Bahasa Indonesia
Malay Archipelago

• During Islam era: Malay (Jawi Script) – spoken by Muslim Persian traders, Javanese (Sanskrit Script)
• Dutch and Portuguese traders arrived during the 15\textsuperscript{th} century
• Indonesia became a Dutch colony
• Indonesia independent - 1945
Jawi
Indonesian

- Formed – 15\textsuperscript{th} century
- Considered as a formal dialect of Malay (Riau)
- Member of the Austronesian language family
Indonesian - facts

• Spoken by 170M people (23M native speakers)
• Today official in Indonesia and East Timor
• Latin script
• Influenced mostly by Dutch, Portuguese, Javanese (Sanskrit), Arabic and Chinese
Indonesia

- Other spoken languages:
  - Javanese (75,200,000 speakers),
  - Sundanese (27,000,000),
  - Malay (20,000,000),
  - Madurese (13,694,000),
  - Minangkabau (6,500,000),
  - Batak (5,150,000),
  - Bugisnese (4,000,000),
  - Balinese (3,800,000),
  - Acehnese (3,000,000),
  - Sasak (2,100,000),
  - Makasarese (1,600,000),
  - Lampungese (1,500,000),
  - Rejjang (1,000,000).

Of these 13 languages, only 7 languages have presence on the Internet (Riza 2006).

http://aclweb.org/anthology/I/I08/I08-7014.pdf
Script & Phonology

• Latin with consonant representation similar to Italian:
  • c is always ch
  • g is always /g/ (like in gain)
  • j is like in English (jam)
  • sy is like sh in English
  • kh is like ئ/x/ in Arabic
  • Diphthongs – ai (e), au (o), oi (oi)
  • Four vowels (e, i, o, u)
Morphology

• Indonesian is **agglutinative** language

• Words are created by:
  
  – Affixation
  
  – Compound words: *ambil alih* (take over) = *ambil* (take) + *alih* (move). With circumfix: *pengambilalihan*

  – Repetition

• Words are not classified by gender (same word for *he* and *she*)

• There is no **number** indication
Affixation

• Nouns:
  – Prefix: juru + wang (Money) = juruwang (cashier)
  – Infix: tunjuk (point) + infix el = telunjuk (command)
  – Suffix: bangun (raise) + an = bangunan (building)
  – Circumfix: raja (king) + ke...an = kerajan (government)

• Verbs:
  – Prefix: ber + ajar (teach) = berajar (to study)
  – Suffix: letak (place) + kan = letakkan (keep)
  – Circumfix: pasang (pair) + ber...an = berpasangan (in pairs)
Reduplication

• Mainly (but not only) for plural forms
  – buku (book) and buku-buku (books)
    kitab (book) and kitab-kitab (books)
• However,
  – kipas (fan) and kipas-­‐kipas (propellers)
• Also - rhythmic
  – sayur (vegetable) and sayur-­‐mayur (vegetables)
Verbs

• Not inflected for person or number!
• Not marked for tense! (usually adverbs are used for that, e.g. *yesterday*)
• On the other hand – marked for Voice and Mood
  – *duduk* (*to sit down*) and *mendudukkan* (*to sit someone down*)
Word Order

• SVO or OVS – depends on the voice of the verb
  – Pergi ke pasar, saya, kelmarin
  – To the market went I yesterday

• Sometimes subject and object are omitted
  – Bisa dibantu?
  – Can + to be helped?
  – Can (I) help (you)?
References

- Wikipedia:  
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesian_language

- Phrase book (wiki travel):  
  http://wikitravel.org/en/Indonesian_phrasebook

- Resources Report on Languages of Indonesia (H.Riza):  
  http://aclweb.org/anthology/I/I08/I08-7014.pdf
Tools

• Google translate for Indonesian