SPOKEN INDONESIAN

Linguistic Description

Sociolinguistic Paradigm

Pedagogy

Diglossia

(Fergusson, 1959)

H (high diglossic variant) :

formal, writing, government, education, learnt at school

L (low diglossic variant) :

informal, spoken, social, market, mother tongue, learnt at home

INDONESIAN DIGLOSSIA

(Errington, 1986; Sneddon, 2003)

Formal Indonesian (FI) = H

Colloquial Indonesian (CI) = L

Phonology

ΔFI: dengar [dəngar]

ΔCI: denger [dəngər]

ΔFI: *hitam*

ΔCI: *item*

(*h*)-*it*-ə-*m*

"black"

Morphology

ΔFI:

mendengarkan [məndəŋarkan]

ΔCI:

ngedengerin [ŋədəŋərin]

X = *kopi*

ΔCI: *ngopi*

ŋ-(*k*)-*opi*

ΔFI: *minum kopi*

"to drink coffee"

Lexicon

ΔFI: tidak

ΔFI: hanya

ΔFI: lebih baik

ΔFI: uang

ΔFI: supaya

ΔCI: enggak

ΔCI: cuma

ΔCI: mendingan

ΔCI: duit

ΔCI: biar

Semantic

X *buat*:

ΔFI [+V] ("to make")   ΔCI [+prep] (" for")

X *biar*:

ΔFI [+V] ("to let be")   ΔCI [+CP] ("so that")

X *pada*:

ΔFI [+prep] ("on, at")

ΔCI [+plural marker particle]

Spoken Indonesian?

SI: Middle Diglossic Variant

$$\Delta SI = \{FIA\lambda, CIA\lambda\}$$

$\Delta FI \qquad \qquad \Delta CI$
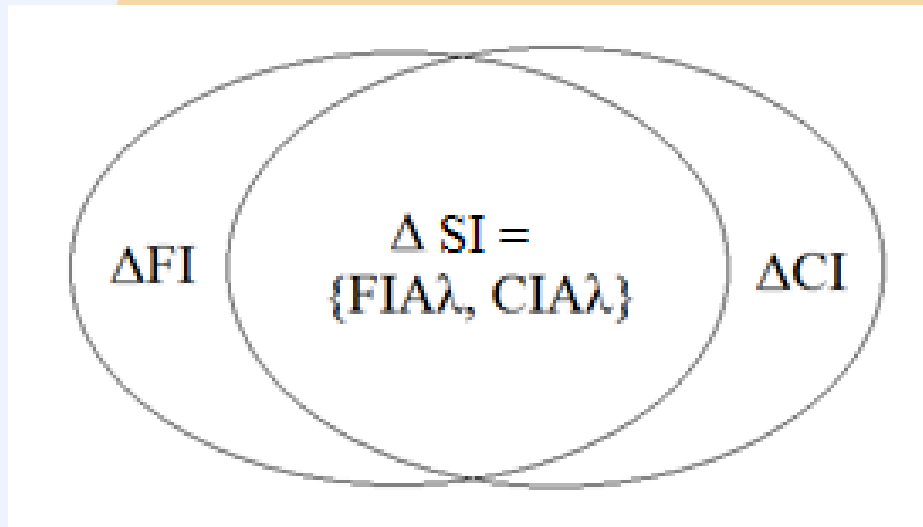
CI in Textbooks

Sample	Resource	Sample size	CIAλ Content	CI/SI Ratio
#1	**Let's Speak Indonesian** *Textbook*	276	18	0.065
#2	**Bahasa Tetanggaku** *Textbook*	24	0	0
#3	**Indonesian – An Introductory Coursebook** *Textbook*	188	14	0.07
#4	**Bagus Sekali! 2** *Textbook*	255	20	0.08
#5	**Beginning Indonesian through self-instruction** *Textbook*	326	10	0.03
#6	**Speak Standard Indonesian** *Textbook*	70	1	0.014
#7	**Bahasa Indonesia – Langkah Baru 3** *Textbook*	215	32	0.15
#8	**Sule 100% Lucu** *Data Sample – TV*	320	140	0.44
#9	**Coblos Cinta** *Data Sample – Novel*	122	50	0.4
#10	**Wayang Cepot** *Data Sample – TV*	484	142	0.29

Textbooks CI range: 0 – 0.15

Data samples CI range: 0.29 – 0.44

Textbooks CI mean: 0.06

Data samples CI mean: 0.38

Theme: Doing Business in Indonesia (ΔFI)						
Setting	Topics	Roles	Language Activities	Notions	Functions	Exponents
L1 Country Office Conferences Meetings	Making appointments Arranging transport / making bookings Writing business inquiries and proposals	Colleague to colleague Business partners Secretary to Boss	Making phone calls to FL country in relation to business arrangements / business trip	Greetings Introductions Dates Times Numbers, quantities and amounts Modal verbs Time markers	Framing questions / requesting information Giving information Agreeing and disagreeing Making arrangements	Selamat pagi...permisi Saya mohon ingin memperkenalkan diri... Saya sangat berminat untuk.... Apakah menurut Bapak/Ibu ada peluang untuk...?

Theme: At the Traditional Market (SI)						
Setting	Topics	Roles	Language Activities	Notions	Functions	Exponents
L1 Country Market Shop	Buying Shopping	Customer with seller With friends / host families	Going to the market / shops looking for souvenirs	Greetings Numbers / prices / currency Sizes, colours, quality (adjectives) Modal verbs Pronoun: yang Tag question: ...nggak?	Asking about items Asking about prices Asking about items/details Expressing wants/needs bargaining	(Met) Pagi... Saya cari / nyari/ perlu / butuh / kepingin mau beli Berapa harganya yang ini? Berapa ini? Boleh kurang? Ada yang...? Bikinan mana ini? Bagus nggak mutunya?

Australian Curriculum: Languages
Indonesian
Foundation to Year 10 Sequence
(revised draft)

Understanding

Systems of language

10.12 Understand pronunciation and intonation, and apply to new words with affixation and a range of complex sentences. [Key concepts: fluency; Key processes: prioritising, emphasising]

- exploring the role of stress and rhythm in emphasising aspects of language use

- noticing how tone can show emotion, such as in colloquial language, for example, *kasihan deh, bagi dong, aku dikasih nggak*

- using elision in informal communication, for example, *mau [atau] nggak?, mahal s[e]kali, [bara]ngkali*

- recognising that Indonesian may accept more than one spelling of loan words, for example, *bis/bus, system/sistim, propinsi/provinsi, moderen/modern*

- knowing when to pause in complex sentences with embedded clauses

10.14 Recognise the purpose and features of a range of texts such as persuasive, argumentative, and expository texts. [Key concepts: perspective, nuance; Key processes: analysing, correlating]

- recognising features of spoken texts, such as conversations and speeches, for example, the use of back channels (*begitu, ya*), discourse markers (*nah, sekian*), hesitations (*anu*) and non-standard expressions (*Mau nggak?*)

- analysing linguistic structures and features associated with particular texts, for example, showing humility and deference in a job application, wishing longevity in birthday cards, using data to support an argument, using emotive language to persuade, and creating tension in drama

- understanding the conventions in a range of Indonesian texts such as apologising at the beginning or end of a speech, saying thank you to close a letter, expressing thanks to God in an email exchange

Language variation and change

10.15 Analyse the ways in which Indonesian varies according to spoken and written forms, cultural context and sub-cultures. [Key concepts: norms, variation; Key processes: analysing, explaining]

- comparing spoken and written texts for example, a spoken compared to a print advertisement, an email compared to an oral conversation, to understand how mode relates to linguistic structures and features, and how this affects meaning

- analysing examples of colloquial language, such as that used by sub-groups for example *bahasa gaul*, *bahasa SMS*, and comparing these to formal forms

- understanding how body language varies across cultures, for example, lowering body when speaking to someone in authority to show respect; not raising voice or laughing loudly; not putting hands on hips while talking; smiling and nodding while listening to people, even when hearing bad news

- understanding that many Indonesians are familiar with a range of languages, for example, *bahasa baku*, *bahasa daerah*, *bahasa gaul* and English, and can shift between these depending on the context and considering what this means compared to those who are monolingual

ΔCI: *abis*

ΔFI: *sekian*

[+*the end*]