

The Acquisition of Syntactic Categories in Malay / Indonesian

David Gil 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄

Syntactic Categories and Cross-Linguistic Variation

2

Superficial similarities ...

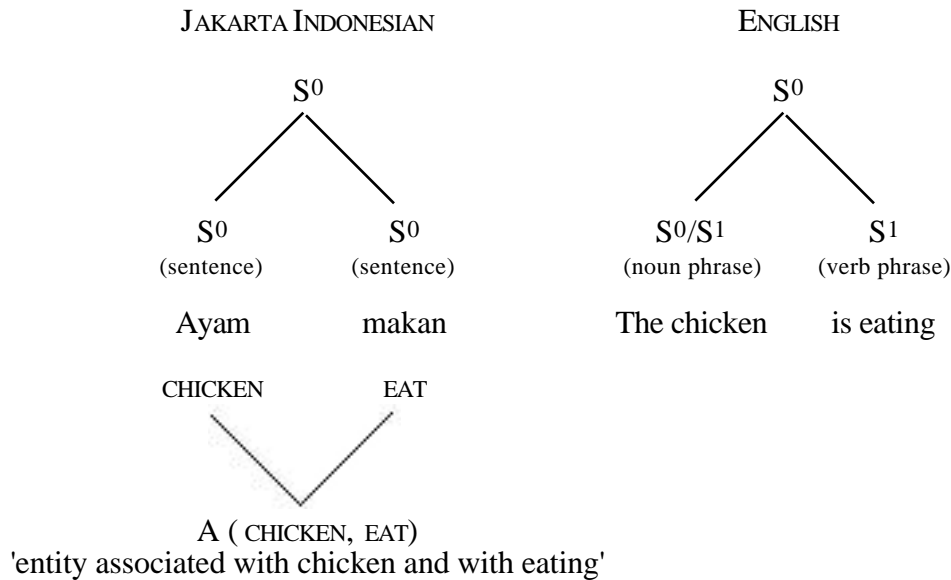
JAKARTA	Arip baca	buku hijau	di	rumah	Bowok
INDONESIAN	Arip read	book green	LOC	house	Bowok
		/			
	S V	O N A	Prep	N	G
		\			
FRENCH	Alainlisait	le	livre vert	dans la	maison de Bertrand
	Alain read-IMPF:3SG	DEF:SGM	book green-SGM	in DEF:SGF	house of Bertrand
	'Allan was reading the green book in Bill's house'				

3

...conceal deeper differences ...

	JAKARTA INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
	Ayam makan	The chicken is eating
FORM		
<i>symmetry</i>	symmetric	asymmetric: agreement: The chicken is government: is -ing
MEANING		
<i>number</i> (on CHICKEN)	unmarked: also ... 'The chickens are eating'	marked: singular
<i>definiteness</i> (on CHICKEN)	unmarked: also ... 'A chicken is eating'	marked: definite
<i>tense</i> (on EAT)	unmarked: also ... 'The chicken was eating' 'The chicken will be eating'	marked: present
<i>aspect</i> (on EAT)	unmarked: also ... 'The chicken eats' 'The chicken has eaten'	marked: progressive
<i>thematic role</i> (on CHICKEN)	unmarked: also ... 'Someone is eating the chicken' 'Someone is eating for the chicken' 'Someone is eating with the chicken'	marked: agent
<i>ontological type</i> (on CHICKEN EAT)	unmarked: also ... 'The chicken that is eating' 'Where the chicken is eating' 'When the chicken is eating'	marked: activity

...which suggest the following analyses ...



Syntactic Categories and Universal Grammar

[following Gil (2000a)]

- (1) *Syntactic Categories: Basic Properties*
 - (a) Syntactic categories are defined exclusively in terms of syntactic properties;
 - (b) Syntactic categories consist of words and of larger constituents;
 - (c) Syntactic category membership is defined in terms of prototypes;
 - (d) Syntactic categories exhibit different degrees of productivity.

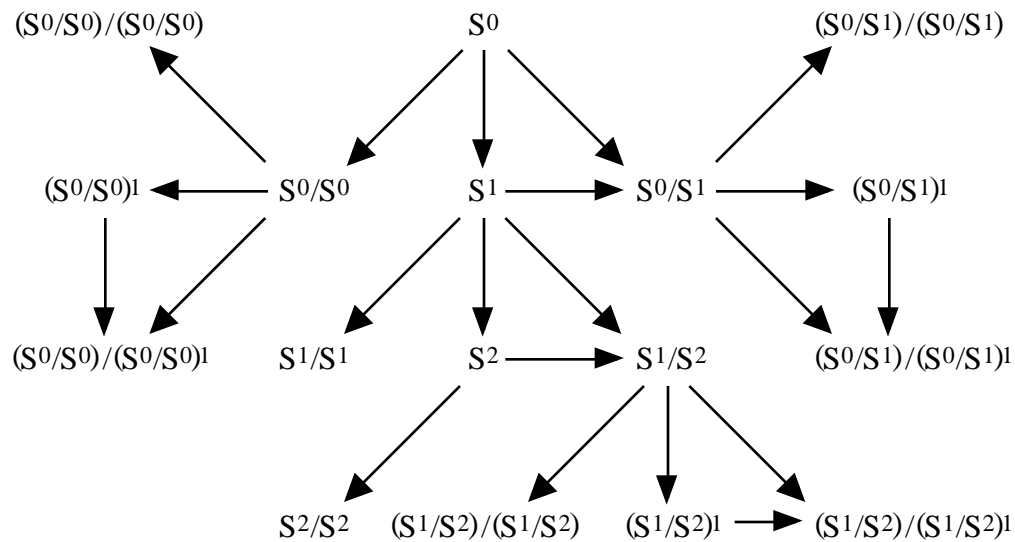
- (2) *Syntactic Categories: Categorical-Grammar*

Syntactic categories are of two types, primitive and derived. Derived categories are obtained by the application of category-formation operators to other (primitive or derived) categories. Resulting is a "family tree" of syntactic categories [such as in box 5 below].

- (3) *Category Formation (Paradigmatic)*
 - (a) One primitive category, S^0 , corresponding roughly to the intuitive pre-theoretical category of Sentence.
 - (b) Two category formation operators:
 - (i) **Slash Operator:**
For any two categories X and Y, X/Y is a category, called "X slash Y".
 - (ii) **Kernel Operator:**
For any category X^n , X^{n+1} is a category, called "the kernel category of X^n ".

- (4) *Category Combination (Syntagmatic)*
 - (a) Identity Combination: X [X, X, X ...]
 - (b) Slash Combination: X [Y, X/Y, X/Y ...]

A Syntactic Category Tree



(5) *Ancestor categories:*

For any syntactic category, all of the categories that dominate it in the syntactic category tree are its ancestor categories. If Y is an ancestor of X, Y is simpler than X.

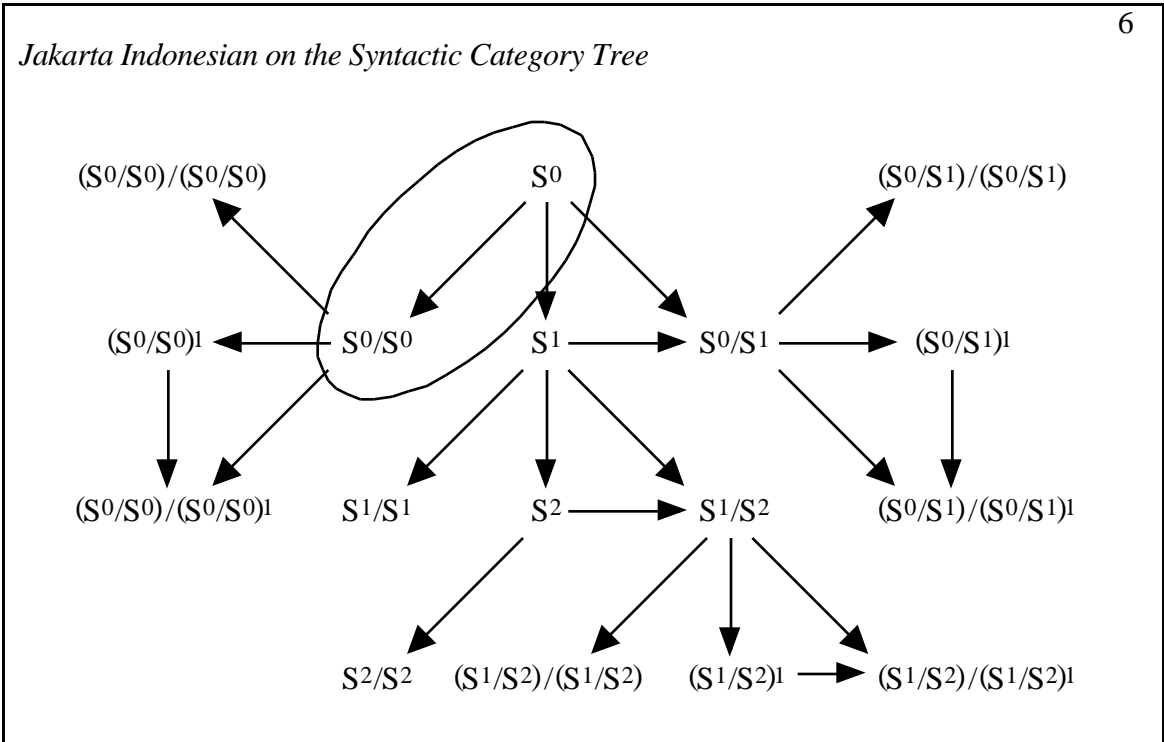
(6) *Three empirical consequences of the Syntactic Category Tree:*

- (a) *Typological / Cross-Linguistic:* [Gil (2000a)]
 If a language has a certain syntactic category, it has all of its ancestor categories.
 (Categories higher on the tree are more cross-linguistically widespread.)
- (b) *Evolutionary:* [Gil (2000b)]
 If a stage in the evolution of language has a certain syntactic category, it has all of its ancestor categories.
 (Categories higher on the tree evolved earlier.)
- (c) *Acquisitional:* **[this paper]**
 If a stage in the first-language acquisition of language has a certain syntactic category, it has all of its ancestor categories.
 (Categories higher on the tree are acquired earlier.)

Syntactic Categories in Jakarta Indonesian
 [following Gil (1994, 2000a, 2001) for Riau Indonesian]

6

Jakarta Indonesian on the Syntactic Category Tree



(7) *Syntactic Categories in Jakarta Indonesian*

(a) S^0

An open category, containing all multi-word expressions and almost all single-word expressions.

S^0 expressions may stand on their own as complete non-elliptical sentences.

(b) S^0/S^0

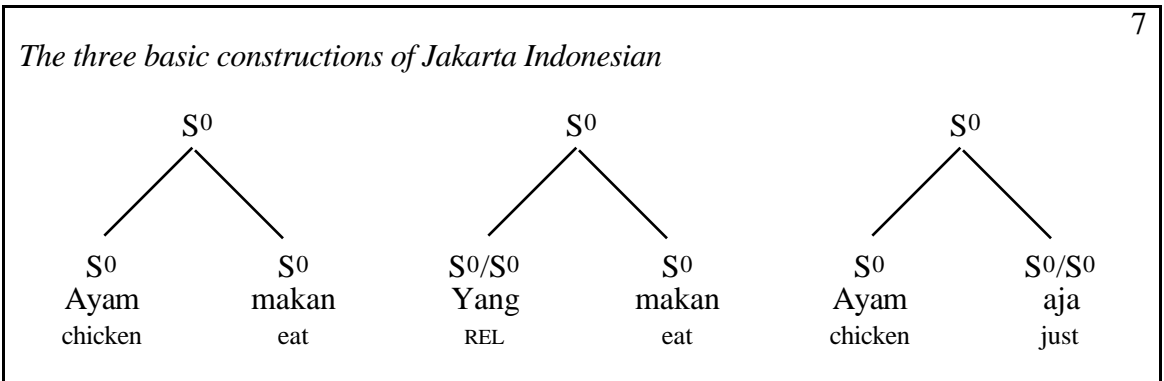
A closed category, containing a small, finite set of single-word expressions.

S^0/S^0 words cannot stand on their own as complete non-elliptical sentences.

Rather, they combine with S^0 expressions to yield S^0 expressions. S^0/S^0 words belong to two subtypes, those which occur before their S^0 arguments, and those which occur after their S^0 arguments.

7

The three basic constructions of Jakarta Indonesian



(8) *A Partial Lexicon of Jakarta Indonesian: S⁰ words*

a.	ayam chicken	b.	buku book	c.	rumah house
d.	ijo green	e.	gede big	f.	lapar hungry
g.	lari run	h.	makan eat	i.	kasi give
j.	Pian [name of person]	k.	Mangga Besar [name of place]	l.	Lebaran [name of holiday]
m.	abang elder.brother	n.	gue 1:SG	o.	ini DEM:PROX
p.	gini like-DEM:PROX	q.	sini LOC-DEM:PROX	r.	tadi PAST:PROX
s.	tiga three	t.	semua all	u.	lain other
v.	apa what	w.	mana where / which	x.	kapan when
y.	ada exist	z.	punya have	aa.	bisa can
bb.	udah PFCT	cc.	paling SUPERL	dd.	nggak NEG
ee.	lagi also / more / again / next / FUT / CONTR	ff.	sendiri only / alone / SUPERL / REFL / CONTR	gg.	sama with / and / same / NON.ABS

(9) *A Partial Lexicon of Jakarta Indonesian: S⁰/S⁰ words*

Preceding

a.	kayak like	b.	untuk for	c.	buat for
d.	di LOC	e.	ke to	f.	dari from
g.	dengan with / and / by	h.	tentang about	i.	gara-gara because:ADVRS
j.	tiap every	k.	pada PL	l.	ato or
m.	yang REL	n.	si PERS	o.	kalo TOP

Following

p.	doang only	q.	aja just	r.	juga also, then
s.	kek UNCRT	t.	diri REFL	u.	dong EMPH

Predictions for Acquisition

8

Prediction

Since S^0 is the ancestor category of S^0/S^0 , S^0 should be acquired before S^0/S^0 .

Subsidiary prediction

After S^0/S^0 is acquired, specific words belonging to S^0/S^0 will first be assigned to S^0 , and then subsequently reassigned to S^0/S^0 .

9

Testing the prediction through errors of overgeneralization

If the prediction is true, we would expect to find errors of overgeneralization: instances of S^0/S^0 words behaving like S^0 words.

Type A overgeneralization:

S^0/S^0 words occurring on their own as complete non-elliptical sentences.

Type B overgeneralization:

S^0/S^0 words occurring in larger constructions, but without their S^0 arguments.

Type C overgeneralization:

S^0/S^0 words occurring in construction with their S^0 arguments, but in the wrong order.

Type D overgeneralization:

S^0/S^0 words functioning as arguments of other S^0/S^0 words.

10

Syntactic categories and the acquisition of utterance length

★ Maximal utterance length imposes logical constraints on syntactic category inventories:

★ One-word stage: maximal inventory: S^0

★ Two-word stage: maximal inventory: S^0 , S^0/S^0 , S^1 , S^0/S^1

★ A corollary of (6c) is that the first syntactic category to be acquired is S^0 . Thus, (6c) is consistent with the existence of a one-word stage in early language acquisition.

★ However, (6c) does not entail the existence of a one-word stage, since one could imagine a hypothetical language-acquisition scenario in which the child began with multi-word utterances consisting entirely of S^0 expressions.

Rather, the occurrence of one- and two-word stages in language acquisition most probably reflects the development of syntagmatic rather than paradigmatic competence.

★ Thus, in order to test the prediction, it is necessary to examine the development of syntactic categories at two- or multi-word stages of development, where the effect of utterance length on syntactic category inventories can be factored out.

The MPI Jakarta Corpus

[Cole et al (2001, to appear), Gil (to appear), Taylor and Gil (this conference)]

<i>Target Child</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Age at First Recording</i>	<i>Age at Last Recording</i>	11 <i>Utterances Coded to Date</i>
<i>Timothy</i>	28.8.98	1;06	5;02 (projected)	17,858
<i>Hizkia</i>	6.9.97	1;07	6;01 (projected)	23,401
<i>Riska</i>	24.7.97	1;08	6;03 (projected)	31,606
<i>Michael</i>	22.2.98	2;00	3;11	17,692
<i>Priska</i>	30.7.97	2;07	6;03 (projected)	26,817
<i>Larissa</i>	16.4.97	2;10	6;06 (projected)	19,476
<i>Ido</i>	1.1.96	3;04	6;06	30,699
<i>Pipit</i>	30.11.94	4;04	8;11 (projected)	24,372
<i>TOTAL: Target children</i>				191,921
<i>Other children</i>				65,899
<i>TOTAL: all children</i>				257,820
<i>TOTAL: all adults</i>				282,793
<i>TOTAL</i>				540,613

Type A Overgeneralizations

(10) *Context:* Older brother Timo is drawing in a book; experimenter, mother and grandmother are giving him advice, while Ari is off to one side echoing Timo's speech.

(-5) Nih aku cuman coret-coret. *older brother*
DEM:PROX 1:SG only DISTR-scribble
 'See, I can only make scratches.'

(-4) Jangan pake ... *grandmother*
NEG:IMP use
 'Don't use ...'

(-3) Cuman begitu doang. *older brother*
only like-DEM:PROX only
 'It's only like this.'

(-2) Tangan kiri, dong! *mother*
hand left EMPH
 'Use your left hand!'

(-1) Nih Tante pegangin. *experimenter*
DEM:PROX aunt hold-END.POINT
 'Here, let me hold it for you.'

☞ (0) ***Doang*** [Ari 1;10]
only
 'Only.'

(1) Timo gambar yang bener! *experimenter*
Timo picture REL right
 'Draw it right.'

(2) Bagus. *experimenter*
good
 'Good.'

(3) Pake tangan mana? *mother*
use hand which
 'Which hand are you using?'

(-3') Ah, nggak bisa ini. *older brother*
EXCL NEG can DEM:PROX
 'I can't do this.'

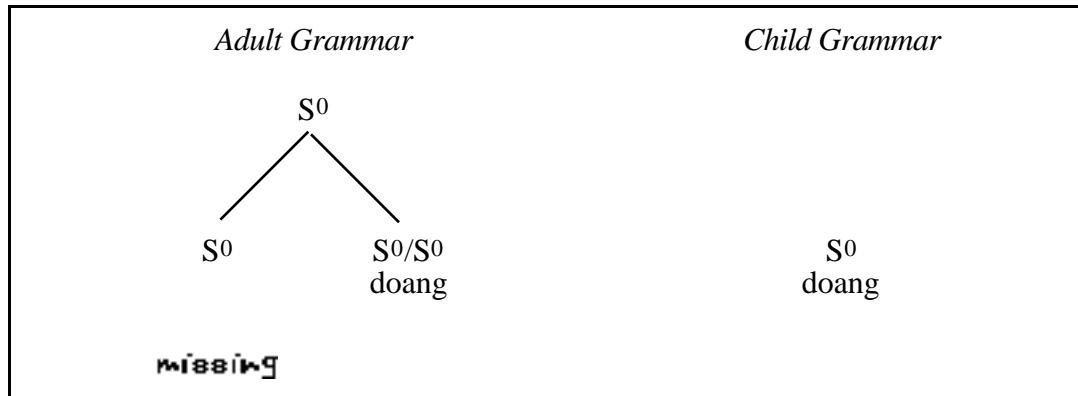
(-2') Bisa. *experimenter*
can
 'Yes you can.'

(-1') Masa nggak bisa udah segede gini? *experimenter*
SURPR NEG can PFCT one-big like-DEM:PROX
 'How come a big boy like you can't do it?'

☞ (0') ***Doang.*** [Ari 1;10]
only
 'Only.'

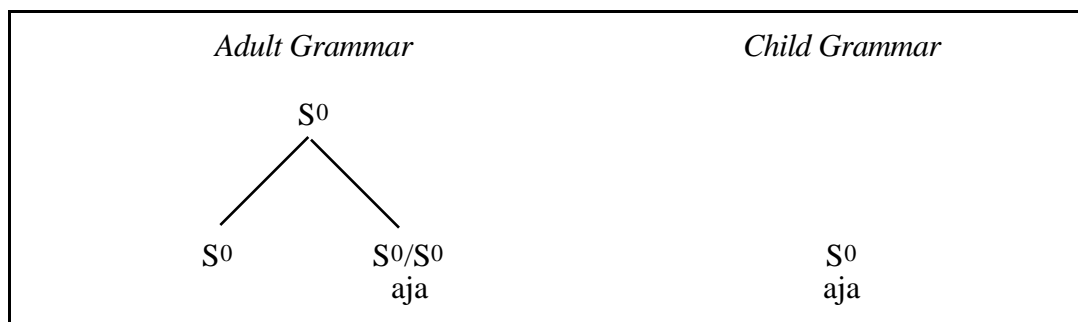
(1') Aku cuman begini doang. *older brother*
1:SG only like-DEN:PROX only
 'I can only do it like this.'

(2') Heh... *grandmother*
EXCI.



(11) *Context:* Experimenter notices that Ari's hands are dirty.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (-6) Kotor 'kan tanganmu, 'kan?
dirty Q hand-2 Q
'You're hands are dirty, aren't they?' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| (-5) Cuci, cuci!
wash wash
'Wash them, wash them.' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| (-4) Dicuci?
PAT-wash
'Will you wash them?' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| (-3) Mo cuci?
want wash
'Do you want to wash them?' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| (-2) Nih, tanganku juga.
DEM:PROX hand-1:SG also
'Here, my hand as well.' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| (-1) Mo dicuci?
want PAT-wash
'Do you want to wash it?' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| ☞ (0) Aja.
just
'Just.' | [Ari 1;08] |
| (1) Nanti, ya?
FUT:PROX yes
'Later, right?' | <i>experimenter</i> |



(12) *Context:* Experimenter is holding doll without any hair on its head; Michael, who also has very short hair, tries to stick something on the doll's head; experimenter pretends to speak for the doll.

(-5) Heh, kamu ape? [Michael 2;08]

EXCL 2 what
'Hey, what's with you?'

(-4) Hmm... [Michael 2;08]

EXCL
'Here.'

(-3) "Eh, jangan taro di kepalaku, dong." *experimenter*

EXCL NEG:IMP put LOC head-1:SG EMPH
"'Hey, don't put that on my head.'"

(-2) "Kepalaku 'kan botak." *experimenter*

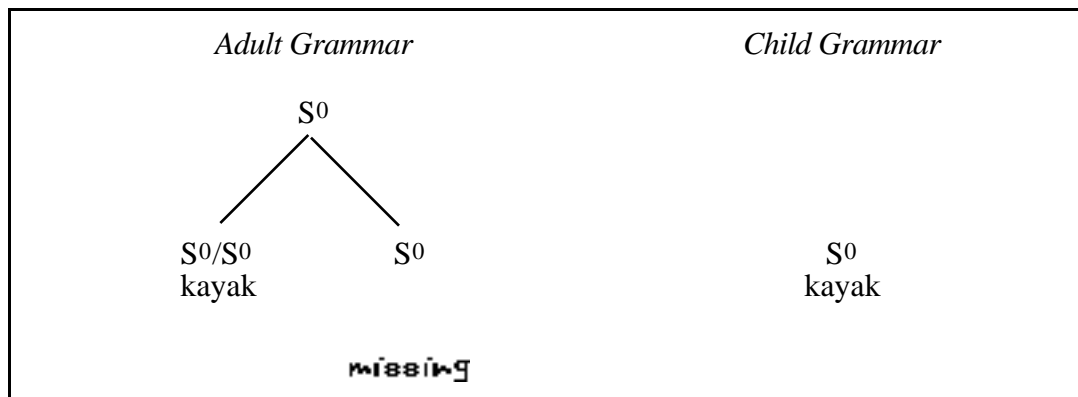
head-1:SG Q bald
"'My head's bald.'"

(-1) "Kayak kepala kamu, nggak?" *experimenter*

like head 2 NEG
"'Like your head, right?'"

☞ (0) **Kayak.** [Michael 2;08]

like
'Right.'



Cf. hypothetical grammatical paraphrase with S⁰/S⁰ expression *kayak* 'like' replaced by S⁰ expression *mirip* 'resemble':

Mirip kepala kamu, nggak?
Mirip.

(13) *Context:* Priska, older child and experimenter playing with hand puppets; Priska is Teddy Bear, older child is Winnie the Pooh, and experimenter is Mr. Elephant.

(-5) "Winnie de Pooh, kamu udah umur berapa?" *experimenter*

Winnie the Pooh 2 PFCT age how.much
 ""Winnie the Pooh, how old are you?""

(-4) "Empat tahun." *older child*

four year
 ""Four.""

(-3) Ini apaan ini? [Priska 3;02]

DEM:PROX what-AUG DEM:PROX
 'What's this?'

(-2) Trompet, pret. *older child*

trumpet IMIT
 'A trumpet, *pret.*'

(-1) "Kalo kamu Teddy Bear, umur berapa?" *experimenter*

TOP 2 Teddy Bear age how.much
 ""What about you, Teddy Bear, how old are you?""

☞ (0) **Untuk.** [Priska 3;02]

for
 'For.'

(1) "Tiga tahun." *older child*

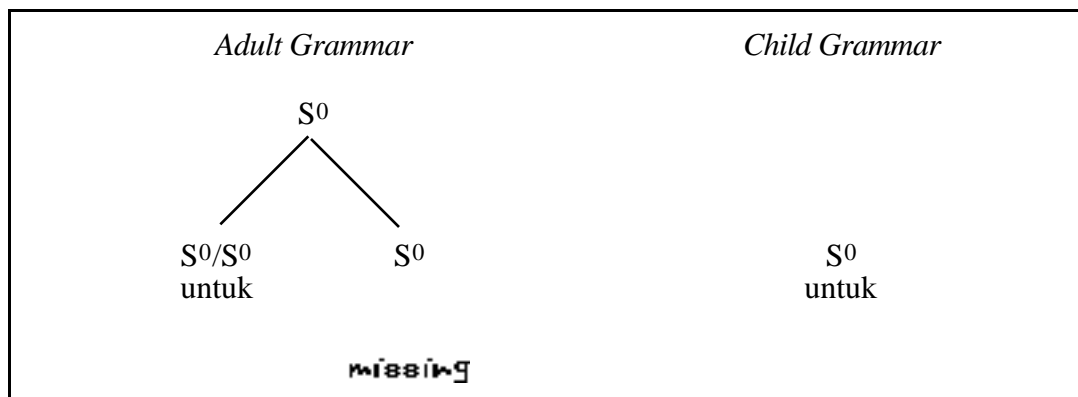
three year
 ""Three.""

(2) "Tiga tahun." [Priska 3;02]

three year
 ""Three.""

(3) Oh. *experimenter*

EXCL
 'Oh.'



(14) *Context:* Larissa, older sister and experimenter sitting in front of the computer.

(-2) *Awas!* *older sister*
 watch.out
 'Move over!'

(-1) *Kak(ak) mo minum dulu, ah.* *older sister*
 elder.sibling want drink first EXCL
 'I want to get something to drink.'

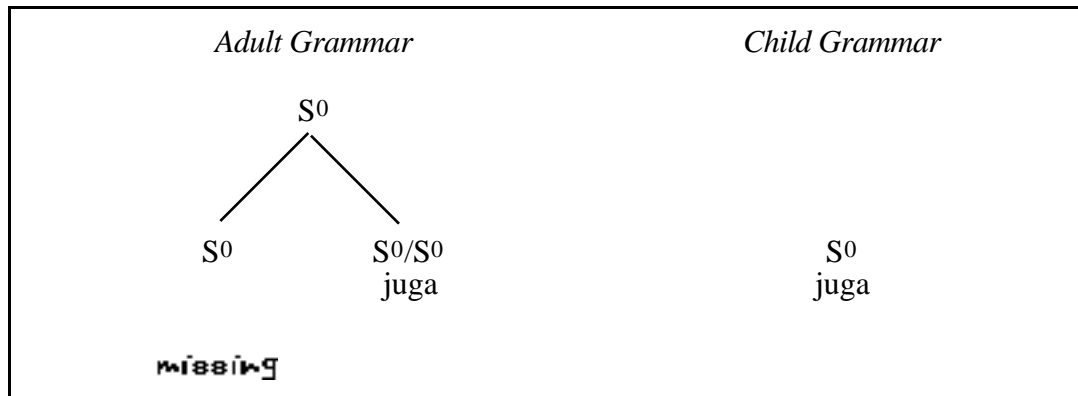
☞ (0) *Juga.* [Larissa 4;10]
 also
 'Too.'

(1) *Juga.* *experimenter*
 also
 'Too.'

(2) *He-em.* [Larissa 4;10]
 EXCL
 'Uh-huh.'

(3) *Om juga.* *experimenter*
 uncle also
 'Me too.'

(4) *Tunggu.* *older sister*
 wait
 'Wait a minute.'



Type B Overgeneralizations

(15) *Context:* Larissa and her older sister have been drawing; older sister has just completed a drawing, and the experimenter turns her attention to Larissa.

(-1) Nah. *experimenter*

PRES
'There.'

☞ (0) Sekarang, kok, aku kok, [Larissa 4;06]

now why:EMPH 1:SG why:EMPH
nggak bisa gambar bunga, kek?
NEG can picture flower UNCERT
'Now me, how come I can't seem to draw flowers?'

(1) Bisanya bikin pohon doang. [Larissa 4;06]

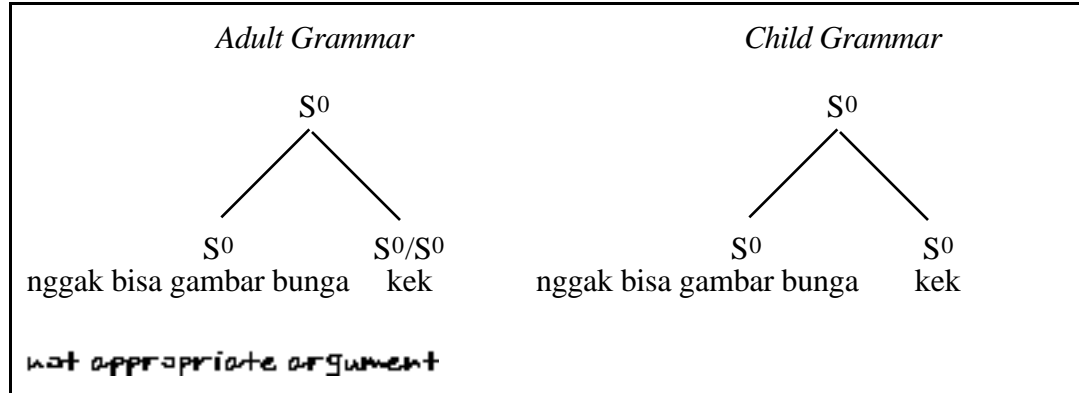
can-ASSOC make tree only
'I can only do trees.'

(2) Ya udah, bikin pohon! *experimenter*

yes PFCT make tree
'Fine, make trees then.'

(3) Nggak pa-pa. *experimenter*

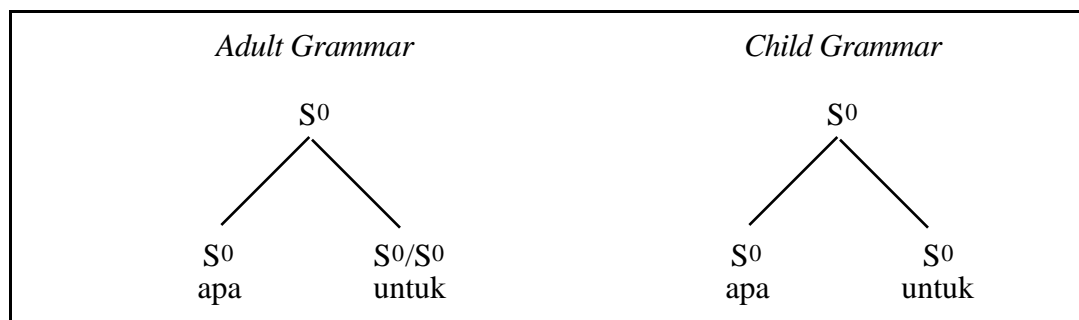
NEG DISTR-what
'It doesn't matter.'



Type C Overgeneralizations

(16) *Context:* Michael examining a toy first aid kit.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------|
| (-9) | Apa ini?
what DEM:PROX
'What's this?' | [Michael 2;10] |
| (-8) | Ini apa ini?
DEM:PROX what DEM:PROX
'What's this?' | [Michael 2;10] |
| (-7) | Ini apa ini?
DEM:PROX what DEM:PROX
'What's this?' | [Michael 2;10] |
| (-6) | Ini namanya...
DEM:PROX name-ASSOC
'This is called ...' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| (-5) | Ini yang me(rah)-merah apa?
DEM:PROX REL DISTR-red what
'What's this red thing?' | [Michael 2;10] |
| (-4) | Palang merah.
cross red
'A red cross.' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| (-3) | Yang merah-me(rah).
REL DISTR-red
'The red thing.' | [Michael 2;10] |
| (-2) | Palang merah apa?
cross red what
'What's a red cross?' | [Michael 2;10] |
| (-1) | Hmm?
EXCL
'Huh?' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| ☞ (0) | Palang merah <i>apa untuk</i> ?
cross red what for
'What's the red cross for?' | [Michael 2;10] |
| (1) | Palang merah ini.
cross red DEM:PROX
'This is a red cross.' | <i>experimenter</i> |
| (2) | Bantuan untuk orang sakit.
help-AUG for person sick
'It's for helping sick people.' | <i>experimenter</i> |



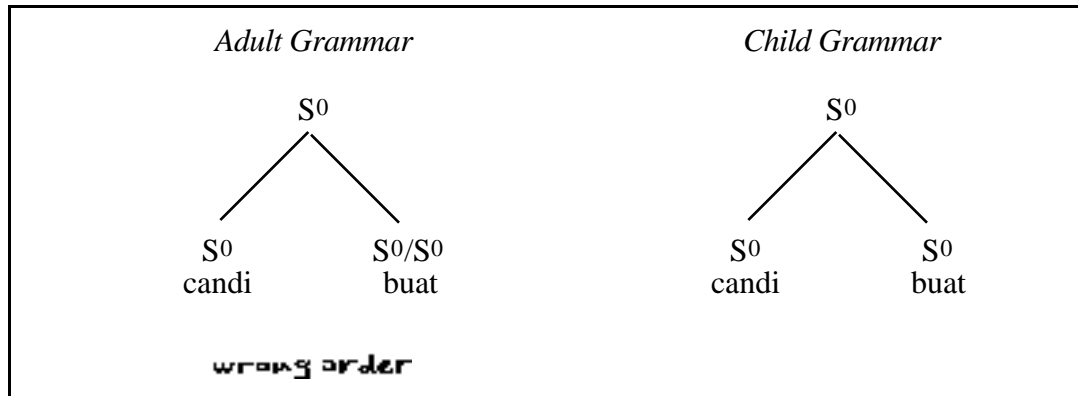
(17) *Context:* Michael, playing with a construction kit, smashes his creation and plans to begin afresh and build a temple.

(-2) Yah, rusak lagi, deh. *experimenter*
 EXCL broken.down again EXCL
 'Oh no, it's broken again.'

(-1) Eh, Kel, kemaren Michael ke mana, sih? *experimenter*
 EXCL FAM-Michael yesterday Michael to which EXCL
 'Hey, Michael, where did you go yesterday?'

☞ (0) *Candi buat.* [Michael 2;06]
 temple for
 'For a temple.'

(1) Hah? *experimenter*
 EXCL
 'Huh?'



(18) *Context:* Michael pretending to be a cook.

(-4) Maunya mi goreng? [Michael 2;09]
 want-ASSOC noodles fry
 'Do you want fried noodles?'

(-3) Sapi aja. *mother*
 cow just
 'I want beef.'

(-2) Mau mi goreng. [Michael 2;09]
 want noodles fry
 'Fried noodles.'

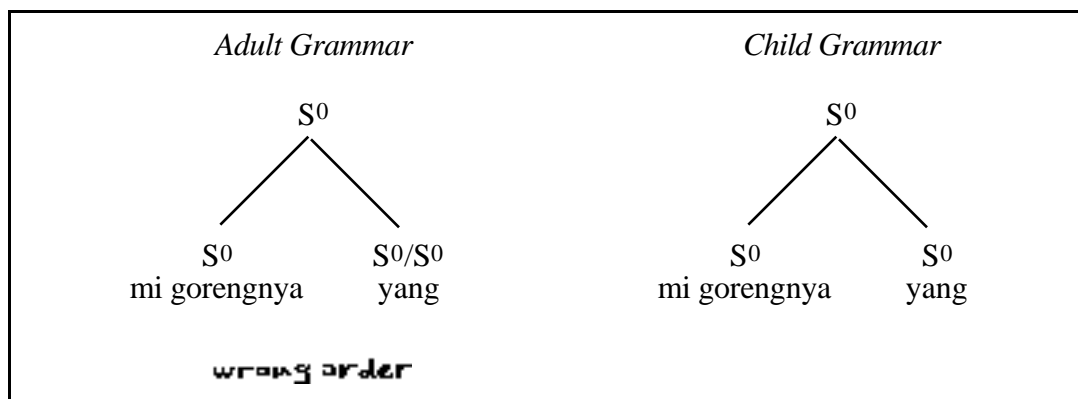
(-1) Oh, iya, mi goreng, deh. *mother*
 EXCL yes noodles fry EXCL
 'Oh alright, fried noodles then.'

☞ (0) *Mi gorengnya yang* berapa? [Michael 2;09]
 noodles fry-ASSOC REL how.much
 'How many fried noodles?'

(1) Tiga. *mother*
 three
 'Three.'

(2) Tiga. [Michael 2;09]
 three
 'Three.'

(3) He-em. *mother*
 EXCL
 'Uh-huh.'



(19) *Context:* Priska is playing with coloured stickers, and has a little squabble with her mother over a pair of small toy bags.

(-4) Mana? [Priska 4;03]
 which
 'Where is it?'

(-3) 'Tasnya buat kamu?' *mother*
 bag-ASSOC for 2
 'Is the bag for you?'

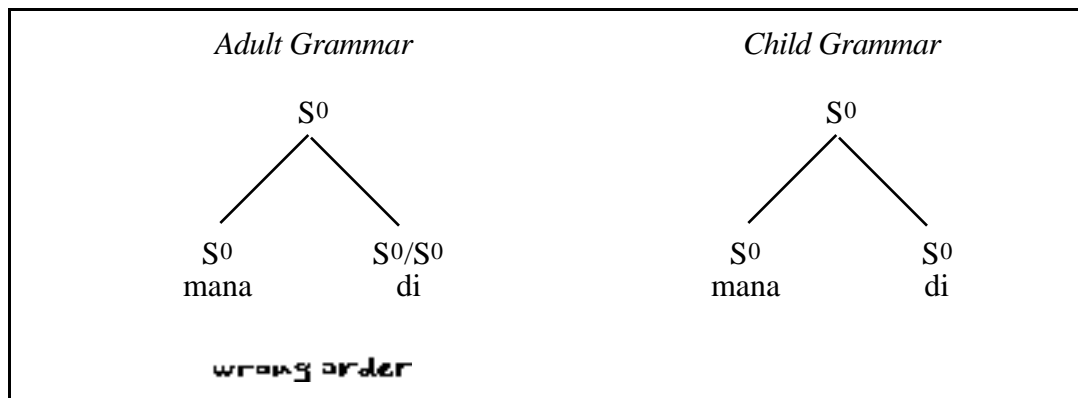
(-2) 'He... ya.' [Priska 4;03]
 EXCL yes
 'Yeah.'

(-1) 'Tasnya yang buat kamu?' *mother*
 bag-ASSOC REL for 2
 'Is this the bag that's for you?'

☞ (0) *Mana di* warna kuningnya? [Priska 4;03]
 which LOC colour yellow-ASSOC
 'Where's the yellow?'

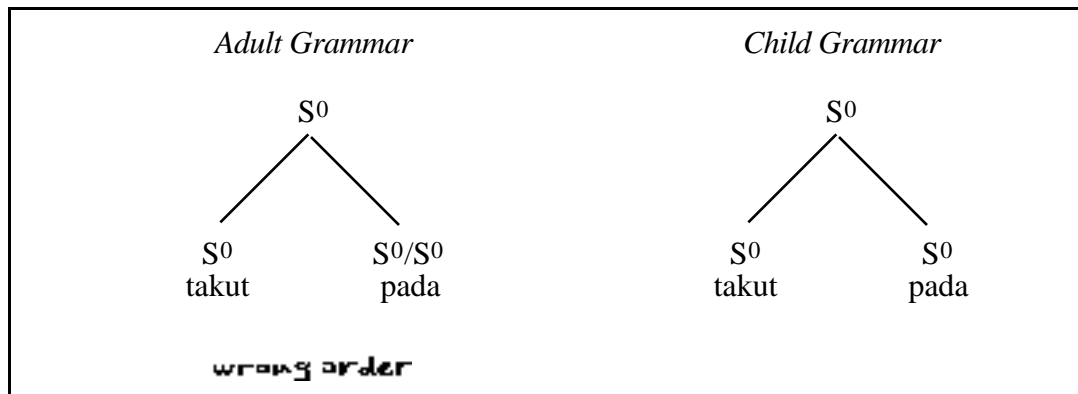
(1) Lha? *mother*
 EXCL
 'Huh?'

(2) Hi hi hi, ni dia. *mother*
 EXCL DEM:PROX 3
 'Hee hee hee, here it is.'



(20) *Context*: Discussing ghosts.

- (-7) Berarti ada berapa? *experimenter*
MED-meaning exist how.much
 'So how many are there?'
- (-6) Satu, dua, tiga, empat, lima. [Pipit 4;04]
one two three four five
 'One, two, three, four, five.'
- (-5) Banyak banget, takut aku! *experimenter*
much very afraid 1:SG
 'So many, I'm scared.'
- (-4) Pipit takut, nggak? *experimenter*
Pipit afraid NEG
 'Are you scared?'
- (-3) Takut. [Pipit 4;04]
afraid
 'Yes.'
- (-2) Tapi kalo berdoa, hantunya takut, nggak? *experimenter*
but TOP MED-pray ghost-ASSOC afraid NEG
 'But if you pray, the ghosts are afraid, aren't they?'
- (-1) Kalo berdoa hantunya turun. [Pipit 4;04]
TOP MED-pray ghost-ASSOC descend
 'If you pray, the ghosts will come down.'
- ☞ (0) Mo pulang, takut *pada*. [Pipit 4;04]
want go.home afraid PL
 'They'll go home, they're scared.'



Type D Overgeneralizations

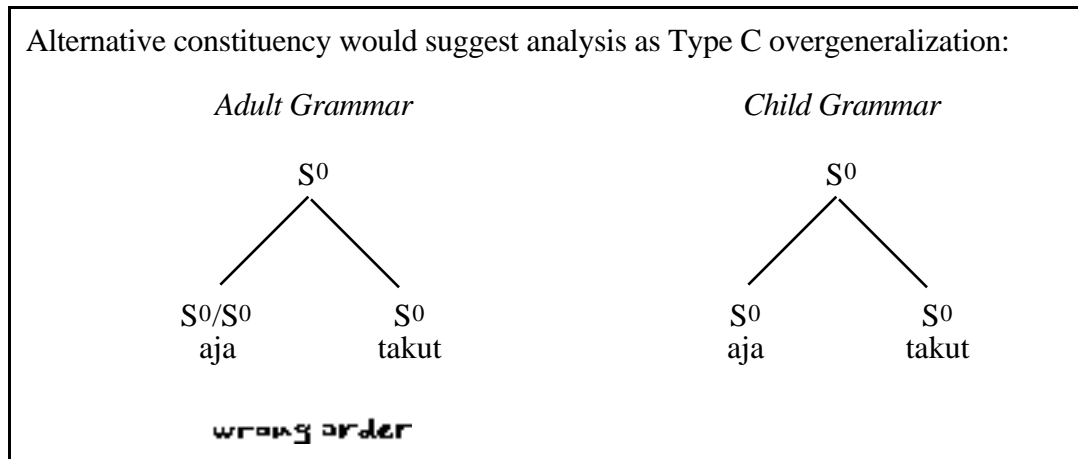
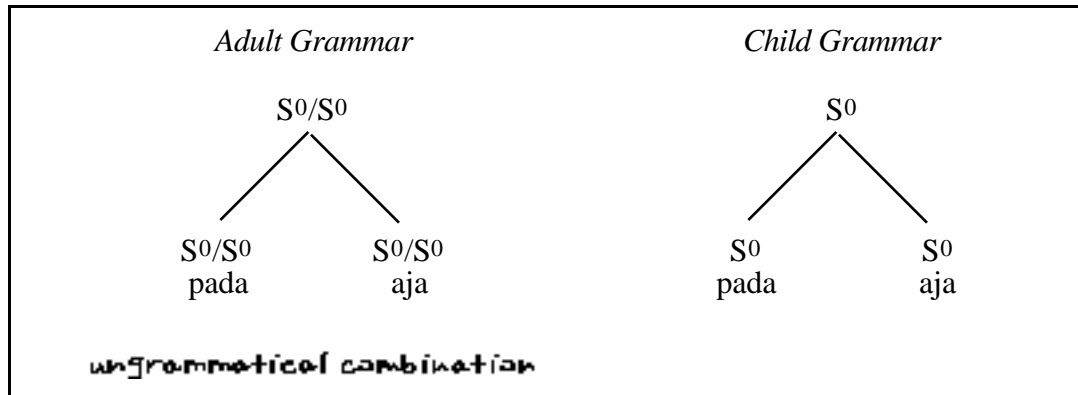
(21) *Context:* Playing with a doll house.

(-1) C(er)itanya udah... udah malem.
story-ASSOC PFCT PFCT night
 'Suppose it's already, already night.'

[Pipit 5;04]

☞ (0) Eh, kacanya **pada aja** ditutup!
EXCL glass-ASSOC PL just PAT-close
 'Hey, let's just close all the windows.'

[Pipit 5;04]



Conclusions

12

As predicted, S^0 is acquired before S^0/S^0 in Jakarta Indonesian.

Further support is thereby obtained for the universal theory of syntactic categories, and for the specific analysis of Jakarta Indonesian as possessing just two syntactic categories, S^0 and S^0/S^0 .

13

Further empirical questions:

- ★ At what stage of language acquisition is the category S^0/S^0 acquired?
- ★ At what stages and in what order are individual words assigned to the category S^0/S^0 ?

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Further theoretical question:

On the basis of what evidence does the child assign individual words to the category S^0/S^0 ?

A possible answer:

- ★ Negative indirect evidence (Pinker 1981, 1984, Goldberg 1995).
- ★ If the child observes that in certain contexts an otherwise preferred construction is repeatedly avoided, s/he may accordingly infer that, in the contexts in question, this construction is disallowed.
- ★ In the case at hand, the Jakarta Indonesian child observes that in certain contexts members of S occur by themselves as complete utterances; however, when, in similar contexts, a certain expression occurs over and over again in construction with another expression, s/he may conclude that the expression in question belongs to the closed syntactic category S^0/S^0 .

... which raises yet another theoretical question:

Is the child predisposed by an innate universal grammar to assign words with certain meanings (eg. more abstract ones) to certain syntactic categories (eg. more complex ones)?

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