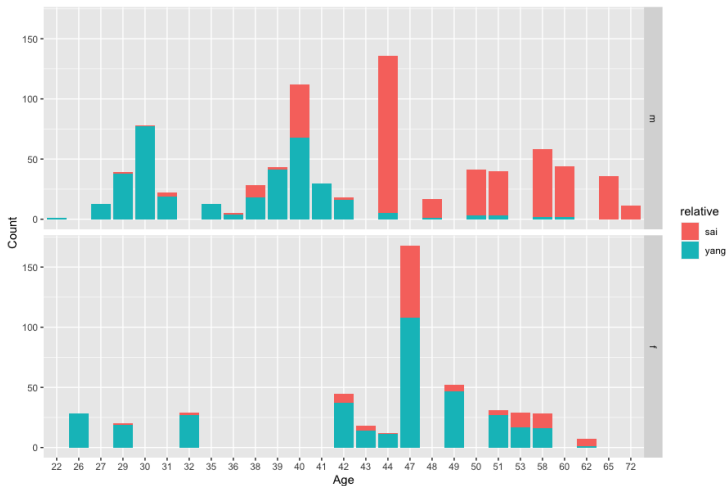
(BJM02-012)



# Corpus Study: *sai* vs *yang*

Data analyzed from 15 transcribed conversations

- ▶ 25 men and 16 women
- ▶ Ages 22 to 72



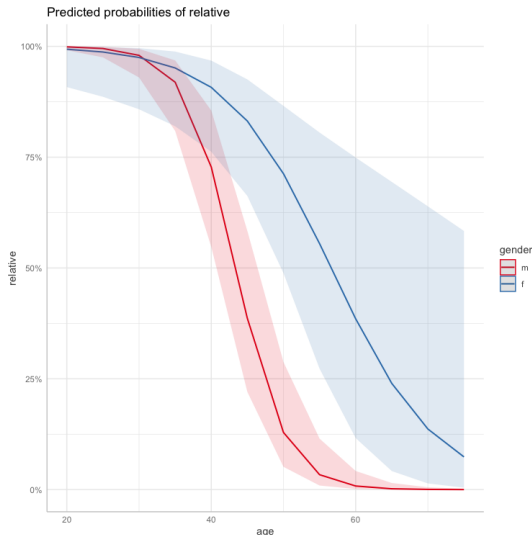
# Corpus Study: *sai* vs *yang*

## Mixed Effects Model

- Fixed Effects: Age x Gender, Headedness
- Random Effect: Participant

## Significant effects:

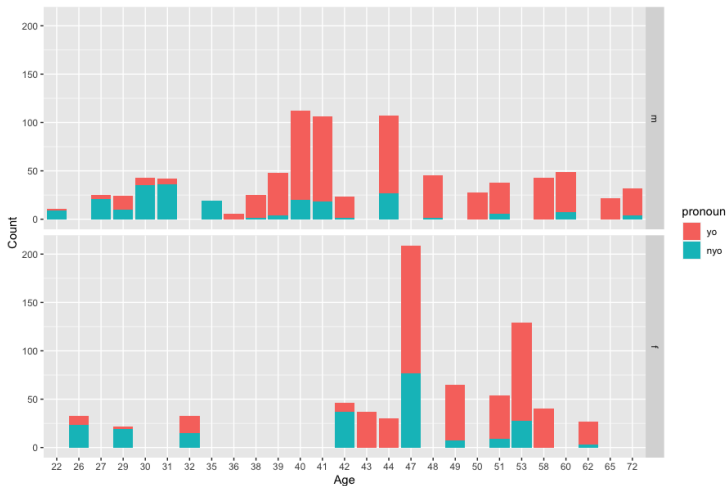
- Age x Gender



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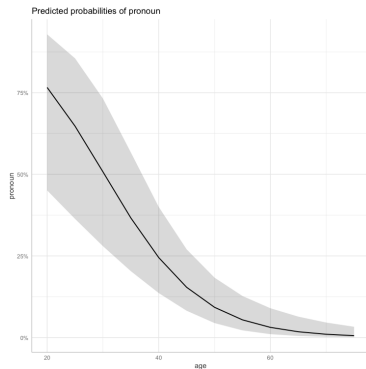
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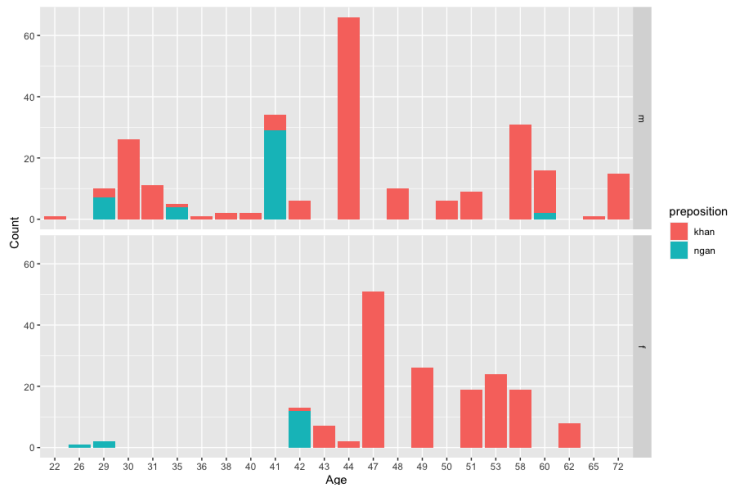
- Age



# Corpus Study: *khan* vs *ngan*

Data analyzed from 15 transcribed conversations

- ▶ 25 men and 16 women
- ▶ Ages 22 to 72



# Summary

Corpus study reveals that...

- 1 Nasal speakers (maybe unsurprisingly) with each generation are increasingly shifting towards the use of Malay function words from Kaur.
- 2 at least one change appears to be led by women.

Future work will...

- 1 include more data that is better representative of different age groups
- 2 include all variables in a single multivariate model
- 3 investigate other incipient changes like the use of Nasal demonstratives

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