

Indonesian Number Marking Mechanisms:
Evidence from Native Speaker Judgment Task
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ABSTRACT

It has been argued that bare nouns in Indonesian are “number neutral”, which means that they can be interpreted as either singular or plural (*buku* ‘a book’, or ‘books’) (Carson 2000, Chung, 2000, Sato 2008). To specifically mark plural, Indonesian uses reduplication (*buku-buku* ‘books’). Numeral modification with classifier can also apply (*5 buah buku* ‘five (cl) books’) (Sneddon 1996).

Previous analyses (Carson 2000, Sato 2008) argue for a unified analysis of both constructions, where the denotation of plurality through reduplication or numeral modification is obtained by merger of the functional projections Num(ber)P and Q(uality)P above the NP (Sato 2008). According to this analysis, both the reduplicant and classifier occupy the Num head, thus implying that the two constructions, reduplication and numeral modification, must be in complementary distribution. However, Dalrymple & Mofu (2009) suggest that although uncommon, it is not impossible for reduplication to co-occur with a classifier.

This study aims to straighten out the discrepancy on the matter. Evidence from native speakers’ acceptability judgment task shows that reduplication can appear in the numeral classifier construction. It also seems to be the case that the numeral and classifier create a constituent, which acts as the specifier of the noun. Using the framework of LFG (Lexical Functional Grammar) (Kaplan & Bresnan 1982, Bresnan 2001, Dalrymple 2001), I argue that reduplication and numeral modification are two different processes. Reduplication is a lexical process, whereas numeral modification happens at the phrasal level.

In my presentation I will provide a description of the phenomena and Sato’s analysis on them. I will present the results from the acceptability judgment task study, which show that Sato’s analysis cannot hold. Finally, I will propose my own analysis that accounts for all of the data and will conclude that reduplicated nominal constructions and numeral modification constructions do not share the same internal structure.

References

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In the case of native English speakers, some estimates were provided by the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) of the U.S. Department of State which compiled approximate learning expectations for a number of languages for their professional staff (native English speakers who generally already know other languages).[15] Category I Languages include e.g. Italian and Swedish (24 weeks or 600 class hours). and French (30 weeks or 750 class hours). Article acquisition is also difficult for L1 speakers of languages without articles, such as Korean and Russian. This has provided evidence that SLA will not negatively harm children with SLI and could in fact be beneficial. Comparisons with first-language acquisition. This article examines the performance of heritage speakers (HSs) on two types of acceptability judgment tasks (AJTs) as well as their corresponding confidence ratings. Data were collected from 75 native speakers of Spanish who were subsequently divided into three groups: Spanish monolinguals, Spanish-dominant HSs, and English-dominant HSs. An AJT targeting morphosyntax (Task 1) showed that all groups were affected by task stimulus, that is, they were significantly less accurate on the ungrammatical items. A lexically focused AJT (Task 2) revealed the tendency of HSs to accept complex words

thata and Non-native Speakers of English: Evidence from Gaze Data . . . 363 Victoria Yaneva, Shiva Taslimipour, Omid Rohanian, and Le An Ha. Theoretical and Descriptive Approaches to Phraseology. Since then, with the web, data has become more and more available (possibly indexed to the price of disks with a growth rate of 100x to 1000x per decade). If you take the numbers from our papers in the 1990s and look them up in Google today, you'll see that the counts are increasing by 100x to 1000x per decade. The larger counts make it easier to see all sorts of interesting patterns. A rising tide lifts all boats. Evidence from native English speakers | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate. Conference: Architectures and Mechanisms of Language Processing 2017. At: Lancaster University. Authors Evidence from native English speakers. James Michaelov, Jennifer Culbertson, and Hannah Rohde (University of Edinburgh). james.michaelov@gmail.com. Task 10. Identifying the number of phonemes for a given language is not an easy matter. There may be problems connected with the phonemic status of sounds. In the English consonant / vowel system it is first of all, the problem of stops / fricatives / affricates, the problem of the schwa [ə] / diphthongs / long VS. short vowels. Choose the relevant option. Linking Nonnative English speech often sounds to native speakers as very abrupt, "choppy" or aggressive. The ability to speak English "smoothly" entails the use of linking (or liaison), which is the connecting of the final sound of one word or syllable to the initial sound of the next. Task 2. Study the following basic environments in which linking regularly occurs and formulate the rules governing the type of phonetic phenomenon.