Languages of the World
Malay (Malaysian and Indonesian)

**General**
- Total native speakers of all dialects of Malay: 39,144,949 (ethnologue)
- Spoken in Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei
- Standard Malay (Malaysian) and Standard Indonesian highly mutually intelligible (80%, according to ethnologue)
- Many dialects exist; not all dialects are mutually intelligible
- Speakers often bilingual, speaking a regional dialect or language and the standard variety
- Not the native language of the majority of the population of Malaysia or Indonesia, but frequently used as a second language.
- Upwards of 200 million people speak (some variety of) the language

**Location**

(partial image taken from: http://www.reisenett.no/map_collection/middle_east_and_asia/Southeast_Asia_pol97.jpg)
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**Syntax/Morphology** of Kelantan Malay

- Kelantan Malay is spoken in Kelantan; it is not the standard variety
- Head-initial languages (in a phrase, heads precede other elements)

**Word Order (and Verb Phrases)**
- SVO (thus, V precedes an object in a verb phrase)

sayo sEpak anjing tu
1sg  kick  dog    that
‘I kicked that dog.’

**Noun Phrases**
- A noun precedes almost everything in a noun phrase (exception is when counting, where the number+classifier usually precede the noun)

N + possessor  N + demonstrative  N + modifying N
buku sayo  buku ni/tu  budok jatE
book 1sg book this/that  child  man
‘my book’  ‘this/that book’  ‘boy’

N + adjective  N + relative clause
plaja  bodo (nga) malah luluh perikso  budok tino  hok  kelik  jerit
student stupid and lazy  pass  exam  child  woman REL leave cry
‘The stupid (and) lazy student passed the exam.’  ‘The girl who left is crying.’

**Prepositional Phrases**
- A preposition precedes a noun phrase

pokok tu  dekat rumoh
tree    that  near  house
‘That tree is near the house.’

- No verb ‘be’.

as a sentence  in a sentence
kEto sayo  kEto sayo rusok
car 1sg  car 1sg  break.down
‘The car is mine.’  ‘My car broke down.’

kEto lamo  kEto lamo rusok
car  old  car  old  break.down
‘The car is old.’  ‘The old car broke down.’
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- Has classifiers, which are used for counting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>classifier</th>
<th>literal translation</th>
<th>category used for counting</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eko</td>
<td>‘tail’</td>
<td>animals (with or without tails)</td>
<td>duo Eko kucing (\text{two CL cat}) ‘two cats’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biji</td>
<td>‘seed’</td>
<td>fruits, some roots (e.g. apples, bananas, onions)</td>
<td>duo biji bawE (\text{two CL onion}) ‘two onions’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batE</td>
<td>‘tree trunk’</td>
<td>long and thin objects (e.g. sticks, pencils, carrots)</td>
<td>limo batE kElek (\text{five CL carrot}) ‘five carrots’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buoh</td>
<td>‘fruit’</td>
<td>cars</td>
<td>nE buoh kEto (\text{six CL car}) ‘six cars’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papE</td>
<td>‘board’</td>
<td>boards</td>
<td>duo papE kayu (\text{two board wood}) ‘two boards of wood’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Tense is not marked on the verb; instead, auxiliaries or temporal adverbs must be used.

```
dio mari ko keda
3sg come to store
‘S/he is coming to the store.’
‘S/he came to the store.’
‘S/he comes to the store.’

```

```
dio mari ko keda marin
3sg come to store yesterday
‘S/he came to the store yesterday.’

```

```
dio akE mari nati
3sg will come soon
‘S/he will come soon.’
```
Generally, *wh*-questions may remain *in situ*, or they may appear at the front of any clause containing them.

```
nik raso ali pikE jon baco **gapo**
nik raso ali pikE **gapo** jon baco
nik raso **gapo** ali pikE jon baco
**gapo** nik raso ali pikE jon baco
what N. feel  A. think J. read

‘What does Nik feel Ali thinks Jon read e;?’
```

Possible positions for *wh*-word:

```
[CP _____ [S Nik feel
[CP _____ [S Ali think
[CP _____ [S Jon read what ]]]]]
```