

Languages

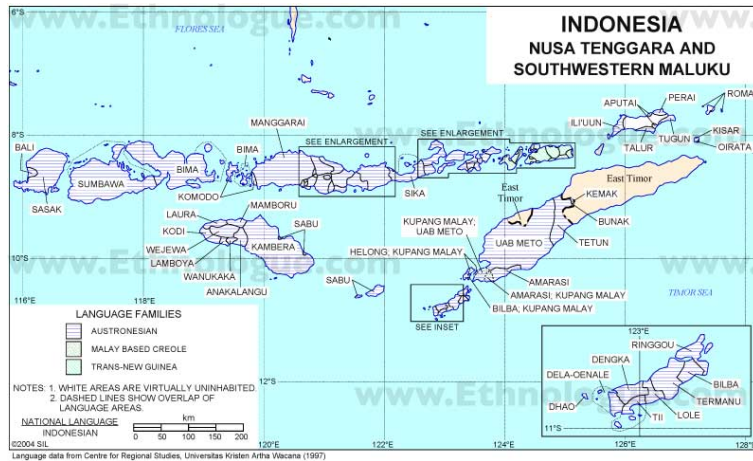
Voice in the Languages of Eastern Indonesia: A Preliminary Glance at Discourse

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- Flores
 - Lio (CEMP, Central Flores)
 - Ngadha (CEMP, Central Flores)
- Sumbawa
 - Bima (CEMP)
- Lombok
 - Sasak (WAn, Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa)
 - Selong dialect
 - Bonjeruk dialect

Locations



Data

- frog stories
- personal narratives
- folk tales
- conversations

Relevant Constructions

- Fronted patient construction (PF)

Lio

jendela kai tutu

window 3sg close

He closed the window

Ngadha

dia ja'o mu'a gha

this 1sg find PERF

I've found him

Lio, Ngadha

- Basic Transitive Construction

Lio

kai deo ero

3rd catch bee

He caught a bee

Ngadha

go rua di lele go lako

ART bee PRT chase ART DOG

The bees chased the dog

Bima

- Basic transitive clause

Hanta=na lako=na de

Lift=3sg dog=3sg that

He picked up his dog

sia nenti kai ra saranggo haju

3sg grasp APPL PERF branch tree

He grabbed the branch of a tree

- Oblique Agent (PF)

Lako=na ra coco wali 'ba ani ma mboto
 Dog=3sg PERF chase CONT OBL bee REL
 many

The dog was being chased by a bunch of bees

eda lalo kai 'ba sia doho re so'bu ani
 See suddenly APPL OBL 3RD PL DEM hive
 bee

They suddenly saw a bee hive

- Fronted Patient (PF)

Karefa=na (e)de tau=na 'di toples
 Frog=3sg DEM put-3sg in jar
 That frog of his, he put in a jar

Sasak, Bonjeruk dialect

- Basic transitive clause

daet=n tetontel-tontel=n
 meet=3SGA frog=3SGA
 He found his frog

moq mu=n kapung=ah
 then PST=3SGA embrace=3SGP
 Then he embraced it (his dog)

Pade bojak le pang:tontel setoah
 3PL look:for frog DEM
 They looked for that frog

- Passive

te-kakoq elaq=n siq nyiuq etoah
 PASS-bite tongue=3SG OBL bee DEM
 His tongue was stung by that bee

- Fronted patient (PF)

sepatu=n mu=n balik:belah,

shoe=3SG PST=3SGA overturn

He turned his shoes upside down

- Oblique actor (PF)

deman lalok=n gitak siq Seman iku

like very=3SGA see OBL NAME DEM

He likes to be seen by that Seman

Sasak, Selong dialect

- Oral transitive clause

Iye toloq leqang no leq dalem toples

3SG put frog DEM in inside jar

He put the frog in the jar.

te=pete=ye teh becat!

1PL=look=3SGP DM quickly

Let's look for him, come on, quickly!

- Nasal transitive clause

Iye m-eliharaq leqang kence acong,

3SG N-take:care:of frog and dog

He owns a frog and a dog

teh te=m-eta=ye teh

DM 1PL=N-look:for=3SGP DM

Come on, let's look for him, come on

- Passive

acong=ne te-paleq-paleq siq lebah ino

dog=3SG PASS-chase-chase OBL bee

DEM

His dog was being chased by those bees

- Fronted patient (PF)

kasur=ne wah bongkar=ne,

pillow=3SG PERF take:apart=3SGA

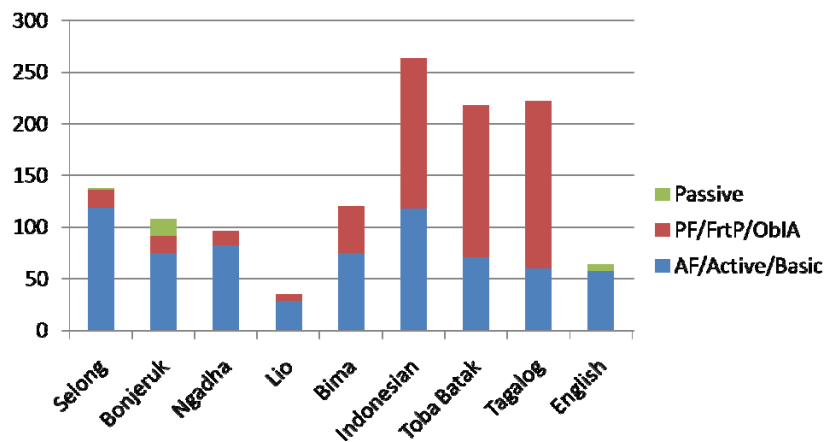
He had pulled his pillows apart

- Oblique agent (PF)
 paleq=ne eku siq lebah ino,
 chase=3SGA 1SG OBL bee DEM
 I'm being chased by these bees

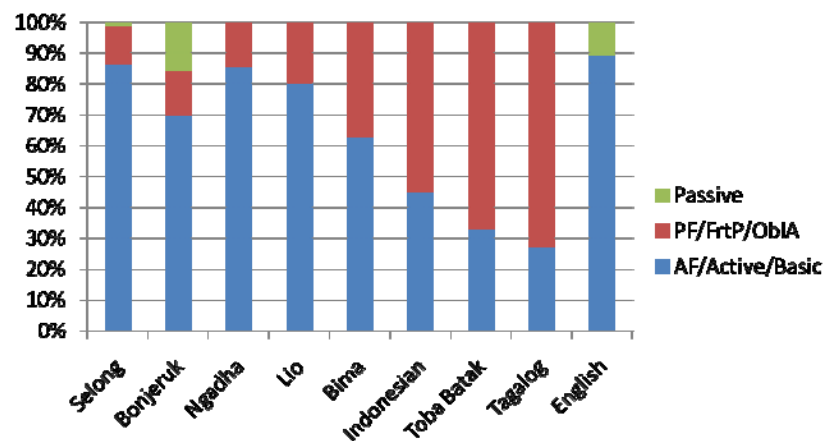
Research Questions

- To what degree do these constructions behave like a WAN focus system?
- How do they differ from a WAN focus system?

Frequency – Raw Numbers



Frequency - Percentages



Discourse Transitivity

- High transitivity
 - Realis
 - Telic
 - Kinesis
 - Volition
 - Foreground
 - Individuated patient
- Low transitivity
 - Irrealis
 - Atelic
 - No kinesis
 - No volition
 - Background
 - Unindividuated patient
- Associated constructions
 - Active voice
 - PT
- Associated constructions
 - Passive
 - AT

Expectations

- If non-basic clauses are functionally PF, will be higher in discourse transitivity than basic clauses
 - These expectations are not always borne out even in exemplary focus languages
- If basic clauses are still functionally AF, will rarely have individuated patients
 - This expectation is borne out in exemplary focus languages

Summary of findings for discourse transitivity

- Verbal/clausal parameters rarely show expected correlations
- Patient individuation does not show expected correlation
 - but distribution is skewed in ways that might be a reflection of a correlation at an earlier stage

VERBAL MEASURES OF TRANSITIVITY - LIO

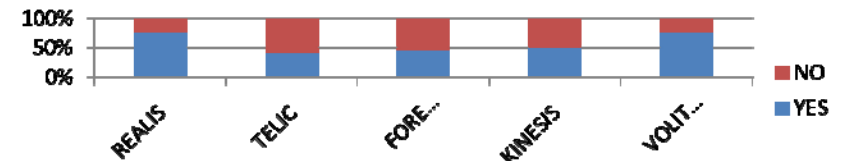


Chart 1: Basic Transitive Clauses

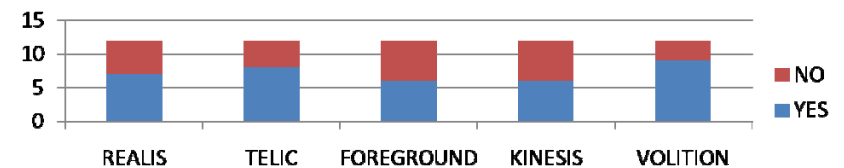


Chart 2: Patient Initial Clauses

VERBAL MEASURES OF TRANSITIVITY - NGADHA

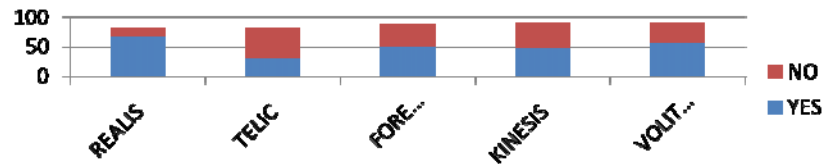


Chart 1: Basic Transitive Clauses

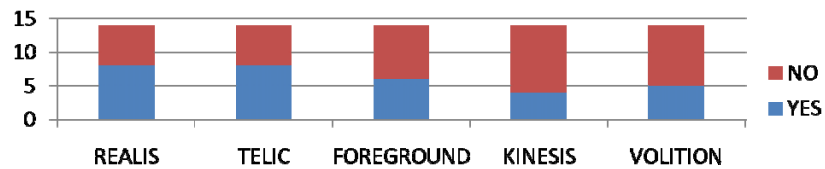


Chart 2: Patient Initial Clauses

VERBAL MEASURES OF TRANSITIVITY - BIMA

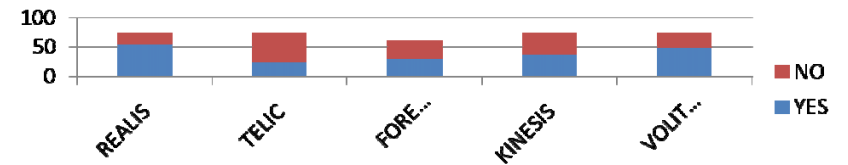


Chart 1: Basic Transitive Clauses

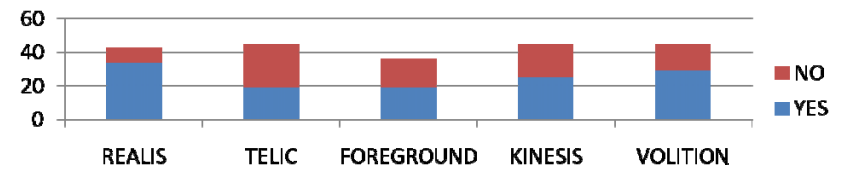
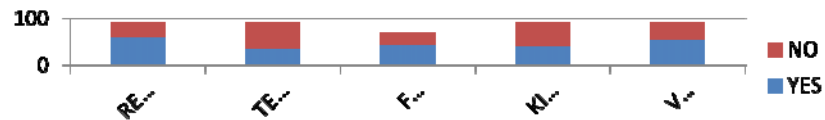


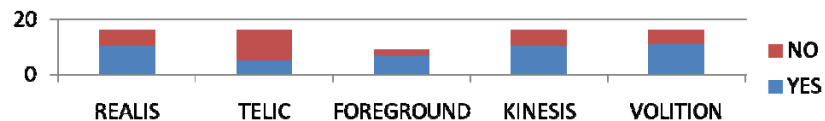
Chart 2: Patient Initial and Oblique Agent Clauses

VERBAL MEASURES OF TRANSITIVITY – SASAK, BONJERUK DIALECT

BASIC TRANSITIVE CLAUSES



FRONTED PATIENT & OBLIQUE AGENT CLAUSES

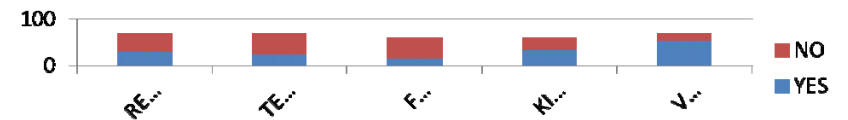


PASSIVE



VERBAL MEASURES OF TRANSITIVITY – SASAK, SELONG DIALECT

ORAL TRANSITIVE CLAUSES



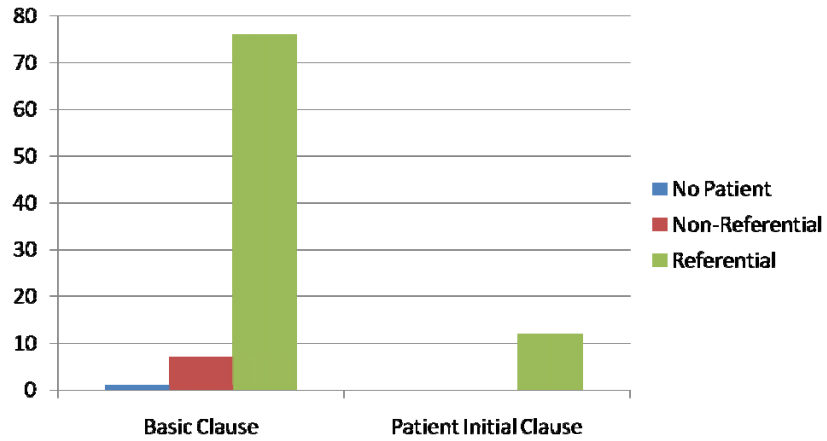
NASAL TRANSITIVE CLAUSES



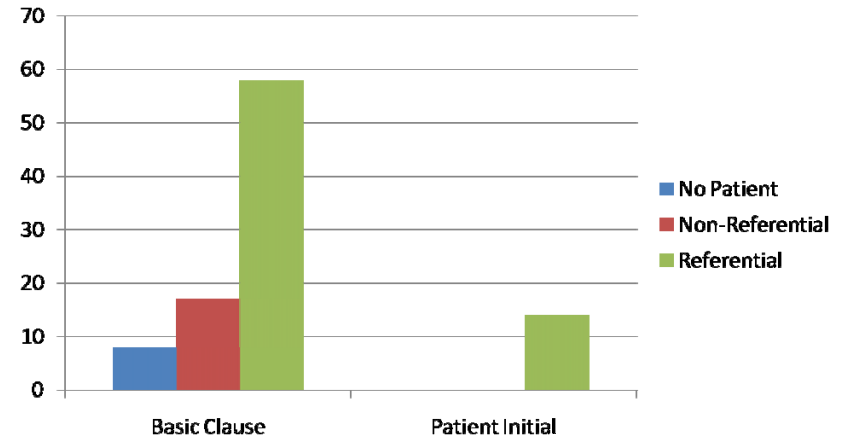
FRONTED PATIENT & OBLIQUE AGENT CLAUSES



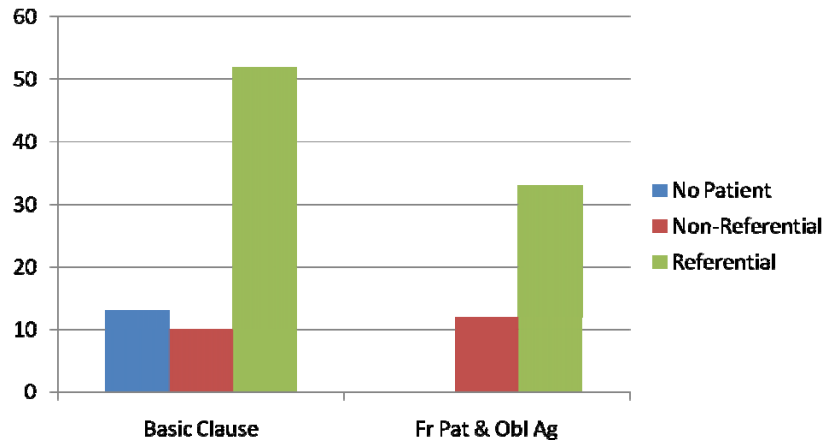
Patient Status - Lio



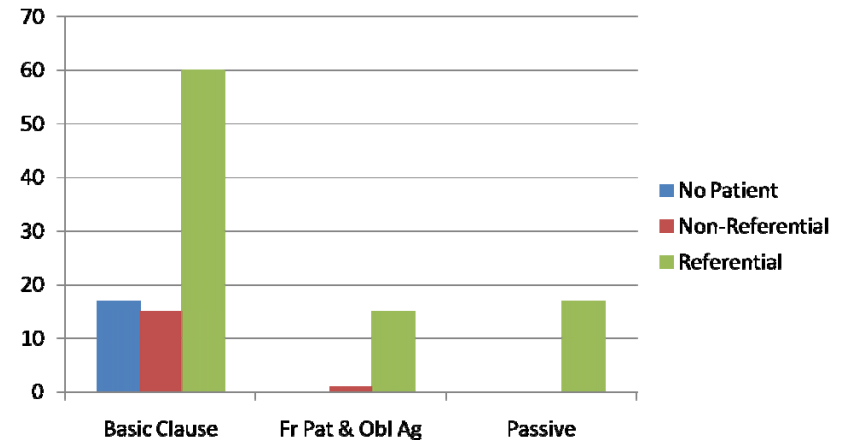
Patient Status - Ngadha



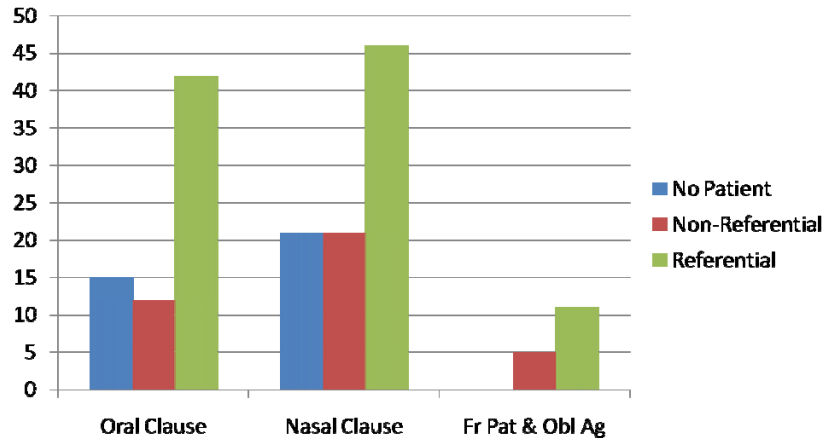
Patient Status - Bima



Patient Status – Sasak, Bonjeruk Dialect



Patient Status – Sasak, Selong Dialect



Topicality

- Measures of Topicality
 - Lookback: how far back is the previous mention of the referent
 - Shorter distance = higher topicality
 - Longer distance = lower topicality
 - Persistence: how many times is the referent mentioned in the next 10 clauses
 - More mentions = higher topicality
 - Less mentions = lower topicality

- Topicality and Voice

Active/Ergative	actor > patient
Inverse	actor < patient
Passive	actor << patient
Anti-passive	actor >> patient

- focus systems

AF is considered anti-passive
PF is considered ergative

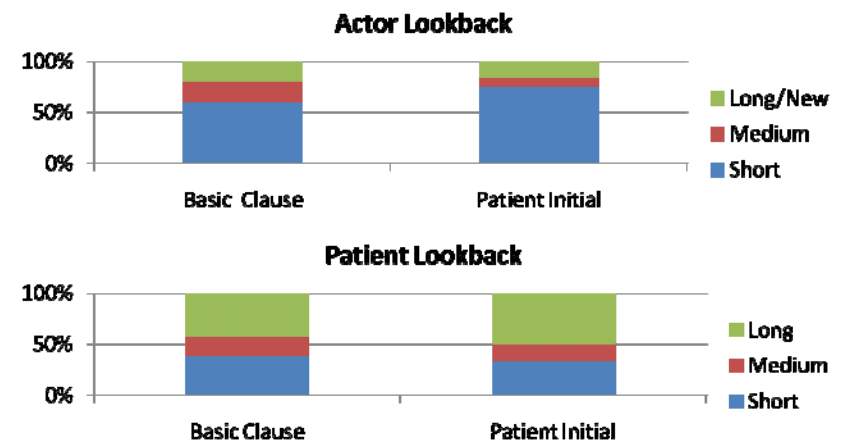
Expectations

- If this is a focus system
 - basic clauses should be antipassive
 - non-basic clauses should be ergative
- so in both clause types
 - actor should be more topical
 - difference should be greater in basic clauses
- patient should be more topical in non-basic than in basic clauses

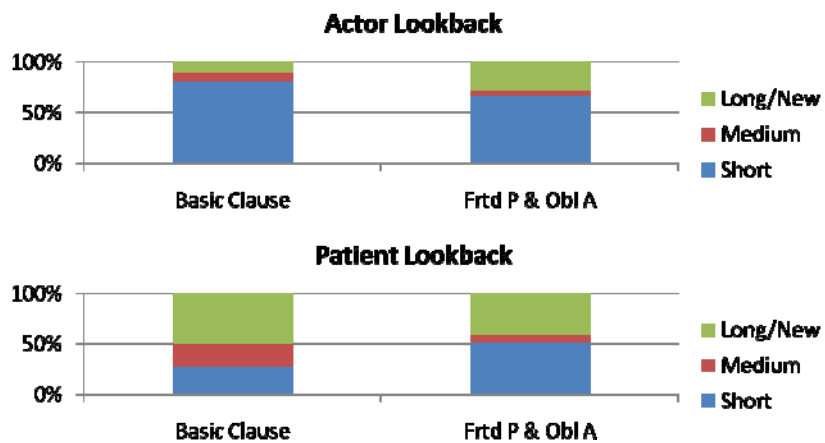
Summary of findings for lookback

- Lookback does not show expected pattern of actor/patient relationship in most languages
 - Lio, Ngadha, Sasak – Selong Dialect, Sasak – Bonjeruk dialect
- Lookback does show patients in non-basic clauses to be (slightly) more topical than patients in basic clauses in most languages
 - Bima, Ngadha, Sasak – Selong Dialect, Sasak – Bonjeruk dialect

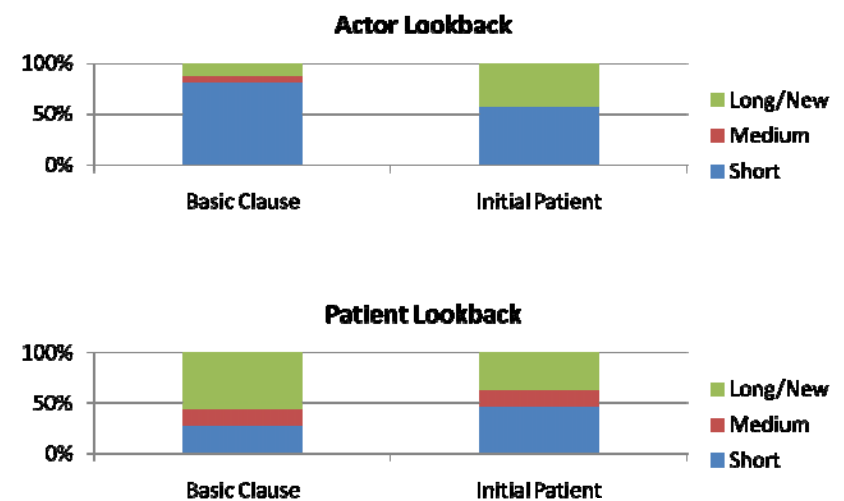
Lookback - Lio



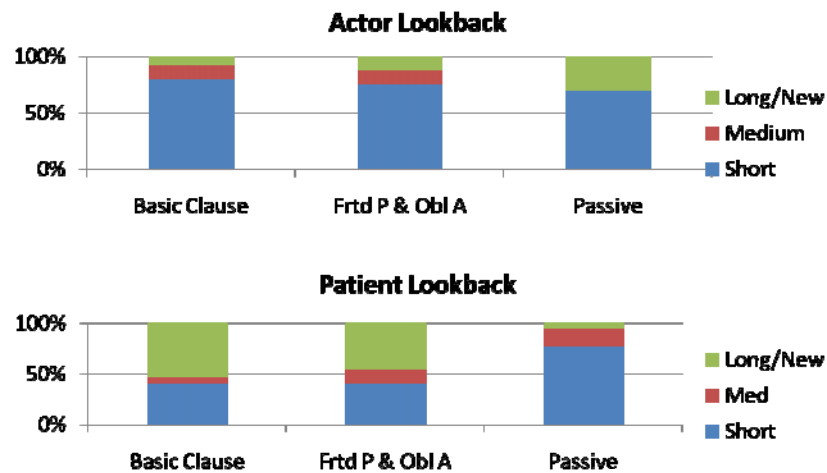
Lookback - Bima



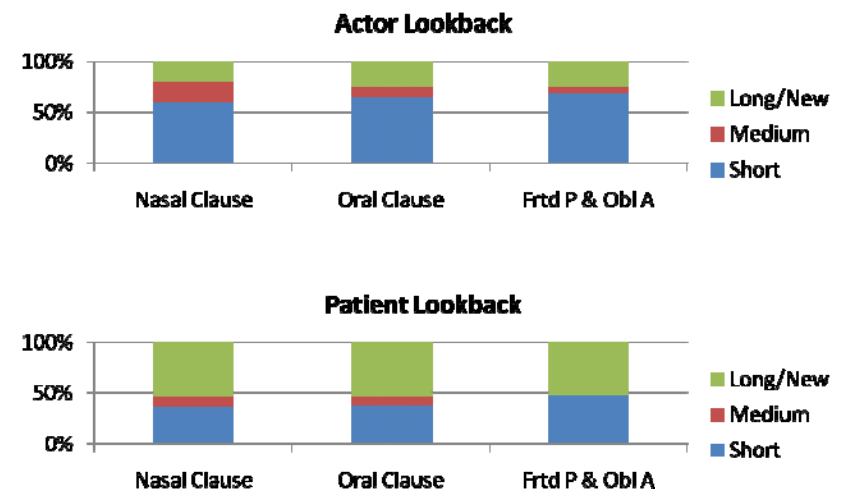
Lookback - Ngadha



Lookback – Sasak, Bonjeruk Dialect



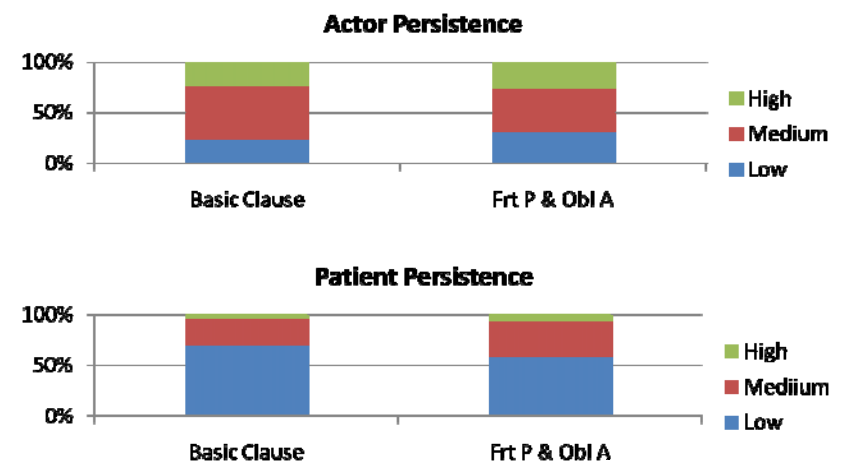
Lookback – Sasak, Selong Dialect



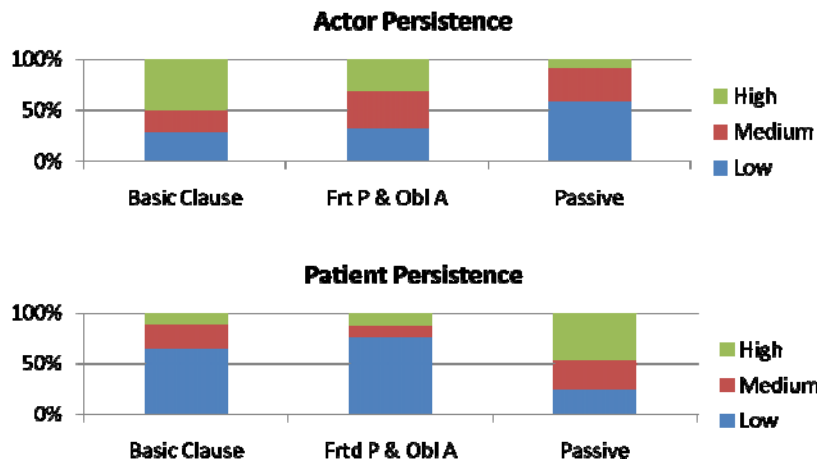
Summary of findings for persistence

- Persistence shows the expected pattern of actor/patient relationship in some languages:
 - Ngadha, Bima, Sasak – Selong dialect
- Persistence shows patients in non-basic clauses to be more topical than patients in basic clauses in some languages
 - Lio, Bima, Sasak – Selong dialect

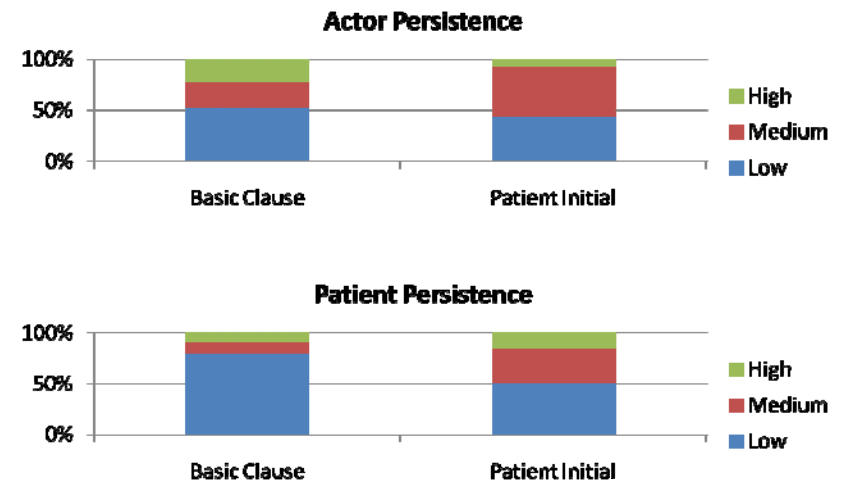
Persistence - Bima



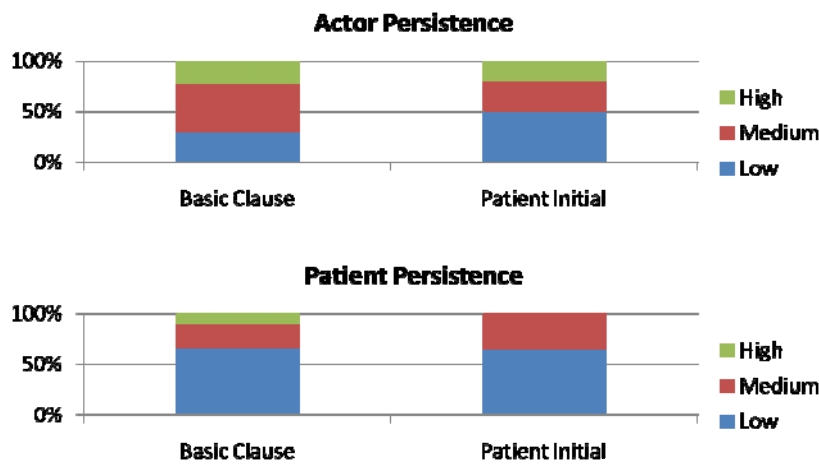
Persistence – Sasak, Bonjeruk Dialect



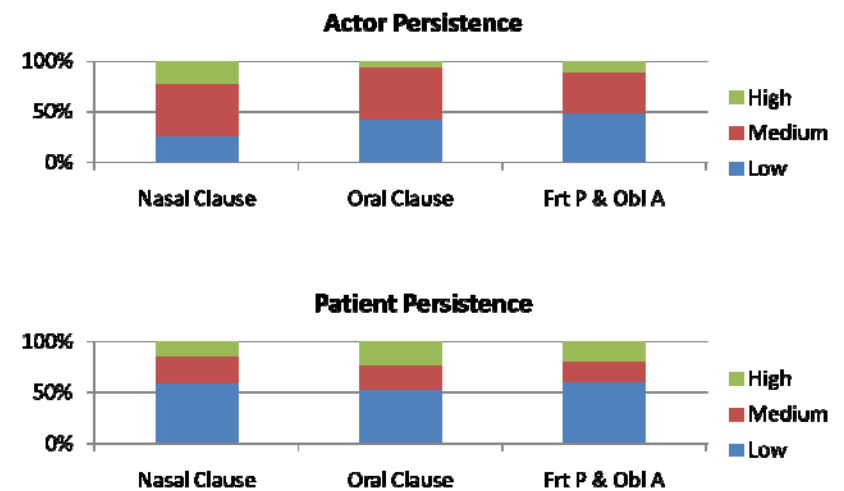
Persistence - Lio



Persistence - Ngadha



Persistence – Sasak, Selong Dialect



Conclusion

- Basic clauses are clearly not comparable to AF
 - Rather, they are ordinary active clauses
- Fronted Patient and Oblique Agent clauses do show some traces of PF functions
- Bima is the language that shows the most similarity to the old system, both in frequency and in function

The Next Step

- Add more data for all languages
- For languages with more than 2 constructions, look at each construction individually
 - Patient initial vs oblique actor vs both
- Look into other ways of determining topicality
- Look for other possible functions for various constructions

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