

Indonesian ‘Family Problems’ Stories for SCOPIC*

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This article carries Indonesian narrative texts elicited using a ‘Family Problems Picture Task’ designed by San Roque et al. (2012), which was collected for the SCOPIC project. It includes both standard Indonesian and colloquial Indonesian texts to demonstrate the lexical and structural differences between the two registers.

Keywords: Indonesian, Colloquial Jakarta Indonesian, register, narrative, SCOPIC

1. Indonesian and its varieties
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1. Indonesian and its varieties

Indonesian is the national language of the Republic of Indonesia. It is based on Malay, a Malayo-Polynesian language of the Austronesian family. This article presents two pieces of text collected in Jakarta: one in standard Indonesian (SI) and the other in colloquial Indonesian (CI) spoken in Jakarta.

SI developed based on the classical Malay, a literary language of the courts of Riau and Johore (Adelaar 2000). It is used as a written language or spoken language on formal occasions. It shares many structural features with Malaysian Malay, as is shown in Malaysian Malay texts in Nomoto (2022). The basic constituent order is Subject-Predicate or Subject-Predicate-Object. The core constituents, such as a subject NP and an object NP, occur as unmarked (bare) NPs while the obliques are marked by prepositions. In NPs, the head noun occurs in the phrase initial position, followed by the attributes. (See Sneddon et

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al. 2010 for more details on Indonesian grammar.)

CI is used in informal situations, typically, such situations which are ‘interactive, unplanned and, crucially, emblematic of relaxed interpersonal relations’ (Ewing 2005: 227). The speakers call SI *bahasa baku* ‘standard language’, while CI, *bahasa sehari-hari* ‘everyday language’. They consider them as contrastive registers of the same language, that is, Bahasa Indonesia ‘Indonesian’.

It should be noted that the CI spoken in Jakarta nationwide is considered a regional variety labelled *logat Jakarta* or ‘the dialect of Jakarta’ or *bahasa Jakarta* ‘Jakarta language’. It has a special ‘prestigious’ status related to an urban society in the capital city, which is a symbol of the political, economic, and cultural centre of Indonesia.¹

The following list shows a part of the linguistic features observed in CI spoken in Jakarta observable in the text presented in Section 4. (See Sneddon (2006) for a more detailed features of colloquial Indonesian spoken in Jakarta and Ewing (2005) for those of colloquial Indonesian in general.)

- (i) Weakening of the vowel *a* to *ə*, typically (but not exclusively) in the final syllable, as in *tətəp* ‘definitely, constantly’, *di-tangkəp* ‘PASS-catch’, which correspond to SI *tətap* ‘definitely, constantly’ and *di-tangkap* ‘PASS-catch’.
- (ii) Use of the verbal morphology: the suffix *-in* for applicatives and the prefix *N₁-* for marking the active voice.² They correspond to the SI suffix *-kan* or *-i* and the prefix *meN₂-*, respectively.³
- (iii) Use of personal pronouns of Chinese origin: *gua* or *gue* for the first person singular and *lu* for the second person singular, which correspond to *saya* and *anda* in SI, respectively.
- (iv) Use of the negator *ngak~gak* and perfective particle *udah*, which correspond to *tidak* and *sudah* in SI, respectively.
- (v) Use of discourse particles, such as *tuh*, *nih*, *deh* and *sih*, to draw the attention of the addressee; the first two are derived from the demonstratives *itu* ‘that’ and *ini* ‘this’.
- (vi) Use of the adverb *kayak* or *keyek* or *kek* which originally means ‘like’ in order to show the probability.

The structure of the text is as follows. The first lines show text that represents the speech as faithfully as possible. They include hesitations or pauses indicated by three-point leaders (‘...’), unclear words indicated by ‘xx’ or put into parentheses when recoverable, and false starts, which are omitted in the second line.

¹ It should be noted that CI should be distinguished from Betawi Malay that had been used traditionally in Jakarta. Betawi Malay shares substantial structural features with other low Malay or bazar Malay that have been used as a lingua franca in the eastern part of Indonesia, such as Papuan Malay, Kupang Malay or Manado Malay. CI is different from Betawi Malay in that it is structurally very similar to SI.

² Morphologically unmarked forms may also occur in the active voice sentence as shown in *certain* ‘narrate’ in sentence (1) in Section 4.

³ For vowel-initial bases, *N₁* occurs as the sound *ŋ* (e.g., *ambil* → *ŋ-ambil* ‘take’). For consonant-initial bases, it occurs as a nasal that is homorganic to the base initial sound or as *ŋe-*; When the initial consonant is voiced, *N₁* simply occurs before the base (e.g., *beli* → *m-beli* or *ŋe-beli* ‘buy’), while when it is voiceless, *N₁* replaces the base-initial sound (e.g., *pukul* → *mukul* ‘hit’). The exception is that it appears as *p* before *s* (e.g., *salin* → *palin* ‘exchange’), as *ŋə-* before liquids (e.g., *lihat* → *ŋe-lihat* ‘see’), and as zero before nasals (e.g., *nikmati* → *Ø-nikmati*). The realization of *N₂* is almost the same as *N₁* except it occurs as zero when the base initial sound is a liquid (e.g., *lihat* → *me-lihat* ‘see’).

The transcription adopted in the first lines follows Indonesian orthography, while the second line employs IPA. In Indonesian orthography, *e* is employed for both the schwa [ə] and the mid-front vowel [e]; thus, an ambiguity occurs. *ng* and *ny* are used for the velar nasal [ŋ] and palatal nasal [ɲ], respectively, and *c* and *j* are used for voiceless [t͡ʃ] and voiced [d͡ʒ] postalveolar affricate, respectively.

The second and third lines show separate words corresponding to the first line and their meanings, respectively. There, only a limited number of morphological boundaries are broken down. The third person pronominal clitic *=na*, which may function as a definite marker 'DEF,' the two voice-related prefixes (i.e., the active voice marker *(me)N-* 'ACT' and the passive voice marker *di-* 'PASS'), the prefix *sə-* indicating 'one,' (e.g., *sə-buah* 'one-CLF'), and reduplication showing plurality or frequency are broken down, while other derivational affixes (e.g., the prefixes *bər-* and *tər-*, both deriving intransitive verbs, and the suffix *-na*, deriving adverbs) are not. The fourth lines show free English translations.

2. Data collection method

The data were collected data using the picture stimulus titled 'Family Problems Picture Task' story', designed by San Roque et al. (2012). The participants completed the five tasks described below.

Task 1: Individual card descriptions: Participants A and B described the situation depicted in each picture.

Task 2: Arranging into order: Participants A and B discussed sorting the 16 pictures to create a story.

Task 3: Conventional third person telling (conversation): Participants A and B told the story together to participant C with the pictures.

Task 4: First person telling: A and B separately told the story to participant C, pretending to be one of the characters in the story.

Task 5: Conventional third person telling (monologue): A and B separately told the same story to participant C from the third-person perspective.

We collected data at the Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, located in Jakarta, in July 2018. Six groups of three people participated in the data collection session. Three groups were asked to speak in SI, while the remaining three groups were asked to speak in CI. Two of the three participants (A and B) in the group were involved in all the tasks, while the remaining participant (C) was involved only in Tasks 3 to 5 as an audience. Among the 42 recordings, which are listed in the appendix at the end of this paper, we selected two third-person narratives obtained through Task 5 to be included in the article. One is described in SI, which is presented in Section 3 and the other is told in CI, which is demonstrated in Section 4. Table 3 shows the details of the two recordings.

Table 1 Details of the texts

File ID	register	duration	corpus size
SocCog-ind05_06	SI	5 min 15 sec	1308 words
SocCog-ind03_06	CI	3 min 58 sec	561 words

The SI and CI are asymmetrical in the use of the features attributed to each register. In speaking SI, the speakers, to a greater extent, stick to the SI features to avoid deviations from the norm. In contrast, in speaking CI, the speakers use CI phonological or lexical features on the basis of SI syntactic structure according to the degree of (in)formality they judge to be appropriate in the given speech settings. This ‘mixture’ is observable in the text shown in Section 4. For example, the speaker uses the CI applicative suffix *-in* in *ceritain* ‘narrate’ in sentence (1), while the SI actor voice prefix *meN-* and the applicative suffix *-kan* in *menceritakan* ‘narrate’ in (37).

In the CI sessions, all of the texts obtained exhibited substantial CI features. However, the degree of the mixture varied depending on the task the speakers conducted. In this article, we present a third-person narrative for cross-linguistic comparison.⁴ There, the speakers employ CI features to a lesser extent than in any other task. This may be because the genre conflicts with the characteristics of CI, which are inherently interactive and interpersonal.

3. Standard Indonesian text



Garden together (1)–(2)

⁴ See introduction for the volume (Kimotoa and Shiohara 2022) for the details of our attempt.

- (1) Jadi, ini ada cerita tentang sebuah keluarga di mana pekerjaan sehari-harinya adalah me... memetik buah, mengumpulkan buah dari kebunnya.

d̄jadi ini ada f̄c̄rita t̄ntaj s̄buah k̄luarga di mana p̄k̄rd̄zaan
 then this exist story concerning one-CLF family at which work

s̄hari-hari=pa adalah m̄m̄tik buah m̄j̄mpulkan buah dari k̄bun=pa
 everyday=DEF COP ACT.pick fruit ACT.gather fruit from garden=DEF

'So, this is a story about a family whose job was picking and collecting fruits from their garden.'

- (2) Nah, setelah ... setelah keluarga, suami dan istri ini... bekerja mengumpulkan buah tersebut...

nah s̄t̄lah s̄t̄lah k̄luarga suami dan istri ini b̄k̄rd̄za
 PTC after after family husband and wife this work

m̄j̄mpulkan buah t̄rs̄but
 ACT.gather fruit above.mentioned

'Then after this family, the husband and the wife finished collecting the fruits...'



Walking together (3)–(6)

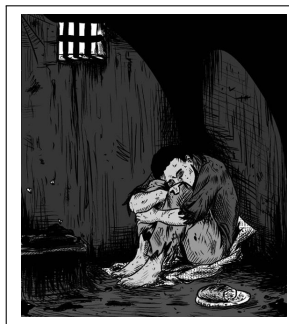
- (3) Ia bersama anak-anak... ia bersama anak-anaknya xx..., eee... membawa buah tersebut ke pasar, buat dijual.

ia b̄rsama anak-anak ia b̄rsama anak-anak=pa ə m̄m-bawa
 3 together.with PL~child 3 together.with PL~child=DEF FILL ACT-bring

buah t̄rs̄but k̄ pasar buat di-d̄jual
 fruit above.mentioned to market for PASS-sell

'They, with their children, brought the fruits to the market for selling them.'

- (4) Bekerja... menjual ke... tengkulak gitu.
bəkərdʒa məj-dʒual kə tɛŋkulak gitu
 work ACT-sell to broker like.that
 ‘(They are) working... to sell it to a fruitmonger, like that.’
- (5) Kemudian... setelah mereka menjual hasil pekerjaan mereka, hasil bumi mereka, mereka berpisah, me... untuk melakukan kegiatan masing-masing.
kəmudian sətelah məreka məj-dʒual hasil pəkərdʒaan məreka hasil
 then after 3PL ACT-sell product work 3PL product
bumi məreka məreka bəpisah untuk mə-lakukan kəgiatan masing-masing
 earth 3PL 3PL separate for ACT-act activity each
 ‘Then... after they sold their products and their crops, they separated to do their own activities.’
- (6) Ibunya pulang ke rumah dan ayahnya pergi berkumpul bersama teman-temannya.
ibu=pa pulang kə rumah dan ayah=pa pərgi bərkumpul
 mother=DEF return to house and father=DEF go gather
bərsama təman-təman=pa
 together.with PL~friend=DEF
 ‘The wife went home and the husband went to gather with his friends.’



Sitting drinking(7)

- (7) Nah... eee... ayah terse(but) ayahnya berkumpul bersama teman-temannya sambil... atau sembari minum... minuman... beralkohol.
nah ə ayah tərsə ayah=pa bərkumpul bərsama
 PTC FILL father above.mentioned father=DEF gather together.with
təman-təman=pa sambil atau səmbari minum minuman bəralkohol
 PL~friend=DEF as or while drink beverage alcoholic
 ‘Then... um... the father gathered with his friends and they drank alcoholic beverages.’



Drunken gossip (8)–(9)

- (8) Kemudian... mereka sambil bercerita... dan ternyata salah satu temannya... ada yang... ada yang memfitnah istrinya, yang..., yang..., bilang bahwa istrinya telah berselingkuh dengan pria lain.

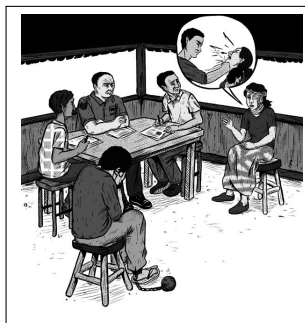
kəmu'dian məreka sɑmbil bə'ɾiʃərɪtɑ dɑn tər'pɑtɑ sɑlɑh.sɑtu tə'mɑn=ʃɑ
 then 3PL as tell and evidently one.of friend=DEF
ɑdɑ yɑŋ ɑdɑ yɑŋ məm-fɪtnɑh ɪ'strɪ=ʃɑ yɑŋ yɑŋ bɪlɑŋ bɑhwɑ
 exist REL exist REL ACT-slander wife=DEF REL REL say COMP
ɪ'strɪ=ʃɑ təlɑh bə'səlɪŋkuh də'ŋɑn prɪɑ lɑɪn
 wife=DEF PRF have.an.affair with man other

'Then... they were having a small talk... and it happened that one of his friends, who slandered his wife, who said that his wife was cheating on him with another guy.'

- (9) Jadi saat itu suaminya langsung marah, dan langsung... me... menemui istrinya yang lagi bersama anaknya.

dʒɑdɪ sɑɑt ɪtu suɑmɪ=ʃɑ lɑŋsuŋ mɑrɑh dɑn lɑŋsuŋ mənəmʊɪ
 then moment that husband=DEF direct angry and direct ACT.meet
ɪ'strɪ=ʃɑ yɑŋ lɑŋɪ bə'sɑmɑ ɑnɑk=ʃɑ
 wife=DEF REL PROG together.with child=DEF

'Then, at that time, the husband promptly got angry and approached his wife who was with their child.'



About to hit (10)–(14)

- (10) Suaminya pulang... suaminya ber... mer... bertemu dengan istrinya suaminya marah dan dia bilang bahwa...

suami=pa pulang suami=pa ber mer bərtəmu dəŋan istri=pa
 husband=DEF return husband=DEF FS FS meet with wife=DEF

suami=pa marah dan dia bilang bahwa
 husband=DEF angry and 3 say COMP

‘The husband returned and met his wife. The husband got angry and said that ...’

- (11) Eee.. maksudnya dia bilang bahwa istrinya telah “kamu telah berselingkuh” misalnya.

ə maksudpa dia bilang bahwa istri=pa telah kamu telah bərsəlingkuh
 FILL I.mean 3 say COMP wife=DEF PRF 2SG PRF have.an.affair

misalpa
 for.example

‘Umm, I mean he said that the wife is already..., (he said,) “You have cheated on me”, for example.’

- (12) Nah, suaminya ini sa(king)... karena marahnya... ia tidak me... mengecek... Kebenaran berita tersebut, yang ternyata bahwa istrinya tidak berselingkuh dengan pria lain, melainkan ia menjual perhiasannya... ke pedagang lelaki gitu.

nah suami=pa ini sa karəna marah=pa ia tidak məŋə-tʃək
 PTC husband=DEF this FS because angry=DEF 3 NEG ACT-check

kəbenaran bərita tərsəbut yaŋ tərpaata bahwa istri=pa tidak
 truth news above.mentioned REL evidently COMP wife=DEF NEG

bərsəlingkuh dəŋan pria lain məlainkan ia məŋ-dʒual pərhiasan=pa kə
 have.an.affair with man other but 3 ACT-sell jewelry=DEF to

pədagang ləlaki gitu
 merchant male like.that

‘Then the husband was so angry that he did not check the truth, which turned out that the wife did not cheat on him with another guy, but sold her jewellery to the male seller instead, like that.’

- (13) Jadi, dia sama sekali tidak berselingkuh.

d̄jadi dia sama.sekali tidak b̄rsəliŋkuh
 then 3 completely NEG have.an.affair

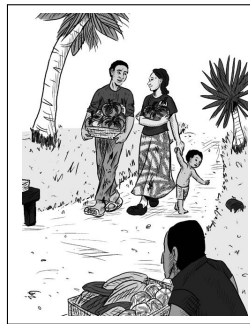
'So...in fact she did not cheat at all.'

- (14) Namun karena suaminya marah dan tidak mau mendengarkan istrinya, suaminya pun... memukul istrinya... saking marahnya.

namun karəna suami=pa marah dan tidak mau mən-dəŋarkan
 however because husband=DEF angry and NEG want ACT-hear

istri=pa suami=pa pun məmukul istri=pa sakiŋ marah=pa
 wife=DEF husband=DEF PTC ACT.hit wife=DEF due.to angry=DEF

'But because the husband got angry and did not want to listen to his wife, the husband hit the wife because of anger.'



Hitting (15)–(18)

- (15) Mukul istrinya... dan kejadian itu ter(jadi) disaksikan oleh ayah... ayah i(bu)... ayah ayah ibu ini... ayah perempuan ini... atau kakeknya anak itu.

mukul istri=pa dan kəd̄jadian itu tər di-saksikan oleh ayah ayah
 ACT.hit wife=DEF and incident that FS PASS-witness by father father

i ayah ayah ibu ini ayah pərəmpuan ini atau kakek=pa
 FS father father mother this father woman this or grandfather=DEF

anak itu
 child that

'He hit his wife and the incident was witnessed by the father of the wife or the grandfather of the child.'

- (16) Nah, eee... kakek itu terkejut melihat bahwa oh, suaminya memukul anaknya.

nah ə kakek itu tərkedʒut mə-lihat bahwa oh suami=pa
 PTC FILL grandfather that surprised ACT-see COMP ITJ husband=DEF

mətukul anak=pa
 ACT.hit child=DEF

‘Then, the grandfather was shocked after watching the husband hit his daughter.’

- (17) Dan anaknya pun juga kaget, anak yang masih kecil itu pun juga kaget bahwa ayahnya memukul ibunya.

dan anak=pa pun dʒuga kaget anak yaŋ masih kəfɪl itu pun
 and child=DEF PTC also surprised child REL still small that PTC

dʒuga kaget bahwa ayah=pa mətukul ibu=pa
 also surprised COMP father=DEF ACT.hit mother=DEF

‘And the child, who was still small, was also shocked because his father hit his mother.’

- (18) Setelah itu kakek ini... melaporkan... kejadian... KDRT ini ke pihak yang... pihak yang berwajib.

sətəlah itu kakek ini mə-laporkan kədʒadian KDRT⁵ ini
 after that grandfather this ACT-report incident domestic.violence this

kə pihak yaŋ pihak yaŋ bərwadʒib
 to side REL side REL authority

‘After that, the grandfather reported the incident of domestic violence to the authority.’



Taken by police (19)–(20)

⁵ An abbreviation for *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga* ‘Violence in the family’.

- (19) Lalu setelah... dilaporkan dan sete(lah) setelah dilaporkan, suaminya pun ditangkap.

lalu sətələh di-laporkan dan sətə sətələh di-laporkan suami=pa pun
 then after PASS-report and FS after PASS-report husband=DEF PTC

di-tangkap
 PASS-arrest

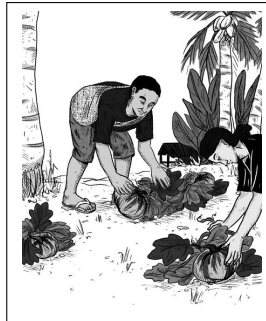
'Then after it was reported, the husband was arrested.'

- (20) Dan istrinya pun juga... merasa kesakitan sedih... sehingga dia duduk, nggak, me... tidak men... mendukung suaminya... atau me... membela suaminya.

dan istri=pa pun d̄zuga mərəsa kəsakitan sədih səhingga dia duduk
 and wife=DEF PTC also feel pain sad until 3 sit

nggak tidak mən-dukuṅ suami=pa atau məm-bela suami=pa
 NEG NEG ACT-support husband=DEF or ACT-protect husband=DEF

'And the wife was hurt and sad, so she only sat down and neither protected nor supported her husband.'



In Court (21)–(24)

- (21) Setelah itu eee... istrinya dan suaminya pun dibawa ke... balai desa gitu. Ke balai desa di mana ada... beberapa pejabat desa.

sətələh itu ə istri=pa dan suami=pa pun di-bawa kə balai
 after that FILL wife=DEF and husband=DEF PTC PASS-bring to hall

desa gitu kə balai desa di mana ada bəbərapa pəḍzabat
 village like.that to hall village at which exist some officer

desa
 village

'After that um... the wife and the husband were brought to the village hall, like that, where there were some village officers.'

- (22) Nah, di sana... istrinya... menceritakan kejadian... ia dipukul sehingga mukanya luka.

nah di sana istri=pa mən-ʃərɪtakan kədʒadian ia di-pukul səhɪŋga
 PTC at there wife=DEF ACT-tell incident 3 PASS-hit so.that

muka=pa luka
 face=DEF wound

‘And there, the wife talked about the incident in which she was hit until her face was injured.’

- (23) Dan... suaminya pun di sana yang mendengarkan cerita tersebut juga menyesal... terhadap kejadian tersebut.

dan suami=pa pun di sana yang mən-dəŋarkan ʃərɪta tərɓəbut
 and husband=DEF PTC at there REL ACT-hear story above.mentioned

dʒuga məpəsəl tərhadap kədʒadian tərɓəbut
 also ACT.regret directed.to incident above.mentioned

‘And the husband who was listening to the story also regretted the incident.’

- (24) Setelah... setelah xx... mendengarkan keterangan ini... suaminya dinyatakan bersalah. Dia dipenjara.

sətələh sətələh mən-dəŋarkan kətərənjan ini suami=pa di-patakan
 after after ACT-hear explanation this husband=DEF PASS-declare

bərsalah dia di-pəndʒara
 wrong 3 PASS-prison

‘After they heard the testimony, the husband was sentenced to imprisonment.’



Thinking about goal (25)

- (25) Di penjara... ia pun merasa takut dan cemas memikirkan kehidupan dia selama di penjara. Dia... dipukuli atau dia tidak bisa sebebas dahulu.

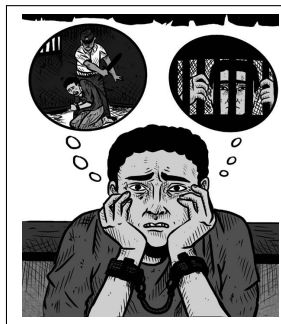
di pəndʒara ia pun mərəsa takut dan fʃemas məmikiran kəhidupan
 at prison 3 PTC feel afraid and unease ACT.think life

dia səlama di pəndʒara dia di-pukuli atau dia tidak bisa səbebas
 3 during at prison 3 PASS-hit or 3 NEG can as.free.as

dahulu

in.the.past

'In the prison, he also felt afraid and uneasy, thinking about his life in jail. He would be hit or he would not be able to live as freely as before.'



Thinking of home (26)–(27)

- (26) Di penjara pun... eee... suaminya te... tetap memi(kirkan) terus... tetap memikirkan anak-anaknya... eh, anaknya dan istrinya di rumah.

di pəndʒara pun ə suami=pa tətap məmi tərus
 at prison PTC FILL husband=DEF constantly ACT.think continue

tətap məmikiran anak-anak=pa eh anak=pa dan istri=pa di
 constantly ACT.think PL~child=DEF CORR child=DEF and wife=DEF at

rumah

house

'In the prison, um..., the husband also kept thinking about his children, no (I meant), his child and wife at home.'

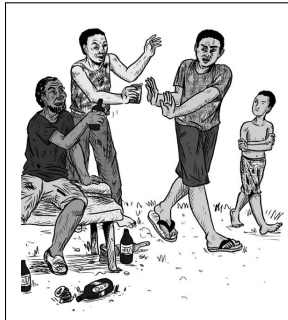
- (27) Ia memikirkan saat-saat ketika ia baru pulang pa... bekerja... lalu ia disambut oleh anaknya, atau... baru pulang dari penjara ia disambut anaknya yang sudah... tumbuh besar, dan istrinya juga.

ia məmikirkan saat-saat kətika ia baru pulang bəkərđʒa lalu ia
3 ACT.think PL~moment when 3 newly return work then 3

di-sambut oleh anak=pa atau baru pulang dari pəpđʒara ia
PASS-welcome by child=DEF or newly return from prison 3

di-sambut anak=pa yaŋ sudah tumbuh bəsar dan istri=pa dʒuga
PASS-welcome child=DEF REL PRF grow big and wife=DEF also

‘He thought about the time when he came home from work and was welcomed by his child, or... when he came back from the prison, he was welcomed by his grown-up child and his wife.’



Alone in the cell (28)

- (28) Setelah memikirkan hal tersebut suaminya pun... merasa sangat sedih. Dia... dia merindukan... keluarganya di rumah, ia pun tidak mau... makanan yang disediakan.

sətəlah məmikirkan hal tərʒəbut suami=pa pun mərəsa
after ACT.think matter above.mentioned husband=DEF PTC feel

səŋat sədih dia dia mə-rindukan kəluarga=pa di rumah ia pun tidak
very sad 3 3 ACT-miss family=DEF at house 3 PTC NEG

mau makan makanan yaŋ di-sədiakan
want eat food REL PASS-provide

‘After thinking about that the husband felt very sad, he missed his family at home until he did not want to eat the provided meal.’



Receiving clothes (29)–(30)

- (29) Setelah itu... setelah beberapa tahun suaminya di penjara akhirnya suaminya...
bebas.

setelah itu setelah beberapa tahun suami=pa di pəndʒara akhirnya
after that after some year husband=DEF at prison finally

suami=pa bebas
husband=DEF free

‘After that, after several years in prison, finally the husband was released.’

- (30) Suaminya bebas... eee... petugas lapas pun memberikan pakaian baru buat diganti
dengan pakaian waktu ia di penjara. Pakaian baru.

suami=pa bebas ə pətugas lapas pun məm-bərikan pakaian
husband=DEF free ITJ officer penitentiary PTC ACT-give clothes

baru buat di-ganti dəyan pakaian waktu ia di pəndʒara pakaian
new for PASS-replace with clothes time 3 at prison clothes

baru
new

‘The husband was released... umm... the prison warden also gave new clothes to
replace his clothes while in the prison.’



Standing in light (31)

- (31) Lalu suami... suaminya memakainya dan ia pun bebas. Ia menghirup udara segar kembali, melihat cuaca dan alam yang... ia belum lihat selama ia di penjara.

lalu suami suami=pa məkakai=pa dan ia pun bebas ia məḡ-hirup
 then husband husband=DEF ACT.WEAR=DEF and 3 PTC free 3 ACT-inhale

udara səgar kəmbali mə-lihat fjuatʃa dan alam yaḡ ia bəlum lihat
 air fresh again ACT-see weather and world REL 3 NEG.PRF see

səlama ia di pəndʒara
 during 3 at prison

‘Then the husband put on it and he was free and he inhaled fresh air again and saw the weather and nature that he had never seen while in the prison.’



Homecoming (32)–(34)

- (32) Kemudian... setelah dia bebas, dia langsung menemui keluarganya di rumah.

kəmdian sətəlah dia bebas dia laḡsuḡ mənəmui kəluarga=pa di rumah
 then... after 3 free 3 direct ACT.meet family=DEF at house

‘Then... after he was released, he immediately met his family at home.’

- (33) Keluarganya di rumah yang ternyata... sudah... ada perubahan di mana anaknya dulu yang... dahulu masih kecil sekarang sudah bertumbuh besar.

kəluarga=pa di rumah yaḡ tərpaata sudah ada pərubahan di mana
 family=DEF at house REL evidently PRF exist change at which

anak=pa dulu yaḡ dahulu masih keʃil səkaratḡ sudah
 child=DEF in.the.past REL in.the.past still small now PRF

bərtumbuh bəsar
 grow big

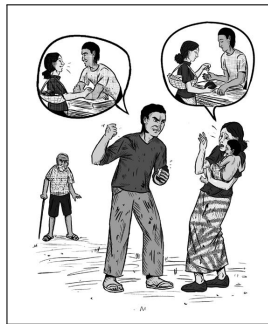
‘It turned out that his family at home had already changed; his child who was little had now grown up.’

- (34) Istrinya pun juga baru pulang dari... mengambil buah... memetik buah menyambut suaminya beserta... ayahnya juga.

istri=pa pun d̄ʒuga baru pulang dari mənʔ-ambil buah məmətik buah
 wife=DEF PTC also newly return from ACT-take fruit ACT.pick fruit

məpambut suami=pa bəsəta ayah=pa d̄ʒuga
 ACT.welcome husband=DEF together.with father=DEF also

'His wife also just came back from picking fruits, greeted her husband together with her father.'



Family talking together (35)

- (35) Setelah itu suaminya... dan suaminya mengajak anak dan istrinya untuk duduk sembari bercerita tentang pengalaman waktu ia di penjara.

sətəlah itu suami=pa dan suami=pa mənʔ-adʒak anak dan
 after that husband=DEF and husband=DEF ACT-invite child and

istri=pa untuk duduk səmbəri bərtʃərɪta təntəʔ pəʔalaman waktu ia
 wife=DEF for sit while tell concerning experience time 3

di pəp̄dʒara
 at prison

'Then, the husband asked his wife and child to sit down, telling them the story of his experience while he was in prison.'



Refusing drink (36)

- (36) Setelah itu... ketika... dia kembali bertemu dengan temannya yang sedang meminum minuman... minum minuman keras..., ia menolak minuman tersebut.

sətəlah itu kətika dia kəmbali bərtəmu dəŋan təman=ŋa yaŋ sədəŋ
 after that when 3 again meet with friend=DEF REL PROG

mə-minum minuman minum minuman kəras ia mənolak minuman
 ACT-drink beverage drink beverage hard 3 ACT.reject beverage

tərsəbut

above.mentioned

‘After that... when he met again with his friends who were drinking alcohol, he rejected the drink.’

4. Colloquial Indonesian text



Garden together (1)–(6)

- (1) Oke... eee... gua mau ceritain nih ce(rita) eee... yer... tentang... eee... keyek kekerasan dalam rumah tangga tapi itu kesalahannya... karena dia dihasut.

oke ə gua mau tʃəritain nih tʃə ə yer təntaŋ ə keyek
 okay FILL 1SG want tell PTC tell FILL yer concerning FILL like

kəkərasan dalam rumah.tangga tapi itu kəsalahan=ŋa karəna dia
 abuse inside family but that misdeed=DEF because 3

di-hasut

PASS-instigate

‘Okay... um I want to tell you a story, yer, um... about... um... a domestic abuse, but the misdeed was made because he was instigated.’

- (2) Jadi... gini ceritanya.

dʒadi gini tʃərita=ŋa
 then like.this story=DEF

‘So, the story goes like this.’

- (3) Jadi ada... di sebuah desa itu ada keluarga.

d̄ʒadi ada di sə-buah desa itu ada kəluarga
then exist in one-CLF village that exist family

'So, there was... a family in a village.'

- (4) Keluarga itu sangat damai awalnya.

kəluarga itu sangat damai awalnya
family that very peaceful beginning

'They lived in peace at the beginning.'

- (5) Dia punya pekerjaannya bercocok tanam, bareng-bareng. Nah, ini tuh dia lagi mengambil hasil cocok tanamnya dia itu.

dia punya pəkərd̄ʒaan=ɲa bərtʃotʃok.tanam barəŋ-barəŋ nah ini tuh dia
3 have job=DEF farm together PTC this PTC 3

lagi məŋ-ambil hasil tʃotʃok.tanam=ɲa dia itu
PROG ACT-take crop farming=DEF 3 that

'He had a job as a farmer together (with his wife). Here he was harvesting the crops.'

- (6) Nah lalu... hasil tanamannya itu dia bawa ke pasar untuk dijual dan hasilnya itu untuk membiayai kehidupan mereka sehari-hari.

nah lalu hasil tanaman=ɲa itu dia bawa kə pasar untuk di-d̄ʒual
PTC then crop farming=DEF that 3 bring to market for PASS-sell

dan hasil=ɲa itu untuk məm-biayai kəhidupan mərəka səhari-hari
and crop=DEF that for ACT-pay life 3PL everyday

'Then... the crops were brought to a market to be sold and the proceeds from the sale were used for living.'



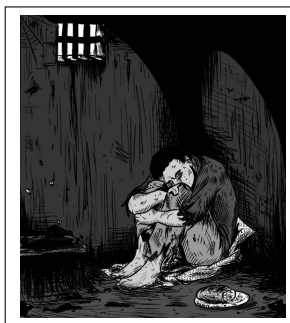
Walking together (7)

- (7) Nah ini anaknya dia... nemenin orang tua... Nah ini pen(jual) eee... pembelinya nanti, pembeli buah-buahan yang sudah jadi itu.

nah ini anak=pa dia nemenin orang.tua nah ini pəp ə
 PTC this child=DEF 3 ACT.accompany parents PTC this FS FILL

pəmbeli=pa nanti pəmbeli buah-buahan yang sudah d̄zadi itu
 buyer=DEF later buyer fruits REL PRF become that

‘Then here is their child... accompanying the parents. This was the seller um... the buyer, the buyer of the ripe fruits.’



Sitting drinking (8)–(9)

- (8) Nah terus... ternyata bapaknya ini ngumpul-ngumpul sama temen-temennya, bukannya pulang sama anak istrinya.

nah terus ternyata bapak=pa ini ngumpul-ngumpul sama temen-temen=pa
 PTC then evidently father=DEF this gather with PL~friend=DEF

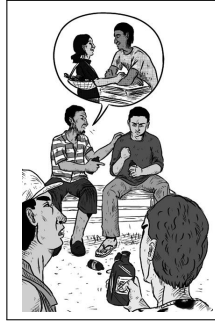
bukanpa pulang sama anak istri=pa
 NEG return with child wife=DEF

‘Then...it turned out that the father hung out with his friends and did not go home with his child and wife.’

- (9) Nah, lalu... dia itu minum-minum nih, mabuk-mabukan.

nah lalu dia itu minum-minum nih mabuk-mabukan
 PTC then 3 that drink PTC get.drunk

‘And then... he drank and got drunk.’



Drunken gossip (10)–(12)

- (10) Nah, temennya ini... dia tuh waktu... di jalan tuh gak sengaja kalo misalnya... Dia ngeliat istrinya tuh... selingkuh.

nah təmen=ɲa ini dia tuh waktu di dʒalan tuh gak səɲadʒa kalo
 PTC friend=DEF this 3 PTC when in way PTC NEG intentionally if
misalɲa dia ɲə-liat istri=ɲa tuh səliŋkuh
 for.example 3 ACT-see wife=DEF PTC have.an.affair

‘And his friend here..., on his way, he coincidentally caught the wife cheating.’

- (11) Nah, ini... dia menghasut is(tri) eee... si suami. Katanya istrinya selingkuh dengan laki-laki yang lebih cakep, lebih cakep daripada lu ya.

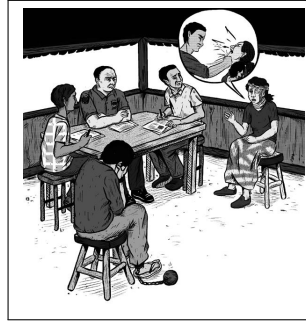
nah ini dia məŋ-hasut is ə si suami kata=ɲa istri=ɲa
 PTC this 3 ACT-instigate FS FILL ART husband say=DEF wife=DEF
səliŋkuh dəŋan laki-laki yaŋ lebih ʃʃakəp lebih ʃʃakəp
 have.an.affair with man REL more handsome more handsome
daripada lu ya
 than 2SG yes

‘Then here... he instigated the husband, saying, “the wife is cheating (on you) with a man who was more handsome than you”.’

- (12) Oke.

oke
 okay

‘Okay.’



About to hit (13)–(17)

- (13) Nah, terus i(tu) suaminya marah dong tuh. Marah, terus dia pulang tuh ke rumah.
nah tərʊs i(tu) suami=ʝa marah doŋ tuh marah tərʊs dia pulaj
 PTC then that husband=DEF angry PTC PTC angry then 3 return

tuh kə rumah
 PTC to home

‘Then the husband got angry and then went home.’

- (14) Pas dia pulang ke rumah... dia ngelihat anak istrinya tuh lagi main. Didatengin deh tuh.

pas dia pulaj kə rumah dia ŋə-lihat anak istri=ʝa tuh lagi main
 just 3 return to home 3 ACT-see child wife=DEF PTC PROG play

di-datəŋin deh tuh
 PASS-approach PTC PTC

‘Upon arriving at home...he saw his child and wife were playing. Then he approached them’.

- (15) Dia... lagi main xx ni ini di halaman. Ini ada kakeknya.

dia lagi main ni ini di halaman ini ada kakek=ʝa
 3 PROG play ni this in yard this exist grandfather=DEF

‘He... they were playing at the yard; There was also the grandfather’.

- (16) Nah terus... suaminya tuh marah karena istrinya selingkuh. Padahal istrinya tuh lagi bertransaksi, men(jual)... apa... membeli kebutuhan sehari-hari dari hasil menjual buah-buahannya itu.

nah t̄erus suami=ɲa tuh marah karəna istri=ɲa səlɪŋkuh
 PTC then husband=DEF PTC angry because wife=DEF have.an.affair

padahal istri=ɲa tuh lagi bərtransaksi mən-(d̄ɟual) apa məm-bəli
 although wife=DEF PTC PROG trade ACT-sell what ACT-buy

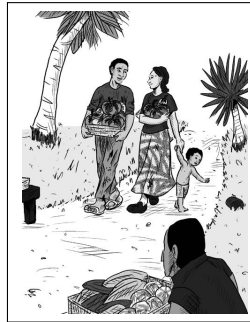
kəbutuhan səhari-hari dari hasil mən-d̄ɟual buah-buahan=ɲa itu
 what.needed everyday from crop ACT-sell fruits=DEF that

‘Then... the husband got angry because the wife cheated on him. But in fact, the wife was only doing a trade, buying daily necessities using the money she got from selling the fruits.’

- (17) Anaknya ketakutan.

anak=ɲa ketakutan
 child=DEF get.scared

‘The child got scared.’



Hitting (18)–(20)

- (18) Nah, terus... karena udah sangat marah nih dia megang nih kan dalam keadaan mabok tuh dipukullah istrinya.

nah t̄erus karəna udah saɣat marah nih dia megaŋ nih kan
 PTC then because PRF very angry PTC 3 ACT.hold PTC isn't.it

dalam kəadaan mabuk tuh di-pukul=lah istri=ɲa
 inside situation drunken PTC PASS-hit=PTC wife=DEF

‘Then... because he was really angry, he clenched his arm —and is drunk, isn’t he? — he hit his wife.’

- (19) Anaknya... takut jatuh kan karena... ibunya dipukul.

anak=pa takut d̄ʒatuh kan karəna ibu=pa di-pukul
 child=DEF scared fall isn't.it because mother=DEF PASS-hit

'The child was afraid that he would fall because his mother had been beaten.'

- (20) Kakeknya cuma bisa... diem doang. Terkaget-kagetnya karena dipukul.

kakek=pa f̄ʒuma bisa diəm doaŋ tərkaɡet-kaɡetpa karəna
 grandfather=DEF only can be.quiet only shocked because

di-pukul

PASS-hit

'The grandfather could only... stay quiet, (he was) shocked because [she] was hit.'



Taken by police (21)–(22)

- (21) Nah... kakeknya tuh manggil polisi akhirnya suaminya itu... ditangkap sama polisi.

nah kakek=pa tuh manggil polisi akhirpa suami=pa itu
 PTC grandfather=DEF PTC ACT.call policeman finally husband=DEF that

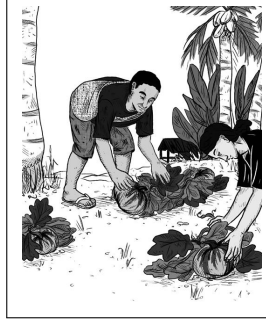
di-taŋkəp sama polisi
 PASS-catch with police

'The grandfather called police and the husband was finally arrested by the police.'

- (22) Dan keadaan anak istrinya sudah... dalam keadaan berlumuran darah.

dan keadaan anak istri=pa sudah dalam keadaan bərlumuran darah
 and situation child wife=DEF PRF inside situation covered blood

'And the child and wife were covered in blood.'



In court (23–24)

- (23) Lalu istrinya itu diajak ke kantor polisi buat memberikan keterangan... kejadiannya yang... yang sebenarnya gimana.

lalu istri=pa itu di-adzak kə kantor polisi buat məm-bərikan
 then wife=DEF that PASS-invite to office police for ACT-give

kətəraŋan kədʒadian=pa yaŋ yaŋ səbənəpa gimana
 explanation incident=DEF REL REL actually how

'Then the wife was brought to the police office to give a testimony... how the incident happened.'

- (24) Tuh.

tuh

PTC

'Look.'



Thinking about goal (25)–(26)

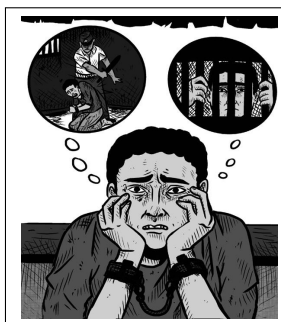
- (25) Akhirnya, suaminya... di...penjara selama lima tahun.

akhirpa suami=pa di-pəndʒara səlama lima tahun
 finally husband=DEF PASS-prison during five year

'As a result, the husband was imprisoned for five years.'

- (26) Nah, ini keadaan dia nih di penjara. Keadaan dia diperlakukan di penjara.
nah ini keadaan dia nih di pəɲdʒara keadaan dia di-pərlakukan di
 PTC this situation 3 PTC in prison situation 3 PASS-treated in
pəɲdʒara
 prison

‘Here is his condition in the jail, how he was treated in the jail.’



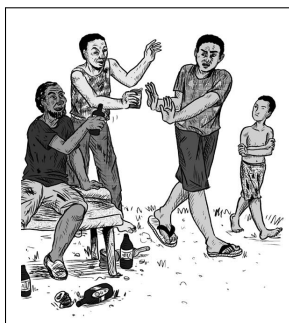
Thinking of home (27)

- (27) Dan dia kek menyesal seandainya kalo dia gak keyek gitu mungkin dia sudah bisa main sama anak istrinya di rumah.

dan dia kek məɲəsəl səndaɪɲa kalo dia gak keyek gitu mungkin
 and 3 like regret if if 3 NEG like like.that maybe

dia sudah bisa main sama anak istri=ɲa di rumah
 3 PRF can play with child wife=DEF in home

‘And he regretted it. If only he had not done that he might have been able to play with his child and wife at home.’



Alone in the cell (28)–(30)

- (28) Nah, ini dia semakin meratapi nasibnya dia... sampai makanan aja tuh dia gak dimakan tuh kayaknya. Roti?

nah ini dia səmakin mə-ratapi nasib=pa dia sampai makanan
 PTC this 3 the.more ACT-cry.over destiny=DEF 3 until food

ad̄ʒa tuh dia gak di-makan tuh kayakpa roti
 just PTC 3 NEG PASS-eat PTC it.looks.like bread

'And he became more and more grieved at his condition until he stopped eating food, I think. Is this bread?'

- (29) Gak enak, Pak, di penjara, Pak.

gak enak pak di pənd̄ʒara pak
 NEG comfortable sir in prison sir

'It was not comfortable being in a jail, Sir.'

- (30) Tetep aja gak enak.

tətəp ad̄ʒa gak enak
 definitely just NEG comfortable

'It definitely was uncomfortable.'



Receiving clothes (31)

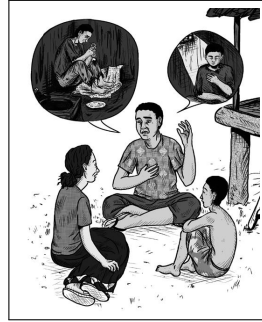
- (31) Nah terus lima tahun tuh berlalu... nah dia dapet deh tuh baju dan celana dan sen(dal) sendal yang bagus yang baru untuk ketemu anak istrinya.

nah terus lima tahun tuh bərlalu nah dia dapət deh tuh bad̄ʒu dan
 PTC then five year PTC pass ITJ 3 get PTC PTC clothes and

ʃəlanə dan sən səndal yaŋ bagus yaŋ baru untuk kətəmu anak
 trousers and FS sandals REL good REL new for see child

istri=pa
 wife=DEF

'Then after five years... he got good clothes and pants and slippers then he met with his child and wife.'



Standing in light (32)

- (32) Nah, dia lalu pulang ke rumah... pulang... keluar bisa menghirup udara segar.
nah dia lalu pulang kə rumah pulang kəluar bisa məɣhirup udara səgar
 PTC 3 then return to home return go.out can breath air fresh

‘Then he went home getting out (of the jail) and he could breathe fresh air.’



Homecoming (33)–(36)

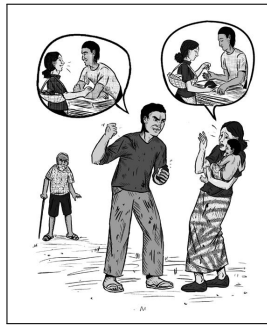
- (33) Lalu... pulang ke rumah... ketemu anak istrinya dan... kakeknya.
lalu pulang kə rumah kətəmu anak istri=ɲa dan kakek=ɲa
 then return to home see child wife=DEF and grandfather=DEF

‘Then ... (he) went back home... met his child and wife and the grandfather.’

- (34) Di sini muka anaknya masih tetep takut sih.
di sini muka anak=ɲa masih tətəp takut sih
 in here face child=DEF still still scared PTC

‘Here the child’s face still looked scared.’

- (35) Dan istrinya masih kaget kan... ih, suaminya uda pulang gitu.
dan istri=pa masih kaget kan ih suami=pa uda pulang gitu
 and wife=DEF face shocked isn't.it ITJ husband=DEF PRF return like.that
 'And the wife still felt shocked... (she thought), "Oh the husband was back", like that.'
- (36) Tapi istri dan anaknya memaafkan bapaknya.
tapi istri dan anak=pa mǝ-maafkan bapak=pa
 but wife and child=DEF ACT-forgive father=DEF
 'But the wife and child forgave the husband.'



Family talking together (37)

- (37) Terus bapaknya kek menceritakan gimana dia di penjara terus dia merenungkan...
 terus dia merasa bersalah.
tǝrus bapak=pa kek mǝn-tʃɛritakan gimana dia di pǝndʒara tǝrus dia
 then father=DEF like ACT-narrate how 3 in prison then 3
mǝ-rǝnuŋkan tǝrus dia mǝrasa bǝrsalah
 ACT-think then 3 feel wrong
 'Then it seems that the husband told that when he was in the prison, he contemplated and felt guilty.'



Refusing drink (38)–(39)

- (38) Lalu karena dia udah merasa bersalah, dia... udah gak mau lagi ikut-ikutan temen-temennya dia tuh buat minum minum gitu..., dia udah menolak.

lalu karəna dia udah mərəsa bərsalah dia udah gak mau lagi
 then because 3 PRF feel wrong 3 PRF NEG want PROG

ikut-ikutan təmən-təmən=ɲa dia tuh buat minum-minum gitu dia udah
 join PL~friend=DEF 3 PTC for drink like.that 3 PRF

mənoʎak
 ACT.refuse

‘Then because he had felt he was wrong, he did not want to join his friends again for drinking, like that, he rejected it.’

- (39) Dah... seperti itu ceritanya yer keluarga mereka.

dah səpərti itu tʃərɪta=ɲa yer kəluarga mərəka
 PRF like that story=DEF ITJ family 3PL

‘Done... their family story is like that.’

Abbreviations

~: reduplication, 1, 2, 3: first, second, third person; ACT: active voice; CLF: classifier; COMP: complementiser; COP: copula; CORR: correction; DEF: definite; FS: false start; ITJ: interjection; NEG: negator; PASS: passive; PRF: perfect; PL: plural; PROG: progressive; PTC: particle; REL: relativiser; SG: singular

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Appendix: The list of recordings

CI Recordings

Audio and video files from two of the three sessions (SocCog-ind02 and SocCog-ind03) are archived in PARADISEC as Danielle Barth (collector), Theresia Lenny S (participant), Stefanus Chandra (participant), Pierre Orodoxa Waka Wora Tola (participant), 2018.

ID	register	duration	words	Doi of the wav file
SocCog-ind01_01	CI	4:17	674	
SocCog-ind01_02	CI	2:18	253	
SocCog-ind01_03	CI	3:29	532	
SocCog-ind01_04	CI	2:51	419	
SocCog-ind01_05	CI	4:05	590	
SocCog-ind01_06	CI	1:10	140	
SocCog-ind01_07	CI	2:14	300	
SocCog-ind02_01	CI	16:15	2178	doi.org/10.26278/B7Y2-XC66
SocCog-ind02_02	CI	4:14	525	doi.org/10.26278/AE8Y-Q933
SocCog-ind02_03	CI	14:20	1861	doi.org/10.26278/2EF6-5T11
SocCog-ind02_04	CI	9:30	3009	doi.org/10.26278/6P4R-2W58
SocCog-ind02_05	CI	7:25	1643	doi.org/10.26278/0787-V461
SocCog-ind02_06	CI	6:26	1356	doi.org/10.26278/2CWG-VS27
SocCog-ind02_07	CI	10:39	3279	doi.org/10.26278/HXCF-8H84 (MP4 file)
SocCog-ind03_01	CI	9:17	2865	doi.org/10.26278/921C-V872
SocCog-ind03_02	CI	2:28	601	doi.org/10.26278/2Z2P-NT16
SocCog-ind03_03	CI	5:39	818	doi.org/10.26278/YPYG-5661
SocCog-ind03_04	CI	2:11	192	doi.org/10.26278/N8MY-ZC78
SocCog-ind03_05	CI	4:30	569	doi.org/10.26278/79FH-FP20
SocCog-ind03_06	CI	3:58	561	doi.org/10.26278/0N3C-8N17
SocCog-ind03_07	CI	4:28	427	doi.org/10.26278/765E-8855

SI Recordings

Audio and video files from two of the three sessions (SocCog-ind04 and SocCog-ind05) are archived in PARADISEC as Barth, Danielle (collector), Aprillionna (participant), Rangga Panusuan Lubis (participant), Theresia Lidya (participant), 2018

ID	register	duration	words	Doi of the wav file
SocCog-ind04_01	SI	10:44	3075	doi.org/10.26278/59TE-FH36
SocCog-ind04_02	SI	6:19	1844	doi.org/10.26278/8JD1-YK44
SocCog-ind04_03	SI	4:45	1289	doi.org/10.26278/ED86-V211
SocCog-ind04_04	SI	6:37	1575	doi.org/10.26278/2HBS-8W55
SocCog-ind04_05	SI	3:08	726	doi.org/10.26278/W3VS-SR95
SocCog-ind04_06	SI	1:30	365	doi.org/10.26278/7GMK-WG65
SocCog-ind04_07	SI	6:29	1522	doi.org/10.26278/3TYP-K827
SocCog-ind05_01	SI	15:33	5246	doi.org/10.26278/GKNG-6M86
SocCog-ind05_02	SI	9:53	3265	doi.org/10.26278/Q5MJ-0D17
SocCog-ind05_03	SI	7:24	2297	doi.org/10.26278/4SZ7-1H65
SocCog-ind05_04	SI	0:375	1935	doi.org/10.26278/NOED-YW81
SocCog-ind05_05	SI	5:27	1193	doi.org/10.26278/R10E-FV24
SocCog-ind05_06	SI	5:15	1308	doi.org/10.26278/7ZZX-3Y60
SocCog-ind05_07	SI	10:01	1972	doi.org/10.26278/GN3D-BR42
SocCog-ind06_01	SI	13:26	4801	
SocCog-ind06_02	SI	2:17	866	
SocCog-ind06_03	SI	8:42	2819	
SocCog-ind06_04	SI	5:48	1500	
SocCog-ind06_05	SI	4:30	1412	
SocCog-ind06_06	SI	5:38	1562	
SocCog-ind06_07	SI	5:09	1626	