The Expression of Location and Space: A cross-linguistic study in Indonesian and Javanese

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Abstract

Different languages have their own unique ways of expressing locative and special relations, despite the shared language family. This study aimed to examine the locative construction in two closely related languages, Indonesian and Javanese with the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches. As the two Western Austronesian languages are both widely spoken in Yogyakarta, interviews and video clip elicitation were conducted for two main objectives: 1) to compare the locative patterns; 2) to investigate the role of individual factors of age and preferred language between these two languages. Our findings reveal that Javanese speakers tend to use simple constructions instead of complex ones. Foundings suggest that age, the implications of the languages preferred in daily life, as well as occupation play a role in explaining this pattern.

1. Introduction

One of the most frequent language activities we engage in on a daily basis is expressing place. This might be stated in a sentence or construction with an affix, a word, or a phrase. Given the uniqueness of every language, the ways of describing spatial topological relations also vary across languages (Heine et al. 1991), despite the shared language origin. In the case of Indonesian and Javanese, as the members of the Western Austronesian language, which is a sub-family of the Austronesian language family, the spatial configurations of these two languages are in general expressed by a combination of adpositions and locative verbs. While sharing some similarities, they have developed under varieties of influences and have experienced differences in some respects. By drawing on data collected through interviews in Yogyakarta, the objective of this study is two fold. The primary goal is to analyze and compare the locative motion event constructions in Indonesian and Javanese, and the secondary goal is to examine whether individual factors of age and education level play a role in these two languages.

2. Theoretical Background

There had been a remarkable amount of research on the linguistic expression of locative relationships. The most influential typology that underpins the structure of a motion event is that by Leonard Talmy (1978). His typological framework of a motion event is composed of two basic elements, which are the "Figure" (i.e. the located) and "Ground" (i.e. the reference entity) with respect to which the Figure is moving or located. Other terms, including Langacker (1986)'s *trajector* vs *landmark* and Vandeloise (1986)'s *target* vs *landmark*, are also in use, but the Figure and Ground are the most common. Together with the fact of "Motion" (which refers to the lack of motion or locatedness in the event) and the "Path" (which refers the directionality), these four semantic components form the main event of motion (Talmy 2000). Relations among these elements can be further encoded in two broad categories, which are static locative relations and dynamic motion events as shown in the English examples of (1) and (2) respectively.

(1)   Figure   Motion   Path   Ground

        The pencil   *lays*   *on*   *the table.* (Talmy 1985: 61)

(2)   Figure   Motion   Path   Ground

        The pencil   *rolled*   *off*   *the table.* (Talmy 1985: 61)

Leaving aside the question of static and motional events for the moment, many research have conducted investigations on the devices used in languages to encode a locative semantic relation between Figure and Ground (Levinson & Wilkins 2006; Grinevald 2006). For example, certain languages use adpositions, such as prepositions (e.g. in English and Tiriyó) and postpositions (e.g. morphological case markers as in Japanese and Turkish); while some incorperate locative or postural verbs (e.g. in Dutch, Ewe) (Levinson & Meira 2003). While some languages mainly use one type of device, it is also quite common for other languages to combine different types of markers. In some cases, the element of "Locative Noun" (Loc. Noun), or the Region or Search Domain as introduced by Hawkins (1981, in Langacker 1987), will also be added to a simple adposition in order to denote a location more specifically and accurately (Ramlan 1980; Chaer 1990). An example in (3) demonstrates the element *the top of* narrows down the location of the Figure *cat* with regard to the Ground *sofa*.

(3)   Figure   Motion   Path   Search Domain   Ground

        The cat   is sitting   on   the top of   the sofa.

On the other hand, some research concerns the locative predicates in particular. Based on the semantic type of verbs and size used in the Levinson and Wilkins (2006)'s Basic Locative

Construction (BLC), which is a construction that occurs in response to a question of 'where is the X?', Ameka and Levinson (2007: 863–864) revised typology of the verbal predication of the BLC as shown below:

Type 0	**No verb in basic locative construction**
	(e.g. Saliba, Austronesian, Papua New Guinea)
Type I	**Single locative verb**
	Type Ia: Copula (e.g. English)
	Type Ib: Locative (+Existential) verb (e.g. Ewe, Japanese)
Type II	**A small contrastive set of locative verbs (3–7 verbs)**
	Type IIa: Postural verbs (e.g. Dutch)
	Type IIb: Ground space indicating verbs (e.g. Tidore)
Type 3	**A large set of dispositional verbs, 9–100**
	(e.g Tzeltal, Laz, Likpe)

As more details will be presented in Section 4, both Indonesian and Javanese employ 1) a construction with compound prepositions (i.e. PreP + Loc. Noun) and 2) a construction with locative predicates (I.e. locative, existential and postural verbs).

Referring back to Talmy (2000)'s approach to Motion events, he further made the point of two distinct ways of lexicalizing the 'core schema' of a Motion event in languages, which are verb-framed and satellite-framed. The core schema "is generally the Path alone in some languages, such as English" (Talmy 2000: 227). Verb-framed languages (V-langauges) conflate the path of motion within the verb, whereas satellite-framed languages (S-languages) lexicalize the path outside the verb, having "a sister relation to the verb root" such as manner (Talmy 2000: 227). Nonetheless, as these typological patterns may not be applicable in some languages, a third motion-framing typology of the "equipollently-framed category" was proposed by Slobin (2004), allowing languages to convey manner and path with the use of equipollent grammatical forms. For example, from examples (1) and (2), we can observe that the manner is expressed in the main verb "lay" and "roll" respectively, and the Path is dependent to the verb roots. Hence, English could be recognized as a satellite-framed language. Rajeg & Pamphila (2021) concluded Indonesian to be a V-framed language, as the number and token-frequency of Path verbs are much higher than English, while those of Indonesian Manner verbs are much lower than English.

While there is much literature addressing topics involving locative expressions ranging from the classes of linguistic units to the types of locative relationships, there are not many previous studies reporting on locative systems in the Austronesian languages, especially a direct

comparison on Indonesian and Javanese. As far as we know, only one previous research has investigated the syntactical locative expressions in Surinamese and Indonesian Javanese (Villerius 2018). Moreover, although some have illuminated the Figure-Ground locative patterns in Indonesian (e.g. Satyawatiet al. 2022), it merely concerned the main functions of suffix –*kan* and -*i* in the locative expressions. To fill this literature gap, this paper identified the locative systems in Indonesian and Javanese. Specifically, locative construction in reference to Talmy (1978)'s framework, adposition (and locative nouns), locative verbs as well as the positioning of an object would be analyzed and discussed. Note that the present study demonstrates variability of Motion construction patterns in the target languages with a focus on movement expressions plus a touch of static expression. As will be shown in more detail in Section 4, based on the elicited data, any relations or contrasts would be revealed by comparing these two languages.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Questions

In light of the previous literature and findings, this paper addresses the following questions:

1) How do locative constructions in Javanese differ from those in Indonesian?

2) What is the influence of the individual speaker factors of age, occupation and preferred languages?

3.2 Participants

The data was collected from 19 participants, consisting of 10 Indonesian speakers and 9 Javanese speakers. In order to observe the individual differences among the speakers of the two languages and gain a more comprehensive insight, we tried to interview people with as diverse backgrounds as possible. 11 of 19 informants were from the campus of Sanata Dharma University, while the rest were locals working at or near the university with different occupations, including student, lecturer, and technician. All of them were drawn on a random basis. It should be noted that all Javanese speakers in this study are also a native speaker of Indonesian, given that is the official and national language of Indonesia.

For the Indonesian speakers, we interviewed six males and four females. The age groups were divided into two, in which six participants were between the ages of 18-22 and the remaining four were within the ages of 48-55, representing two different generations. In terms

of educational background, six of them are undergraduates, three have obtained a bachelor's degree or above, and one is with secondary school education level. While all informants can speak Indonesian, five of the participants also recognize Javanese as their most comfortable language, and one chooses Torajanese.

For the Javanese speakers, we originally interviewed 3 males and 6 females. One participant was removed for using the formal level Javanese instead of the informal level, leaving 8 participants in total. Consistent with the Indonesian-speaking group, there were two main age groups, consisting of 7 aged from 20-30 and 1 aged from 51-60. In terms of educational background, 6 of them are undergraduates, and 2 have obtained a bachelor's degree. Despite their proficiency in Javanese, none of them solely chose Javanese as their most comfortable language but also with Indonesian.

		Indonesian speaker	*Javanese speaker*
Age	18-30	6	7
	31-40	0	0
	41-50	1	0
	51-60	3	1
Gender	Male	5	3
	Female	4	5
Education Level	Secondary school	1	0
	Undergraduate	6	6
	Bachelor's degree	2	2
	Doctorate	1	0
Occupation	Student	6	6
	Technician	1	0
	Teacher/Lecturer	2	0
	Manager	1	0
	Entrepreneur	0	1
	Marketing staff	0	1
Most comfortable language(s)	Indonesian	4	2
	Javanese	0	0
	Indonesian & Javanese	5	6
	Indonesian & Torajanese	1	0

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Participants

3.3 Procedure

Interviews were conducted for data collection, which consisted of two parts. The first part was answering a set of three short questions related to instructions and directions for the daily activities of the subjects. After they finished answering all the questions, the second part followed, which was the video clip task. They were asked to describe the event happening in the clips in one sentence to keep the locative expressions precise and concise. We used this descriptive qualitative method in order to obtain data of actual use of Indonesian and Javanese in oral narrative texts. This would be beneficial to explore more on the phenomena happened in the two languages.

All interviews took place in a casual environment, either on the school campus or in the workplace of the informants, and the data was collected individually. In the briefing session, informants were asked about their personal and linguistic backgrounds. In the light of the naturalness of the data, we ask them to describe the clips in a colloquial way. Their answers were recorded by phone in an attempt to do the translation and analysis. The whole interview process lasted for 7 minutes for each subject on average.

The analysis processes started from transcribing the recorded speech by the native speakers of the target languages. Based on the spoken data, we then conduct glossing with the meanings and category for each word as well as whole sentence translation.

4. Results and Analysis

4.1 Part one – Short questions

In part one, three short questions were asked to the informants. There are 2 main purposes to this part, being to create a more natural and organic environment to illicit natural language data, and to illicit use of sequencers like *first, second, next, then* and *after that* to compare their use between the two languages. The last question further illicits use of verbs that relate to spatial orientations, like *go straight, turn left, to the right.* The three questions are listed below:

1. How do you come to school / to work?
2. Can you give me some steps to cook Indomie?
3. Can you give me some directions to go to your favorite restaurant nearby?

4.2 Part two – Video clips

In the second part of data collection, 19 video clips are shown to informants, who were asked to describe the happenings shown in the video in simple sentences. The full list of the clips and their description is listed below in Table 2, and the clips are shown to the informants in this order as well. The video clips target simple locative construction in the two languages. The clips were chosen to feature a set of variants, including the object affected (e.g. a stick, a ladder, a glass bottle, etc.), types of motion event (i.e. static or dynamic), and manner of placing (i.e. upright, horizontal or upside down). These variants were chosen to see differences in word usage depending on the following variants:

1. Figure and Ground.
2. Types of motion event.
3. Final position and manner of placement of the Figure.

Clip number	Description
1	A person places a bottle on a table vertically.
2	Red beans are spread on a table.
3	A person puts a tablecloth on a table.
4	A woman leans a branch against a tree.
5	A woman puts a football in between stems of a tree.
6	A person puts a rope on a table.
7	A cloth is hanging on a tree.
8	A person places a ladder up against a tree.
9	A person places a bottle on a table horizontally.
10	A pot is placed on a table upside down.
11	A person sticks a branch into the ground vertically.
12	A person puts a bottle in between the stems of a tree.
13	A person places a pot on a table horizontally.
14	A person lays a ladder on the ground.
15	A person throws a rock from their left to right hand, then throws it to the ground.
16	A person gives a rock to another person.
17	A person gives a handful of rocks to another person.
18	A person pours water into a bottle.
19	A person carries a backpack and puts it on a chair.

Table 2. Overview of the stimuli.

There are a few differences in the sentences uttered by informants to be expected, depending on the factors above. In the following sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.3, the video clips will be categorized in regard to the above factors.

4.2.1 Types of Figures and Grounds

Characteristic	Clip number
Singular solid object	1, 3 – 16, 19
Multiple of a solid object	2, 17
Liquid	18
Ground is a location	1 – 15, 18, 19
Ground is another person	16, 17

Firstly, the types of figures used in the stimuli can be categorized into three groups: single solid objects, multiple solid objects, and liquids. These variants are expected to lead to differences in the locative expressions used. For example, in English, the verb "put" or "place" would be used for solid objects, while "pour" would be used for liquids. Notably, clip 2 and 17 may illicit unique expressions, as they show a handful of red beans being poured onto a table and a handful of stones being placed into another's hands respectively. In English, it can be described with "placed", "poured" or "given". The Ground is also a variant, as in English, if an object is simply placed at a certain location, prepositions like "on", "at", would be used, while if an object is given to a recipient, "to" would be used.

4.2.2 Types of motion event

Characteristic	Clip number
Static	7
Dynamic	1 – 6, 8 – 19

Clip 7 is the only one where the motion is static, as the tablecloth is just shown hanging on a tree branch. This clip was chosen to contrast the constructions where an agent acts on the Figure, versus when the Figure is not acted on at all. In English, the expressions change depending on the types of motion event. For static motion scenarios, the verb "be" and its forms is used exclusively, for example "A bottle is on the table" or "The bowls are in the cupboard". However, for dynamic motion scenarios, various verbs will be used to denote the manner of placement, whether the Figure was placed, poured, thrown, etc.

4.2.3 Final position and manner of placement

Characteristic	Clip number
Placed Vertically on a surface	1, 11
Placed Horizontally on a surface	9, 13, 14
Placed Upside down on a surface	10
*Placed On a surface	3, 6
Spread on a surface	2
Thrown to a surface	15
Against a support	4, 8
Between two supports	5, 12
Into a container	18
Unchanged	7
Given to a recipient	16, 17

*This category is for objects that can only be placed in a certain manner due to its nature (rope, tablecloth, rock)

This set of categories illicit differences in locative expression most prominently. In English, to distinguish placing an object vertically, horizontally or upside down, corresponding adverbs are added to the end of the construction to denote the manner of placement. Do Indonesian and Javanese have different ways of expressing so, or different sentence constructions? Many additional categories are included, which are described by even more adverbs in English to express the spatial relationship between the Figure and the Ground. For example, comparing clips 9 and 12, where the bottle was placed on a table and in between the stems of a tree respectively, the corresponding adverbs "horizontally" and "between" were used to denote the difference. Having a balanced spread of clips allowed us to illicit different sentence construction in Indonesian and Javanese.

4.3 Excluded Responses

Responses that failed to explicitly indicate the relationship between the Figure and Ground were discarded. Examples of these responses are given in (3) and (4), which do not demonstrate a clear Figure-Ground relationship by merely describing the Motion without the Ground and the Path.

(3)   Figure

Ng-uncalke   *watu*

AV-throw   stone

'Throw the Stone.'   (Ind.)

(4)   Figure

Nuang banyu

Pour   water

'Pour the water.'   (Jav.)

4.4 Locative Construction

Locative expressions are statements the speakers use to indicate the location or whereabouts of people and objects in response to questions, or to draw the attention of the listeners to the location of entities in a discourse context, with or without a specific question being asked (Atintono 2013). In this section, the locative constructions of Indonesian and Javanese will be compared and analyzed simultaneously, given the highly similar patterns found in Austronesian family.

4.4.1 Simple and Complex Construction

In the context of Austronesian languages including Indonesian and Javanese, the basic word order of a locative construction typically appears as follows: the Figure in the initial position, followed by the general locative preposition, an optional specification of the Region or Search Domain and finally the Ground (Villrius 2018). Regarding the distinct ways of the naming of the Region or Search Domain, i.e. as a "locative noun" proposed by Sneddon et al. (2010), or as a "prepositional noun" proposed by Klamer (1998), the abbreviation Loc. Noun (from Locative Noun) will be used to refer this element for the sake of consistency and convenience. The combination of a general preposition (GenPrep) and a Loc. Noun represents the Path in a form of complex PP. Based on the utterances that were collected in this study, the basic structure of the locative construction is as follows:

(5) Figure - [GenPrep (+Loc. Noun)]$_{PATH}$ – Ground

In example (6), the Loc. Noun is present in the Indonesian and Javanese locative construction, in contrast to (7) in which the Loc. Noun is missing. More details for adpositions and their combination with Loc. Noun will be discussed in Section 4.5.

(6) a.

		Figure	GenPrep	Loc. Noun	Ground
Seseorang	*me-naruh*	*tali*	*di*	*atas*	*meja*
3SG	AV-put	rope	LOC	top	table

'Someone puts the rope on top of the table.' (Ind.)

b.

Figure		GenPrep	Loc. Noun	Ground
Tali	*di-delehke*	*neng*	*duwur*	*mejo*
Rope	UV-put-APPL	LOC	above	table

'The rope is put on top of the table.' (Jav.)

(7) a.

Figure		GenPrep	Ground
Tangga	*di-tidurkan*	*di*	*rumput.*
ladder	UV-lay-APPL	LOC	grass

'The ladder is laid on the grass.' (Ind.)

b.

Figure		GenPrep	Ground
Kayu	*di-senderke*	*neng*	*wit.*
Wood	UV-lean-APPL	LOC	tree

'The wood was leaned against the tree.' (Jav.)

Since the latter construction in (7) is structurally simpler than (6) in the sense that there are fewer elements involved in the expression, we consider it as the simple construction. On the contrary, the former construction in (6) which demonstrates a compound preposition (GenPrep + Loc. Noun) is considered as the complex one.

As shown in (8), we can observe that an existential verb may also be optionally included in both Indonesian and Javanese locative constructions. When it is used, it appears in sentence-initial position directly before the Figure. Nonetheless, it is still possible to omit the existential verb such as in (6) and (7). On the other hand, the existential verb becomes obligatory when the Ground precedes the Figure for introducing the Figure as in (9) (Villrius 2018). Note that the example for this pattern was only observed in Javanese but not Indonesian.

	Figure	GenPrep	LOC. Noun	Ground
(8) a. *Ada*	*kacang*	*di*	*atas*	*meja.*
EXIST	beans	LOC	top	table

'There are (some) beans on top of the table. (Ind.)

		Figure		GenPrep	Ground
b.	*Ono*	*kain*	*ng-gantung*	*neng*	*pohon*
	EXIST	cloth	AV-hang	on	tree

'There is a cloth hanging on the tree.' (Jav.)

		GenPrep	LOC. Noun	Ground	Figure
(9)		*Neng*	*nduwur*	*mejo*	*ono*	*tali*
		LOC	above	table	EXIST	rope

'On top of the table, there is a rope.' (Jav.)

4.4.2 Other construction in Javanese

		Figure	GenPrep	Ground	LOC. Noun
(10)		*Uwong*	*njepitke*	*bal*	*neng*	*pohon-dukur*
		3SG	pinch	ball	LOC	tree	top

Someone pinches the ball against the top of the tree. (Jav.)

Apart from the locative patterns mentioned above, there is one more construction found in Javanese, in which the Ground precedes the locative noun as in (10). On the other hand, similar examples of (10) as well as (9) could not be found in Indonesian. Still, we should remain cautious as the results of this observation do not represent Javanese having more varieties of locative patterns than Indonesian due to the limited data.

4.5 Adpositions

The following section will explore the adpositions of Indonesian and Javanese.

4.5.1 Indonesian

4.5.1a *Di, ke, dari*

Sneddon et al. (2012) pointed out three most basic locative prepositions in Indonesian: di, ke and dari. *Di* 'in, at, on' indicates that the action occurs at the place indicated by the following noun; *ke* indicates movement toward; and *dari* indicates movement away.

Preposition	Relation with following noun
di	No movement
ke	Towards
dari	Away from

(11) *Tangga   ditidurkan   di   rumput.*

     ladder   UV-lay   **on**   grass

     'A ladder is laid on the grass.'

(12) Batu   dilemparkan […]   ke   tanah.

     rock   UV-throw   **to**   ground

     '(The) rock is thrown to (the) ground.'

     '[…] then is given to another person's hand.'

(13) *Jadi, aku   naik   bus   dari   halte   depan   kampus [...]*

     So   I   took   bus   **from**   bus stop   in front of   campus [...]

     'So I took the bus from the bus stop in front of the campus [...]'

4.5.1b Locative nouns

Additionally, the above prepositions are frequently paired with a set of locative nouns that specify the location in relation to the following Figure (Sneddon et al. 2012).

Locative noun	Relation with following Figure
atas	top, above
depan	front
samping	side
antara	between
tepi	edge
sebarang	other side
bawah	beneath
muka	front
dalam	inside
luar	outside
belakang	back
sebelah	side

Some of these are found in the utterances by informants of this study, which are the combination of *di* and the locative nouns:

(14) *Orang*   *meletakkan*   *botol* ***di***   ***atas***   *meja.*

3SG   put down   bottle **LOC** **top**   table

'Someone put a bottle **on** the table.'

(15) *Sebuah*   *tangga*   *digeletakkan* *di*   *tanah* ***di***   ***depan*** *pohon*

ART   ladder   laid down   LOC   ground **LOC** **front** tree

'Someone laid a ladder on the ground **in front o**f a tree.'

(16) *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *botol* ***di***   ***antara***

3SG   put   bottle **LOC** **between**

dua   *batang*   *pohon*

two   trunk   tree

'Someone put a bottle **in between** two tree trunks.'

(17) *Kemudian   nanti   tempat-nya   ada   **di   sebelah** kiri   jalan.*

Then   later   place-DET   EXIST **LOC side**   left of the road

'Then the place is on the left side of the road.'

As mentioned, the locative nouns can be omitted if the position is normally understood, as illustrated in the examples below:

*(18) Kain   yang   tersangkut   **di**   batang   pohon.*

cloth   that   stuck   **LOC** trunk   tree

'A cloth is stuck on a tree trunk'

(19) *Batu   diletakkan   **di**   tangan   lain.*

rock   placed   **LOC** hand   person   other

'A rock is placed in another person's hand.'

4.5.1c ke and kepada

When a recipient (i.e a person) is present in a locative action, the preposition for towards, *ke* , is replaced by *kepada*, meaning 'to' (Sneddon et al. 2012). However, this does not seem to be a strict rule (at least in a casual conversation like the setting in this study) as the informants used both *ke* and *kepada* for this purpose:

(20) [...] lalu   diberikan   **ke**   tangan   orang   lain

[...] then   given   **to**   hand   person   other

'[…] then is given to another person's hand.'

(21) *Batu   yang   diberikan   **kepada**   teman.*

rock   that   give-PASS   **to**   friend

'A rock was given to a friend.'

4.5.1d Other prepositions

Aside from locative prepositions, the following prepositions that indicate spatial relation with a following noun are also observed in our data:

Preposition	Translation
untuk	for
dengan	with
oleh	by
sampai	until
setelah	after

(22) Pertama, kita siapkan   air   **untuk** merebus.

first   1PL prepare   water **PREP** boil

'First, we prepare water for boil(ing).'

(23) Setelah itu, kita   campur   **dengan**   bumbu-bumbu-nya.

After   that 1PL   mix   **COM**   seasoning-POSS

'After that, we mix (the noodles) with its seasoning'

(24) *Sebuah   bola   disangkutkan   ke   pohon **oleh** seseorang.*

ART   ball   stick-PAST   to   tree   **by**   3SG

'A ball was stuck to (the) tree by someone'

(25) *[...] ke dalam botol   plastik lainnya   **sampai**   habis.*

[...] to in   bottle plastic   other **until**   finished

'[…] into (a) plastic bottle until (it is) finished.'

(26) *Kemudian   setelah   mie-nya   sudah   matang [...]*

then   **after**   noodles-DET already   cooked [...]

'then after the noodles are already cooked'

4.5.2 Javanese

Before doing analysis on Javanese, it should be noted that Javanese is a unique language in that the vocabulary varies depending on the register spoken. The speech levels in Javanese are used to show formality and respect from the speaker to the addressee. Across the registers, vocabulary, intonation, circuitous phrasing, choice of personal pronouns, addition of certain particles and more may vary (Ppoedjosoedarmo, 1968). As the informants are mostly University students of similar age with the interviewers, the register spoken is usually ngoko, the lowest register of Javanese, used with friends or people of a similar age. Only one informant spoke in krama, the highest register of Javanese, due to her frequent use of krama in her occupation. Implications of this will be discussed in later sections.

4.5.2a *Neng*

The general locative adposition in Javanese is *neng*, which can be translated with 'in', 'into', 'on', or 'at'. According to Hermawan (2017), it also has two other variants *ning* or *nang* according to different dialects/regions, but *neng* is usually recognized as more colloquial. Most importantly, *neng* is the only form observed in our data. Examples in (27) show that *neng* encodes the stative location movement of containment, placement and touching respectively.

(27)   a   Nuangke   minum-an   **neng** botol minum

               pour   drink-DET   **LOC** bottle drink

               '(Someone) pour the drink **into** the drinking bottle'

       b   *Undak-undakan*   *di-gletakke*   ***neng*** *lemah*

               Ladder   UV-lay   **LOC**   ground

               'The ladder is laid **on** ground'

       c   *Kayu di-senderke*   ***neng*** *wit.*

               Wood UV-lean   **LOC**   tree

               'A wood is leaned **against** the tree'

Similar to the general locative adoposition *di* in Indonesian, *neng* in Javanese is multifunctional in expressing general location. In addition to that, it can also combine with other locative nouns to specify the location. The following table lists the major locative nouns used by the informants:

Locative noun	Relation with following noun
duwur	top, above
njero	inside
tengah	between
ngarep	front

4.5.2b *Neng duwur 'on'*

Neng duwur is usually used to show that the Figure is in a position above the Ground.

(28)　　　*Ono　botol　di-selehke　　neng nduwur　mejo*

EXIST bottle　UV-put　　　　　LOC top　　　table

'There is a bottle put on the top of the table.'

4.5.2c *Neng njero* 'into'

Neng njero is used to emphasis movement or action with the result that the Figure makes physical contact with the Ground.

(29)　*Kayu　ditanem　　　neng　njero　tanah*

Wood　UV-plant　　　LOC　inside　ground

'(A) wood is planted into (the) ground

4.5.2d *Neng tengah* 'between'

Neng tengah is used whren the Figure is in or along the space <u>separating</u> two regions (i.e. Ground).

(30) Nyeleh　　　　bal　neng　tengah　　　wit

Put　　　　　ball　LOC　between　　trees

'(Someone) put (the) ball between the trees.'

4.5.2e *Neng ngarep ku* 'in front of'

Neng ngarep refers to the Figure in a position of just ahead of the Ground. In contrast to *di depan* in Indonesian which only consists of two elements (i.e. LOC+Loc. Noun), *neng ngarep* in Javanese has one more element, in which the structure seems to be similar to that of in front of in English.

(31) *Nyeleh*   *kayu* *neng* *ngarep*   *ku*   *wit*

     Put   wood LOC   front   LOC   tree

     '(Someone) put (a) wood in front of (the) tree'

4.5.2f *Seko* 'from'

Another general locative preposition in Javanese is s*eko* 'from' which indicates indicating the point in space at motion starts. Nonetheless, there was only one informant and no locative noun followed as observed in (32).

(32) *Ono*   *wong* *mindah*   *banyu* **seko** *botol* **neng** *botol*

     EXIST 3SG   move   water **LOC** bottle **LOC** bottle

     'There is someone moving the water from (one) bottle to (another) bottle.

4.5.2g *manyang/marang* 'to'

Like Indonesian that have two distinct prepositions to suggest the movement of objects depending on its animacy, in Javanese both *manyang* and *marang* denote the notion of *to*. While the former one is used for the movement of animated objects, the latter one characterizes the movement of inanimate objects (Robson 1998). Nonetheless, none of these was found in our data.

(33) *Uwong*   *ngekei*   *watu* *akeh* **neng** *kanca-ne*

     3SG   give   stone many LOC friend-his

     'Someone gives many stones to his friend.'

From the examples of (32) and (33) extracted from different informants above, we can observe that Javanese speakers tend to use *neng* to replace *manyang/marang* regardless of the animacy of the objects. This may indicate that *neng* could also denote the notion of *to* in the daily informal context. Further investigation will be conducted in Section 5.

4.4 Locative verbs

Levinson & Meira (2003) mentions that many languages may represent topological relations via a contrastive set of locative predicates. Indonesian and Javanese, like other Austronesian languages, feature a variety of positional verbs, default verbs of existence, and posture verbs to express the position or configuration of the located figure. Posture verbs and existential verbs illustrate the static motion event, whereas positional verbs illustrate the dynamic motion. In this study, posture verbs refer to the four basic verbs 'sit', 'stand', 'lie' and 'hang, which may appear to serve as an answer to a "where" question in the basic locative construction (Newman 2002). On the other hand, positional verbs refer to those encode important positional and spatial information, but could not be categorized as posture verbs. As the existential verb has been discussed in the previous section, this section will merely analysis the posture and positional verbs of Indonesian and Javanese.

4.4.1 Indonesian

The following list of locative verbs are found in the video clip descriptions provided by our informants:

		English	Indonesian
Static	Posture verb	Hang	digantungkan
	Existential verb	Be	Ada
Dynamic	Positional verbs	Position	Memposisikan
		Spread	/
		Lean	Menyandarkan / disandarkan
		Put / Be put	Menaruh / ditaruh
		Place	Meletakkan
		Throw	melemparkan
		Lay	Digeletakkan / ditidurkan / disandarkan
		Pour / Be poured	Menuangkan / dituangkan
		Stick/Be sticked	Menamnamkan / Ditancapkan
		Bring	Membawa

4.4.1a Posture Verb - Verb of Hanging

Verbs of hanging characterize the position of the Figure being suspended to some point above without support from below. In Indonesian, the verb *digantungkan* "being hung" is used to convey the semantic notion of locatedness and the position of hanging as shown in (34):

(34) *Kain   putih   di-gantungkan di   batang   pohon.*
      Cloth   white   UV-hang   LOC   stem   tree
      '(A) white cloth is hung on (the) tree stem.'

4.4.1b Positional Verb - Verbs of putting

Despite a large set of positional verbs as listed above, the verbs of putting were chosen for in-depth analysis since they were the most frequently appeared and used verbs in our data with a rich combination with different adpositions.

Verbs of putting refers to the action of bringing or taking an object to a certain location or position. The verb *menaruh* "put", *ditaruh* "being put", *meletakkan* "place", memposisikan "position" and *digeletakkan / ditidurkan / disandarkan* "being laid" can be listed as putting verbs. The usage of the verb "position" and "being lay" will be discussed in the later section.

In English, there is no difference between the two sentences:

1. Someone **put** a cup on the table.
2. Someone **placed** a cup on the table.

The same can be observed in Indonesian, in the following utterances by informants after viewing video clip 1:

(35) *Orang   me-letakkan   botol   di   atas   meja.*
      Someone   AV-put   bottle   LOC   top   table
      'Someone put (a) bottle on (the) table.'

(36) *Dia   men-aruh   botol   di   atas   meja.*
      she   AV-put   bottle   LOC   top   table
      'She put (a) bottle on (the) table.'

(37) *Seseorang   men-aruh   botol   alkohol   di   atas   meja   pendek.*
      someone   AV-put   bottle   alcohol   LOC   top   table   short
      'Someone put (a) bottle (of) alcohol on (the) short table.'

4.4.1c Differentiating between manners of placement

As the translations for *place* or *put* are identical in meaning: to move something from one place to another with no specification of the manner in which it is done, adpositions are required to differentiate them. Comparing English and Indonesian, a similar sentence construction is used to indicate manner of placement in addition to the locative verb.

The first is to add an adposition after a locative verb. The below four utterances are all from the same informant. To specify the manner of placement, they added an adverb or adverb phrase right after the locative verb, whereas that would be added at the end of the sentence when spoken in English.

(38) *Botol* *di-taruh*   *secara miring*   *di*   *atas*   *meja.*
     bottle PV-put   sideways   LOC   top   table
     '(A) bottle is put on (the) table sideways'

(39) *Botol* *di-taruh*   *di*   *antara* *batang*   *pohon.*
     bottle PV-put   LOC   between   trunk   tree
     '(A) bottle is put in between (two) tree trunks'

(40) *Vas*   *di-letakkan*   *terbalik*   *di*   *atas*   *meja.*
     vase   PV-place   upside-down   LOC   top   table
     '(A) vase was placed on (the) table upside-down'

(41) *Vas*   *di-letakkan*   *secara miring*   *di*   *atas*   *meja.*
     vase   PV-place   sideways   LOC   top   table
     '(A) vase was placed on (the) table sideways'

The second way is to use a different locative verb that already carries more information. For English, *put* and *place* can be seen as a base form, while verbs like *lay, stick (into), throw* etc. build off the idea of moving an object to another location. The utterance below is produced by another informant upon seeing video clip 9. Comparing this utterance with example (38) and (41) above, *ditaruh secara miring* was replaced by *ditidurkan*, which already proved sufficient to describe clip 9 distinctively from clip 1, where the only difference is that the bottle is placed in an upright position.

(42) *Botol*   *di-tidurkan*   *di*   *atas*   *meja.*
     bottle   PV-lay   LOC   top   table
     '(A) bottle is laid on (the) table.'

The third way is the combination of both. Both a different locative verb and a direct description of the final position of the object is uttered to most clearly represent a locative action. For example:

(43) *Guci   di-tidurkan   dalam posisi   tidur.*
     jar   PV-lay   LOC   position   sleep
     '(A) jar is laid in a sleeping position' (sleeping to describe the sideways property)

Finally, the fourth way to do so is to directly describe the final position of the Figure using the verb *position*. Referring to the examples below produced by the same informant, this last way produces long and cumbersome sentences, which may be why these three examples are the only ones that used this method among the data collected.

(44) *Seseorang   memposisikan   botol   dalam keadaan*
     someone   PV-position   bottle LOC   state
     tidur   di atas meja   pendek.
     lay   on   table   short
     'Someone positioned (a) bottle in a state of laid (down) on (a) short table'

(45) *Seseorang   memposisikan   pot   dalam keadaan*
     someone   positioned   pot   LOC   state
     tidur   di   atas   meja   pendek.
     lay   LOC   top   table   short
     'Someone positioned (a) pot in a state of laid (down) on (a) short table.'

(46) *Seseorang   mem-posisikan   tangga   dalam   keadaan*
     someone   PV-position   ladder   LOC   position
     tidur   di   atas   rerumputan   di   depan pohon.
     lay   LOC   top   grass   LOC   front tree
     'Someone positioned (a) ladder in a position of laid (down) on (the) grass in front of (the) tree'

4.4.1d Positional verb *pour*: *menuangkan*

In video clip 2, a handful of red beans were spread onto a table. While no informant used the Indonesian word for *spread*, *menyebar*, one did use *menuangkan*, meaning pour, instead of variants of *put* or *place*. This demonstrates that just like English, the verb for *pour*, *menuangkan*, can be used on both fluids and fluid-like objects.

(47) Seseorang   men-uangkan kacang
     Someone   AV-pour   peanuts
     'Someone poured peanuts.'

4.4.2 Locative verbs in Javanese

The following list of locative verbs are found in the video clip descriptions provided by our informants:

		English	Indonesian
Static	Positional verb	Hang	Nggantung
		Lay	Digeletakke / diturukke
	Existential verb	Be	Ono
Dynamic	Positional verbs	Position	/
		Spread	Disebar / nuangke
		Lean	disenderke
		Put / Be put	Didelehke / delehke / nyeleh / nyelehke
		Place	/
		Throw	Nguncalke
		Give	Ngenehke / ngekei
		Pour / Be poured	ngecurke
		Stick/Be sticked	Ditanem / nancepke
		Bring	/
		Clamp	Njepitke

4.4.2a Posture Verb - Verb of Hanging

In Javanese, the verbs *disamperke / nggantung* are reported to express the notion of hanging as shown below:

(48)   *Ono*   *kain*   *nggantung*   *neng*   *pohon*

       EXIST   cloth   hang   LOC   tree

       'There is (a) cloth hanging on (the) tree.

4.4.2b Positional Verbs - Verbs of putting

There are 4 translations found to represent the locative action of moving an object to another location: *didelehke* 'be put', *delehke* 'put', *nyeleh* 'put' and *nyelehke* 'put'. The prefix di- forms a verb with a passive meaning (Suharno, 1982), which can be seen in the other verbs in the

list above. As a result, when the passive form *didelehke* is used, the Figure is the subject of the sentence:

(49) *Botol   di-delehke   neng   nduwur   mejo*
     Bottle   PV-put   LOC   above   table

     '(A) bottle is put on top of the table.'

(50) *Uwong   de-lehke   botol   neng   mejo*
     Person   AV-put   bottle LOC   table

     '(A) person put a bottle on (the) table.'

(51) *Nyeleh   kain   neng duwur   mejo*
     Put   fabric LOC   top   table

     '(Someone) put (a piece of) fabric on the table.'

(52) *Nyelehke   botol   neng duwur   mejo*
     Put   bottle LOC top   table

     '(Someone) put (a) bottle on the table.'

4.4.2c Differentiating between manners of placement

Similar to Indonesian, Javanese also employs the three kinds of construction to differentiate between different manners of placement. For example:

(53) *Ono   pot   di-selehke   miring   neng   duwur mejo*
     EXIST pot   PV-put   sideways   LOC   top   table
     'There is a pot that is put on the table sideways.'

However, this construction is notably less common in the Javanese recordings. Instead, most of the recordings employ the second construction, directly using a different locative verb that already carries information about the manner of placement.

(54) *Bal   di-senderke   neng   wit*
     Ball   PV-leaned   LOC   tree
     '(A) ball is leaned on (the) tree.'

(55) *Tali   di-delehke   neng   duwur   mejo*
     Rope   PV-put   LOC   above   table
     '(A) rope is put on top of the table.'

(56) *Botol   di-gletakke   neng   duwur mejo*
     Bottle PV-lay   LOC   above table
     '(A) bottle is laid on top of the table.'

(57)   *Botol di-jepit   neng   wit*
       Bottle PV-stick   LOC   tree
       '(A) bottle is stuck on (the) tree.'

5. Discussion

From the cross-linguistic analysis in Section 4, we can see that Indonesian and Javanese are highly similar to each other in terms of: 1) the basic sentence locative construction {i.e. Figure - [GenPrep (+Loc. Noun)]$_{PATH}$ – Ground}; 2) the usage of adpositions, especially the general locative preposition *di* and *neng* respectively; 3) and the locative verb system consisting of a small set of posture verbs (+existential verb) and a large set of positional verbs. On the other hand, some differences were also observed: 1) one more construction pattern reported in Javanese (i.e. Figure - GenPrep – Ground - LOC. Noun); 2) the general locative preposition *neng* seems to have a higher flexibility in indicating the PATH as it replace the original preposition *manyang/marang* and even denote the notion of *to* regardless of the animacy of the objects, whereas in Indonesian the general locative preposition *di* seems not having this semantic function; 3) and finally for locative verbs, it seems like there is less combination to differentiate between different manners of placement.

After conducting the comparison in a qualitative approach as summarized above, In this section we will further investigate the basic sentence locative structure of the target languages in a quantitative approach in order to gain an overview according to different groups and to examine the individual difference.

In order to limit the scope for comparison, video clips 1, 5 and 11 are chosen for in-depth analysis. As mentioned in previous sections, clip 1 shows a person placing a bottle on a table vertically, clip 5 shows a woman putting a football in between stems of a tree, and lastly clip 11 is about a person sticking a branch into the ground vertically. Here, the Path is indicated by different prepositions (i.e. "on", "between", "in" in English respectively). Although the locative nouns can be omitted if the position is normally understood, especially for the notion of "on" and "in", in both languages, the general preposition *neng* in Javanese, as analyzed in section 4.5.2g, has a higher flexibility in the semantic meaning in the sense that it can be also used to denote the notion of t*o*. Hence, it is hypothesized that more simple sentence construction would be appeared in Javanese, while more complex sentence construction can be found in Indonesian. Nonetheless, referring to Table 3, it is apparent that complex constructions are more prominent than simple constructions in Indonesian, whereas there is a more balanced distribution of that in Javanese.

	Indonesian		Javanese	
	Simple	Complex	Simple	Complex
Clip 1 (on)	2	7	3	5
Clip 5 (between)	1	9	5	3
Clip 11 (in)	5	4	5	3
Total	8	20	13	11

Table 3. Distribution of sentence construction in Indonesian and Javanese utterances

Why is complex construction used more in Indonesian? It should be noted that whether simple of complex construction is used has no bearing on semantics of the utterance, as the examples below:

(58) *Dia   men-aruh   botol di   atas   meja.*
      3SG   AV-put   bottle LOC   top   table
      'She put (a) bottle on top of (the) table'

(59) *[…] naruh   botol di   meja.*
      […] put   bottle LOC   table
      '[…] put (a) bottle on (the) table.'

Both examples have no semantic difference. This idea is further developed upon in Djenar (2006)'s paper, in which the motivations behind the use of compound prepositions was investigated. In some cases, the use of compound prepositions is required, otherwise, the meaning of the sentence would be damaged; however, for cases where semantics remain the same whether or not a compound preposition is used, the compound preposition serves the pragmatic function of rendering the location explicit. Basically, complex construction is not used to add information, but instead to rule out incorrect information.

In terms of the total number of simple constructions made in both languages shown in Table 3, the Javanese speakers show a stronger preference for simple construction of Figure - GenPrep – Ground when comparing with the Indonesian speakers, especially for the notion of "between". This observation is consistent with our prediction. Note that most informants in this study are proficient in more than one language, this process of "simplification", according to Silva-Corvalan (1994: 3-6), derives from the need for "lightning the cognitive load of arising to remember and use two different linguistic systems". In the case of the use of *neng,* with its widely applicable nature, less cognitive load is required. Thomason (2001) called this the expected tendency of "simplification". To further understand the influence of Indonesian to Javanese, the basic sentence locative structure was examined according to individual speakers factors of age as shown in the tables below:

Age group	Indonesian		Javanese	
	Simple	Complex	Simple	Complex
18-30	6	14	9	6
31-40	/	/	/	/
41-50	1	2	/	/
51-60	2	4	2	/

Table 4. Distribution of sentence construction in Indonesian and Javanese utterances according to age groups

In the case of individual speaker factor of age, due to the limitation of unintentionally biased distribution toward the younger group to be our informants, the trend for Javanese sentence locative construction in relation to age can be barely observed. Nonetheless, for the age group of 18-30 among the Javanese speakers, they tend to use the simple construction instead of the complex one, demonstrating an asymmetrical pattern comparing with the same age group of Indonesian. Moverover, our assumption is also indirectly proven in Table 1 at the beginning of this study. As mentioned previously, the Javanese speakers either consider Indonesian as their most comfortable language nor Javanese together with Indonesian. None of them solely preferred Javanese.

In addition to that, another possible reason for this occurring simplification of locative structure in Javanese is due to the informants' frequency and context for the use of the two languages. Since its successful establishment as the national language, Indonesian becomes the main language used at the University where the informants were recruited, and despite their use of Javanese with family members, it is seldom used in formal contexts. In this sense, it appears that Indonesian is used as a lingua franca by the Javanese speakers. As a result, the use of Indonesian is usually more formal, encouraging the use of more concise language, whereas the use of Javanese may be more casual, prompting the less frequent use of complex constructions / compound prepositions. Given most of the informants are students, again, this can also be evidence that the younger generation in Yogyakarta is experiencing a language shift from Javanese to Indonesian (e.g. Kurniasih 2006; Nurani 2015). Future investigation can employ more factors including place of residence to gain a deeper insight with different perspectivesve.

5.2 Limitations

Compared to analysis for Indonesian, it is more difficult to conduct analysis for Javanese. The data collected in the studies were transcribed by locals fully, but 1) many variations in spelling were observed and 2) vocabulary used is sometimes not found in online dictionaries for Javanese. It is hypothesized that due to the many registers of Javanese, some informants

may be speaking a mix of ngoko and other unknown registers. Alternatively, the informants were more familiar with Indonesian than Javanese, even those who responded in Javanese, a result of the lack of formal education in Javanese. Even online Javanese dictionaries did not have a complete catalogue of words. For example, the English Javanese dictionary as by Egner (1920) sorted English words and their translations into ngoko and krama Javanese, in which the translations for *put* was *nglebokake / njelehake*; *throw* was *nyawat / ambalang*, none of which were found in the transcriptions of the Javanese recordings. This may, to a certain extent, affect the accuracy of translations.

5.3 Proposed adjustments of the study

After conducting the analysis of data in section 4, there are a few adjustments proposed to improve the study. Starting from the directive given to informants, a clearer directive should be used. Some informants gave too much information, describing unnecessary detail in the video clips like the colour of the bottle, while some gave too little information, only stating that they saw a bottle in the video clip. This leads to the next point of adjustment as well.

The videos should be sorted in regard to the object, thereby highlighting the difference in the use of verbs in the videos. In this study, the videos were randomly ordered, scattering videos of bottles, ladders, pots, etc. While this was done intending to illicit natural language use, some informants might not be aware that a variant of the video they are describing will show up later. They might have wanted to adjust their description of a previous video, but it would already be too late.

The third point is regarding the directives given to informants responding in Javanese. Due to the nature of Javanese being so varied depending on the speaker and addressee, both the register should be requested and the informant should be asked to describe the sentence to a set addressee in regard to their own social position. Suharno (1982) pointed out this major difference between English and Javanese: for a simple English sentence 'You have seen me.', there can be four ways for it to be expressed in Javanese:

1. Kowe wis waruh aku.
2. Sampeyan empun sumerep kula.
3. Panjenegan sampun pirasa kula.
4. Panjenegan dalem sampun pirasa kula.

All Javanese informants should be asked to respond in ngoko Javanese, and university students should be asked to describe the clips to a classmate, while lecturers should be asked to do so to a colleague, for example.

Lastly, this study would benefit greatly from a much larger sample size, with a more diverse age a. Currently, there are only nine sets of data in Indonesian and eight sets in Javanese. Individual differences in sentence construction and language competency may affect the data collected, which may not represent the original language.

6. Conclusion

This study was an in-depth report into locative constructions in Indonesian and Javanese, as well as differences in its construction within each language across age groups and other factors. While some difficulties were encountered in analyzing Javanese data, meaningful differences could be observed.

In terms of construction of locative sentences, Indonesian and Javanese share many similarities, especially in the presence of *di* in Indonesian and *neng* in Javanese as a general adposition. With the addition of more locative nouns, compound prepositions are created to serve semantic or pragmatic functions, or a mix of both. To increase the accuracy and understand the rules of the two languages more, nineteen informants is undoubtedly insufficient, so more data collection, perhaps from a corpus that is much richer in data would be preferred. As some informants showed uncertainty whether they are able to provide correct sentences in Javanese, they were told that some code-mixing is allowed. To collect more credible data in the future, it may be imperative to collect data in a location where Javanese is used much more frequently.

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Appendix

Informant 1 (Javanese)

Aku	mangkat	sekolah	numpak	sepeda motor,	kiro-kiro
I	came	to campus	by	motorcycle	approximately

aku	mangkat	sekolah	30	menit	sakdu, runge	kelas	mulai
I	came	school	30	minute	before sound	class	started

'I come to campus by motorcycle. I come to school approximately 30 minutes before class starts.'

Masak	indomie	pertama	direbus	sek	mie	ne	nganti
Cook	indomie	first	boiled		noodles		until

umup,	barkui	disaring	dilebokke	panci	seng	wes	raono
boiling	then	strained	inserted	pan	DET	PRF	

banyune	dilebokke	bumbu	ro	ndog	dikocok	trus	diurupke
the water	inserted	seasoning		egg	whipped	then	turned on

kompore	nganti	mateng	nek	wes	mateng	di	taruh
the stove	until	ripe	if	PRF	ripe		on	put

neng	piring	mie-ne
here	plate	noodles the

'To cook indomie, first boil the noodles, then strain them. Then, put in seasoning and eggs and cook until done. Put them onto a plate to serve.'

---

seng	disenengi	neng	cerak	omah,
Which	liked	here	Cerak	house

nek	aku	arep	neng	restoran	kui	aku	numpak	motor	500
if	I	going	to	restaurant	if	I	ride	motorcycle	500

meter,	biasane	aku	mlaku	nyetir	neng	arah	utara	barkui
metres	normally	I	go	drive	in	direction	north	

belok	neng	arah	timur
turn around	on	direction	east

'I like Cerak house nearby. If I am going to the restaurant, I will ride the motorcycle for 500 metres. Normally, I walk or drive towards north, then turn around towards east.

---

1.   *Botol ditaruh   ngadek   neng   nduwure   mejo*
       bottle put   stand up   here   tall   desk
       'A bottle is put standing up on this tall desk.'

2.   *Kacang   seng ditaruh   neng atas   mejo*

34

nut   DET   be put   on top of   desk

'Nuts are put on top of a desk.'

3.

Kain	seng	gambare	kembang	kembang	seng	dilipet	lan
cloth	DET	the image	flower	flower		folded	and

banjur	ditaruh	neng	duwure	mejo
then	be put	on	height	desk

'A piece of cloth with a flower pattern is folded and put on a desk.'

4.

Babakan	seng	isine	tentang	kayu	cabang	ranting
Bark	DET		about	wood	branch	branch

seng	didelehke	neng	pohon
	put	on	tree

'A branch is put on a tree.'

5.

Bola	sepak	seng	di	taruhe	neng	tengah	tengahe
ball	football			put it		center	the middle

dahan	pohon	seng	lumayan	gede
branches	tree			big

'A football is put in the middle of two tree branches.'

6.

Tali	tambang	seng	wes	digulung	banjur	di taruh
rope	mine			rolled	then	put

neng	duwure	mejo
here	height	desk

'A rope is rolled and then put on a desk.'

7.

Kain	seng	nduwe	motif	kembang	ditaruh	neng	dahan
cloth	DET	have		flower	put		branch

pohon	seng	rodok	duwur
tree	which	less	high

'A cloth with a flower pattern is put on the branch of a tree that is less tall.'

8.

Arep	numpak	ondo	banjur	ondone	di	senderke	neng
going	board		then	where	in		

pohon
tree

9.

Botol	seng	warnane	ijo	seng	didelehke	neng	nduwur
bottle	DET	colour	green	DET	put down	PREP	above

mejo
desk

'A green bottle is put on top of a desk'

10.

Pot	seng	digawe	seko	tanah	liat	seng	ditaruh

	pot	DET	made		ground	clay	DET	put
	neng	*duwure*		*mejo*				
	on	top		desk				

"A pot made from clay is put on top of the desk"

11. *Wong seng nancepke ranting neng tanah nanging*

		stick		branch		on	ground	

seng nancepke ora jero

DET	stick		not	deep

'A stick is stuck into the ground not too deep.'

12. *Botol werno ijo seng ditaruh diapit neng dahan pohon seng*

Bottle	colour	green	DET	put		on	branch	tree	DET

ukurane lumayan gedhe

size		reasonable	big

'A green bottle is put on the branch of a tree that is quite big.'

13. *Pot tanah liat seng ditaruhe ora ngadek nanging*

Pot	land	clay	DET	put		not	stand up		but

nyamping nek keno tangan iso ngglundung

aside		nek		arm		iso	ngglundung

'A pot made of clay is put in a lied down position.'

14. *Isin bapak seng arep numpak ono nanging ondone*

andha	man	DET	going	board		there	but		where

digletakke neng tanah

laid down	on	ground

'A person laid a ladder on the ground.'

15. *ono bapak seng mindahke watune seko sisih*

there	3SG-M	DET	move		stone			side

kiwo neng sisih tenge banjur tangane seng sisih tengen

left	on	side		then	hand-M-POSS	on	side	right

batune diuncalke lan tibo neng tanah

the stone		thrown		and		on	ground

16. *Ono bapak seng ngenei watu neng kancane*

there	3SG-M	DET	here		stone	on	friend-M-POSS

17. *Ono bapak seng ngenei watu akeh banget karo kancane*

there	3SG-M	DET	here		stone	many	very		with	friend-M-POSS

18. *Ono bapak seng nuangke banyu seko botol neng toples*

there	3SG-M	DET	now		water	the rest		bottle	on	jar

19. | Ono | wong | lanang | nganggo | tas | banjur | tase | ditaruh |
|-----|------|--------|---------|-----|--------|------|---------|
| there | person-PL | man | wear | bag | then | bag | put |

neng	atase	kursi	mengadek
on	attached	chair	stop

Informant 2 (Indonesian)

Saya	pergi	sekolah	dengan	berjalan	kaki
1SG	go	school	by	walk	foot

'I go to school on foot.'

Kalau	aku	itu	biasanya	rebus	mie-nya	dulu	di	air	mendidih
If	1SG	that	normally	boiled	noodles-the	first	on	water	boiling

kemudian	bumbunya	itu	dibuka	dan	disisihkan	di	atas	piring.
then	seasoning	that	opened	and	set aside	on	top	plate

Setelah	mie-nya	jadi	lembek,	itu	aku	angkat	kemudian	aku
After	noodles-the	so	mushy	that	1SG	drained	then	I

campur	dengan	bumbu	Indomie-nya	di atas	piring.
mixed	with	spice	Indomie-the	on	plate

'I normally boil the noodles in boiling water first. Then open the seasoning and set it aside in a plate. After the noodles are done, I drain out the water and mix with the spices in the plate.'

Restoran	favoritku	itu	sepertinya	Warung	Texas.
Restaurant	my favourite	the	seems like	food-stall	Texas

Jadi,	dari	sini	keluar	dari	gerbang	sastra	itu
so	from	here	go out	from	gate	humanities	the

lurus	menuju	Gang	Bromo.
straight	towards	alley	Bromo

Setelah	di	Gang	Bromo,	akan	ada	sebuah	lorong	kecil
arrived	on	alley	Bromo	shall	be	a	lane	small

kemudian	belok	kiri	di	lorong	tersebut.
then	turn	left	on	aisle	the

Nah,	setelah	lurus	di	lorong	tersebut,
now	after	straight	on	lane	the

itu	cuma	perlu	lurus	sejauh	beberapa	ratus	meter
it	only	need	straight	around	several	hundred	metre

kemudian	sudah	sampai	di	Warung	Texas.
then	already	arrived	at	food-stall	Texas

'My favourite restaurant is the Texas foot stall. Go out from the gate of the Humanities building towards Bromo alley. After arriving at Bromo alley, there shall be a small lane. Turn left at the aisle and continue straight for a several hundred metres, and you will arrive at the Texas food stall.'

---

1. | Orang | meletakkan | botol | di atas | meja. |
   | Someone | put | bottle | on top of | table |
   'Someone put a bottle on top of the table.'

2. | Orang | menaruh | kacang | di atas | meja. |
   | Someone | put | bean | on top of | table |
   'Someone put beans on top of the table.'

3. | Orang | meletakkan | kain | di atas | meja. |
   | Someone | put down | cloth | on | table |
   'Someone put down a piece of cloth on top of the table.'

4. | Orang | menyandarkan | sebuah | ranting | ke | pohon. |
   | Someone | lean | piece | twig | to | tree |
   'Someone leaned a piece of twig against the tree.'

5. | Sebuah | bola | disangkutkan | ke | pohon | oleh | seseorang. |
   | ART | ball | stuck | to | tree | by | someone |
   'A ball is stuck to the tree by someone.'

6. | Orang | meletakkan | tali | di atas | meja. |
   | Someone | put down | rope | on top of | table |
   'Someone put a piece of rope on top of the table'

7. | Sebuah | kain | tergantung | di atas | pohon. |
   | ART | cloth | hanged | on top of | tree |
   'A piece of cloth hung on top of the tree.'

8. | Seseorang | menyandarkan | sebuah | tangga | ke | pohon. |
   | Someone | lean | ART | ladder | to | tree |
   'Someone leaned a ladder against the tree.'

9. | Sebuah | botol | digeletakkan | di atas | meja. |
   | ART | bottle | laid down | on top of | table |
   'A bottle is laid down on top of the table.'

10. | Sebuah | kendi | diletakkan | secara terbalik | di atas meja. |
    | ART | jug | laid down | by | upside down | on | table |
    'A jug is laid down on a table upside down.'

11. | Sebuah | batang | ditancapkan | ke | tanah. |
    | ART | trunk | plugged | in to | ground |

'A stick is plugged into the ground'

12. *Sebuah*   *botol*   *disangkutkan*   *di*   *antara*   *pohon.*
    ART   bottle   was stucked   in   between   tree
    'A bottle is stuck in between the tree.'

13. *Sebuah*   *kendi*   *diletakkan*   *secara*   *menyamping*   *di atas*
    ART   jug   laid   PREP   sideways   on
    meja.
    Table
    'A jug is laid on a table sideways.'

14. *Sebuah*   *tangga*   *digeletakkan*   *di*   *tanah*   *di*   *depan*   *pohon.*
    ART   ladder   laid down   at   ground   in   front   tree
    'A ladder is laid on the ground in front of a tree.'

15. *Seseorang*   *melemparkan*   *batu*   *dari*   *tangan*   *kiri*   *ke*   *tangan*
    Someone   throw   rock   from   hand   left   to   hand
    kanan,   *kemudian*   *ia*   *melemparkannya*   *lagi*   *ke*   *tanah.*
    right,   then   he   threw-it   again   to   ground
    'Someone threw a rock from the left hand to the right hand, then he threw it again to the ground.'

16. *Sebuah*   *batu*   *diberikan*   *dari*   *satu*   *orang*   *ke*   *orang*   *lain.*
    ART   rock   given   from   one   person   to   person   other
    'A rock is given from one person to another person.'

17. Segenggam   batu   diberikan   dari   satu   orang   ke   orang   lain.
    Handful   rock   given   from   one   person   to   person   other
    'A handful of rocks is given from one person to another person.'

18. Seseorang   menuangkan   air   dari   sebuah   botol.
    Someone   pour   water   from   ART   bottle
    'Someone poured water from a bottle.'

19. Seseorang   meletakkan   sebuah   tas   di atas   kursi.
    Someone   put down   ART   bag   on top of   chair
    'Someone put a bag on top of the chair.'

Informant 3 (Javanese)

Aku   *pergi ke*   *neng*   *kampus*   *sebernerynya*   *nganggo*
I   go   to   college   actually   by
jalan kaki   *karena*   *cerak*   *tempate*   *dan*   *itu cuman*
walk   because   near   to   and   only
dari   *seko*   *kampus*   *ke*   *kos - kostan ku*   *cuman*   *5*   *menitan*

took	from	campus	to	my dormitory	just	5	minutes

'I walk to school as I live nearby. It takes 5 minutes to walk from my dormitory to the campus.'

---

pertama	*kor*	*iso*	*buka*	*bungkus sek*	*jok.*	*barkui*
First	you	can	open	the seasoning	pour.	After

di	*ambil*	*indominya*	*habis*	*itu*	*di*	*rebus*	*dulu*	*airnya*
that	take-PAST	indomie	then		in	boil-PAST	the	water

barkui	*jok*	*di masukin*	*indomienya*	*dan*	*ditunggu*
Then	put	into	indomie	and	wait

sekitar	*3*	*sampai*	*5*	*menit*	*dan*	*habis*	*itu*	*jok*	*di*
for	3	until	5	minutes	after	that		pour	in

guwak	*aire*	*terus*	*indomienya*	*sudah*	*jadi*
the	water	then	indomie	ready	serve

First, open the pack of seasoning. Then, put the noodles into boiling water for 3-5 minutes. Then, pour out water, and the indomie is ready.

---

nek	*seko*	*kampus*	*nek*	*tinggal*	*jalan*	*wae*
If	from	college	just	walking	around	

5	*sampai*	*10*	*menitan*	*jok baru*	*belok*	*kiri*	*jalan*
5	to	10	minutes	then	turn	left	just

meneh	*2*	*menitan*	*terus*	*sebelah*	*kanan*
walk	2	minutes	continue	side	right

ada	*restoran*	*kecil*	*jenegge*	*Picnic Pasta*
there is	restaurant	small	name	Picnic Pasta

If (we are) going from the college, it takes 5-10 minutes. Turn left (at the exit) and walk for 2 minutes. On your right side, there will be a small restaurant named "Picnic Pasta"

1.

Nek	*didelok*	*seko*	*videone,*	*barusan*	*ada*	*orang lagi*
If	look at		video	just now	there is	person

naruh	*botol*	*di*	*meja.*
put	bottle	on	table

'From the video that is shown, a person put a bottle on the table.'

2.

Nek	*seko*	*video*	*barusan,*	*tak*	*delok*	*yo*	*nek*	*wong*	*delehke*
If	from	video	just now	that	show	there is		person	put

warnane	*merah*	*ditaruhke*	*neng*	*mejo*	*seng*	*podo*
color	red	put into	on	table	DET	

'From the video that is shown, a person put something red on the table.'

3. *Ketoke*   *wonge*   *ndelehke*   *kain*   *warnane*   *putih*   *ono*
Apparently   someone   cloth   color   white   there is

kembange
flower

'Someone put down a piece of white cloth with a flower pattern.'

4. *Ono*   *wong*   *ndelehke*   *ranting*   *neng*   *cedak*   *pohon*
There is   someone   put   branch   on   close   tree

'From the video that is shown, a person put a wooden branch near the tree.'

5. *Ono*   *wong*   *ndelehke*   *bal*   *neng*   *tengah-tengahe*
There is   someone   put   ball   on   the middle of

batang   *pohon*
stem   tree

'A person put a ball in between the tree stems.'

6. *Ono*   *wong*   *ndelehke*   *tali*   *di*   *meja*
There is   someone   put   rope   on   table

'Someone put a rope on the table.'

7. *Ono*   *kain*   *nggantung*   *neng*   *pohon*
There is   cloth   hang   on   tree

'A piece of cloth is hanging on the tree'

8. *Ono*   *wong*   *ndelehke*   *tangga*   *di*   *pohon*
There is   someone   put   ladder   on   tree

'Someone put a ladder on a tree.'

9. *Ono*   *wong*   *ndelehke*   *botol*   *nanging*   *bedo ro*
There is   someone   put   bottle   but   different

video   *sebelumnya,*   *saiki*   *botole*   *tiduran*
video   previously   now   bottle   horizontal

'Someone put down a bottle different from the previous video. Now the bottle is horizontal.'

10. *Ono*   *wong*   *ndelehke*   *kendil*   *di atas*   *meja*
There is   someone   put   kendil   on top of   table

'Someone put a kendil on top of the table.'

11. *Wong*   *ndelehke*   *ranting*   *neng*   *tanah*
Someone   put   branch   on   ground

'Someone put a branch on the ground.'

12. *Wong*   *ndelehke*   *botol*   *neng*   *batang*   *pohon*
Someone   put   bottle   on   stem   tree

'Someone put a bottle on the stem of the tree.'

13. | Ono | wong | ndelehke | kendil | tapi | posisine | bedo | ra |
| There is | someone | put | | but | position | | |

| koyo | video | sebelume, | nek | seng | saiki | miring | kesamping |
| like | video | before | | DET | now | sideways | aside |

'Someone put a kendil but in a different position like the previous videos. Now it is put sideways.'

14. | Ono | tangga | nanging | tanggane | seng | saiki | tanggane |
| Someone | ladder | but | | DET | | |

| ditibakke | neng | tanah | karo | wonge |
| thrown down | on | land | with | person |

'Someone put a ladder on the ground.'

15. | Ono | wong | seng | ngeculke | batu | seko | tangan | kiwo |
| There is | someone | DET | throw | stone | | hand | left |

| neng | tangan | tengen | njuk | dilemparke | neng | tanah |
| to | hand | right | then | thrown | on | ground |

'Someone threw a stone from left hand to right, then threw it onto the ground.'

16. | Ono | wong | nggowo | batu | njuk | dikei | neng | kancane |
| There is | someone | gave | stone | then | | to | friend |

'Someone gave a stone to a friend.'

17. | Wong | gowo | watu | tapi | rodo | akeh | njuk | batune | dikei |
| Someone | gave | stone | but | | many | then | stone | |

| neng | kancane |
| to | friend |

'Someone gave many stones to a friend.'

18. | Ono | wong | gowo | dua | botol, | njuk | aire | dikei | neng |
| There is | someone | give | two | bottle | | water | | |

| seng | raono | air |
| DET | | water |

'Someone is holding two bottles of water, and pours all the water into one of the bottles.'

19. | Ono | wong | gowo | tas | njuk | tase | dikei | neng | kursi |
| There is | someone | | bag | then | bag | | on | chair |

Someone carried a bag and put it on a chair.

Informant 4 (Indonesian)

| Aku | ke | sekolah | itu | dengan | jalan | kaki |

I	to	school	the	by	way	foot

'I go to school on foot.'

Jadi,	*yang pertama itu*	*ambil*	*panci*		
so	first is	getting	pan		
kemudian	*masukin*	*air*	*secukupnya*	*sekitar*	*100ml*
then	pour	water	enough	about	100ml
terus	*kompor*	*dinyalakan*	*kemudian*	*airnya*	*direbus,*
then	stove	turned on	then	the water	boiled
kemudian	*bungkus*	*Indomie-nya*	*dibuka,*		
then	package	indomie-the	opened		
kemudian	*keluarkan*	*bumbunya,*			
then	take out	the spice			
dan	*masukkan*	*Indomie*	*ke dalam*	*panci.*	
and	put	indomie	into	pan	
Setelah	*itu,*	*tunggu*	*beberapa*	*menit,*	
after	that	wait	several	minute	
kemudian	*saat*	*Indomie*	*sudah*	*matang,*	*kompor* *dimatikan*
then	when	Indomie	already	cooked	stove turn off
kemudian	*tuangkan*	*bumbu*	*ke dalam*	*piring.*	
then	pour	spice	into	plate	
Setelah	*itu,*	*Indomie*	*tadi*	*ditiriskan*	
after	that	Indomie	the	drained	
kemudian	*dituangkan*	*ke*	*piring,*	*kemudian*	*Indomie-nya* *diaduk,*
then	poured	to	plate	then	Indomie-the stirred
kemudian	*Indomie-nya*	*sudah*	*bisa*	*dimakan.*	
then	Indomie-the	already	can	be eaten	

'The first step is to get a pan. Then pour about 100ml of water into it. Then turn on the stove until the water is boiling. Then open the package of indomie and take out the spice, and put the noodles into the pan. After that, wait several minutes. Then when the noodles are cooked, turn off the stove and pour the spice onto a plate. After that, drain out the noodles and pour it on the plate. Stir the noodles and it is ready to be served.'

Restoran	*favorit*	*aku*	*itu*	*Tottori.*
restaurant	favourite	my	is	Tottori
Cara *perginya*	*kalau dari*	*Universitas Sanata Dharma,*		
Way to go	from	University of Sanata Dharma		

keluar *lewat* *Sastra Inggris*
go out passed English department
kemudian *belok* *ke* *kanan* *menuju* *pertigaan,*
then turn to right towards fork/T-intersection
kemudian *dari* *pertigaan* *belok* *ke* *kanan* *lagi*
then from fork/T-intersection turn to right again
kemudian *ada* *plang* *Tottori,* *di situ.*
then there is signpost Tottori there

'My favourite restaurant is Tottori. From the University of Sanata Dharma, go out pass the English Department. Then turn right towards the intersection, then from there turn right again. There will be a signpost, and Tottori is there.'

---

1. *Botol* *nya* *ditaruh.*
   bottle the put down
   'A bottle is put down.'

2. *Kacangnya* *ditaruh* *di atas* *meja.*
   beans put on top of table
   'Beans are put on top of the table.'

3. *Kain* *ditaruh* *di atas* *meja.*
   cloth put on top of table
   'A piece of cloth is put on top of the table.'

4. *Stik* *ditaruh* *di depan* *pohon.*
   stick put in front of tree
   'A stick is put in front of a tree.'

5. *Bola* *ditaruh* *di antara* *batang* *pohon.*
   ball put between trunk tree
   'A ball is put in between two tree trunks.'

6. *Tali* *ditaruh* *di atas* *meja.*
   rope put on top of table
   'A rope is put on top of the table.'

7. *Kain* *yang* *tersangkut* *di* *batang* *pohon.*
   cloth that stuck on trunk tree
   'A cloth is stuck on a tree trunk.'

8. *Tangga* *disandarkan* *di* *pohon.*
   ladder be leaned up on tree
   'A ladder is leaned up on a tree.'

9. *Botol* *ditaruh* *secara miring* *di atas* *meja.*

bottle put   sideways   on top of   table

'A bottle is put sideways on top of a table.'

10. *Vas*   *diletakkan*   *terbalik*   *di atas*   *meja.*

vase   placed   upside down   on top of   table

'A vase is placed upside down on top of a table.'

11. *Stik*   *ditancapkan*   *di atas*   *tanah.*

stick   stuck   on top of   ground

'A stick is stuck on top of the ground'

12. *Botol*   *ditaruh*   *di antara*   *batang*   *pohon.*

bottle put   in between   trunk   tree

'A bottle is put in between two tree trunks.'

13. *Vas*   *diletakkan*   *secara*   *miring*   *di atas*   *meja.*

vase   placed   in   sideways   on top of   table

'A vase is placed sideways on top of a table'

14. *Tangga*   *ditaruh*   *di atas*   *tanah.*

ladder   put   on top of   trunk

'A ladder is put on top of a tree trunk.'

15. *Batu*   *dilemparkan*   *dari*   *satu*   *tangan*   *ke*   *tangan*   *lain,*

rock   thrown   from   one   hand   to   hand   othe

kemudian   *ke*   *tanah.*

then   to   ground

'A rock is thrown from one hand to other, then to the ground.'

16. *Batu*   *diletakkan*   *di*   *tangan*   *orang*   *lain.*

rock   placed   in   hand   person   other

'A rock is placed in the hand of another person.'

17. *Beberapa*   *batu*   *diletakkan*   *di*   *tangan* *orang* *lain*   *dan*   *ada*

several   rock   placed   on   hand   person other and   there is

satu   *batu*   *yang*   *jatuh.*

one   rock   that   fall down

'Severak rocks are placed in the hand of another person, and one rock fell down.'

18. *Air*   *di dalam*   *botol*   *plastik* *dituangkan*   *ke dalam*   *botol*   *plastik*

water in   bottle plastic poured   into   bottle plastic

lainnya   *sampai*   *habis.*

other   until   finished

'Water in a plastic bottle is poured into another plastic bottle to completion.'

19. | *Orang* | *menenteng* | *tas* | *kemudian* | *menaruh* | *tasnya* | *di atas* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| person | carrying | bag | then | put | bag | on top of |

kursi.
chair
'A person carries a bag then puts it on top of a chair.'

Informant 5 - Defa (Javanese)

Aku	*moro*	*neng*	*sekolah*	*nganggo*	*motor*
I	go	to	school	by	motorcycle

'I go to school by motorcycle'

Pertama	*aku*	*godok*	*banyu*	*barkui aku*	*nyemplung*
First	I	boil	the water	after that	put

ke	*mie*	*mateng*	*tak*	*tindih*	*ke*	*piring*
the	noodles	done	no	overlap	the	plate

barkui	*tak*	*aduk*	*wes*	*siap*	*di*	*pangan*
after that		mix-PAST	then	ready	to	eat

'First I boil the water. After that I put the noodles to cook until it is done. After that, I mix it with the seasoning, and it is ready to eat.'

Seko	*kini*	*dewe*	*lurus*	*terus*		*belok*	*kiri*	*terus*		*neng*
from	here	just	walk	straight		then	left	continue		here

pertigaan	*nak*	*dewe*	*belok*	*kanan*	*sampe*	*itu*	*namanya*	*PKL*
junction	then		we	right	until	that	named	PKL

'From here, just walk straight then turn left at the junction. Then turn right until you reach the restaurant named PKL.'

---

1. | *Botol* | *didelehke* | *neng* | *nduwur* | *mejo* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bottle | put down | on | above | table |

'A bottle is put down on top of a table.'

2. | *Kacang* | *didelehke* | *neng* | *nduwur* | *mejo* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nut | put down | on | above | table |

'Nuts are put down on top of a table.'

3. | *Taplak* | *digelar* | *neng* | *nduwur* | *mejo* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tablecoth | held | on | above | table |

'A tablecloth is held on top of the table.'

4. *Kayu* *disenderke* *neng* *wit.*

Wood leaned on tree

'A stick leaned against a tree'

5. *Bal disenderke neng wit*

Ball be leaned on tree

'A ball is leaned against the tree.'

6. *Tali didelehke neng duwur mejo*

Rope put down on above table

'A rope is put down on top of the table.'

7. *Taplak disampirke neng wit*

Tablecloth attached on tree

'A tablecloth is attached on the tree.'

8. *Andha disenderke neng wit*

Ladder leaned at tree

'A ladder is leaned against a tree.'

9. *Botol digletakke neng duwur mejo*

Bottle laid down on above table

'A bottle is laid down on top of the table.'

10. *Kendi didelehke neng duwur mejo*

Jug put down on above table

'A jug is put down on top of the table.'

11. *Kayu ditanem neng jero tanah*

Wood planted on inside ground

'A stick is planted into the ground.'

12. *Botol dijepit neng wit*

Bottle stuck on tree

'A bottle is stuck on a tree.'

13. *Kendi digletakke neng duwur mejo*

Jug laid down on above table

'A jug is laid down on top of a table.'

14. *Undak-undakan digletakke neng lemah*

Ladder laid down on ground

'A ladder is laid down on the ground.'

15. *Nguncalke watu*

Throwing stone

'Throw stone.'

16. *Ngenehke watu*

Giving stone

'Give stone.'

17. *Ngenehke   watu   akeh*
Giving   stone   many
'Give many stone.'

18. *Ngecurke   banyu*
Pour   water
'Pour water.'

19. *Ndelehke   tas*
Put   bag
'Put bag.'

Informant 6 (Javanese)

Aku   rene   numpak   motor
I   go   with   motorcycle

Sing pertama buka   bungkus e sek   trus   mine
First   open   package   then   noodles
di   rebus panaske   banyu barkui ditunggon   ngasi banyung
on   boil heat   water after that   until water
mateng   di   lebokne   indomie ne.   Nek wis
done   on   enter   indomie   After
mateng   lagi diangkat. Terus dibuka bumbune,   dicampur.
cooked   lifted   After that   spice   mix

Nek   wis   nggodhok   banyu ditambahi   endog ngasi   mateng.
After   already   boiling   water put in   eggs wait   cooked
Nek   wis   mateng   diangkat   terus lagi
After   already   cooked   lifted   then   again
dicampur   karo   indomie ne.
mix   with   indomie.

(Response unusable as the informant misunderstood the question)

---

1.   Botol   didelehke   neng duwur mejo
      Bottle   put down   on   above table
      'A bottle is put down on top of a table.'

2.   Biji   kopi   disebar   neng duwur mejo

Bean   coffee spread   on   above table
'Coffee beans are spread on top of a table.'

3.   Kain   didelehke   neng duwur mejo
        Cloth put down   on   above table
        'A piece of cloth is put on top of a table.'

4.   Kayu   disenderke   neng wit
        Wood be lean   on   tree
        'A piece of wood is leaned against a tree.'

5.   Bal   disenderke   neng wit
        Ball   be lean   at   tree
        'A ball is leaned against a tree.'

6.   Tali   didelehke   neng duwur mejo
        Rope put down   on   above table
        'A piece of rope is put on top of a table.'

7.   Taplak   di samperke   neng wit.
        Cloth   hang   on   tree
        'A piece of cloth is hung on a tree.'

8.   Ondo   disendekke   neng   wit
        Ladder lean   on   tree
        'A ladder is leaned against a tree.'

9.   Botol digletakke   neng duwur mejo
        Bottle laid down   on   above table
        'A bottle is laid down on top of a table.'

10.   Pot   didelehke   neng duwur mejo
        Pot   put down   on   above table
        'A pot is put down on top of a table.'

11.   Kayu   ditanem   neng njero   tanah
        Wood planted   on   inside ground
        'A piece of wood Is planted into the ground.'

12.   Botol didelehke   neng   ranting-ranting   wit
        Bottle put down   on   branches   tree
        'A bottle is put in the branches of the tree.'

13.   Pot   digletakke   neng nduwur   mejo
        Pot   laid down   on   above   table
        'A pot is laid down on top of a table.'

14.   Ondo   diturukke   neng   tanah
        Ladder   laid down   on   ground

'A ladder is laid down on the ground.'

15. Nguncalke   watu.
    Throw-PROG   stone
    'Throwing stone.'

16. Ngenehke   watu.
    Leave the   stone
    'Leave the stone.'

17. Ngenehke   watu   akeh.
    Leave the   stone   lots of
    'Leave lots of stones.'

18. Ngecorke   banyu.
    Spilled   water
    'Spilled water.'

19. Tas   didelehke   neng   nduwur   kursi
    Bag   put down   on   above   chair
    'A bag is put down on top of a chair.'

Informant 7 (Javanese)

Aku   biasane   mangkat   nganggo   gojek,
I   usually   go   by   "Gojek"

nek   ora   bapaku   nganterno   aku   seko   kampus.
if   not   father   send   me   to   college

'I usually go by Gojek. If not, my father will drive me to school.'

(Response unusable as the informant misunderstood the question)

Aku   biasane   mangan   neng   tores, tores cedak
I   usually   eat   at   Tores. Tores close

kampus   kene, makane   aku   muk   mlaku tekan kono
campus   here eat   I   walk   reach there

'I usually eat at Tores. As Tores is close to the campus, I always go there to eat.'

---

1.   Uwong   delehke   botol neng mejo
       Person   put   bottle on   table
       'A person put a bottle on the table.'

2.   Uwong   delehke   kacang-kacangan   neng   mejo
       person   put   nuts   on   table

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'A person put nuts on the table.'

3. *Uwong   delehke   lap   neng   mejo*
    person   put   cloth on   table
    'A person put a piece of cloth on the table.'

4. *Uwong   nancepke   kayu   neng   lemah*
    person   stuck   branch   on   ground
    'A person stuck a branch into the ground.'

5. *Uwong   njepitke   bal   neng   pohon*
    person   clamp   ball   at   tree
    'A person clamped a ball on the tree.'

6. *Uwong   delehke   tali   neng   mejo*
    person   put   rope   on   table
    'A person put a piece of rope on the table.'

7. *Ono   lap   nggantung   neng   pohon*
    have cloth hang   on   tree
    'There is a piece of cloth hanging on the tree.'

8. *Uwong   delehke   tonggo   neng   pohon*
    person   put   stairs   on   tree
    'A person put stairs against the tree.'

9. *Uwong   delehke   botol neng   mejo*
    person   put   bottle on   table
    'A person put a bottle on the table.'

10. *Uwong   delehke   guci   neng   mejo*
    person   put   jar   on   table
    'A person put a jar on the table.'

11. *Uwong   nancepke   kayu   neng   lemah*
    person   stuck   branch on   ground
    'A person stuck a branch into the ground.'

12. *Uwong   nancepke   botol neng   jepitan pohon*
    person   stuck   bottle on   branch tree
    'A person stuck a bottle onto the branch of a tree.'

13. *Uwong   delehke   guci   miring   neng   mejo*
    person   put   jar   sideways   on   table
    'A person put a jar on the table sideways.'

14. *Uwong   delehke   tonggo   neng   lemah*
    person   put   stairs   on   ground
    'A person put stairs on the ground.'

15. | Uwong | nguncalke | watu | neng | lemah
    | person | throw | stone | on | ground
    'A person threw a stone onto the ground.'

16. | Uwong | ngekei | batu | neng | koncone
    | person | give | stone | to | friend
    'A person gave a stone to a friend.'

17. | Uwong | ngekei | watu | akeh | neng | koncone
    | person | give | stone | many | to | grined
    'A person gave many stones to a friend.'

18. | Uwong | ngecurke | banyu | neng | botol
    | person | spill | water | into | bottle
    'A person spilled water into a bottle.'

19. | Uwong | delehke | tas | neng | kursi
    | person | put | bag | on | chair
    'A person put a bag on the chair.'

Informant 8 (Javanese)

*Data omitted as the informant spoke in krama Javanese.

Informant 9 (Indonesian)

Biasanya | *saya* | *ke* | *sekolah* | *pagi* | *menggunakan* | *motor.*
usually | I | go to | school | morning | by | motorcycle

'Usually I go to school in the morning by motorcycle.'

Yang pertama, | *kita* | *panaskan* | *dulu* | *airnya*
first | we | heat | first | the water

terus | *habis* | *itu* | *kalau* | *sudah* | *mendidih,*
then | after | it's | if | already | boiling

kita | *masukkan* | *mie-nya,* | *kita* | *gunting* | *bumbu-bumbunya,*
we | insert | noodles-the | we | open | the spices

terus | *disaring* | *mie-nya* | *yang* | *sudah*
continue | strained | noodles-the | which | already

dimasak | *kemudian* | *diaduk.*
cooked | then | stirred

'First, we heat up the water. After it starts boiling, insert the noodles and open the spices.
After that, strain the cooked noodles and stir.'

Restoran *favorit* *di dekat* *sini* *namanya* *Kiwae.*
restaurant favourite near here namely Kiwae
'My favourite restaurant nearby is called Kiwae.'

---

1. *Dia menaruh botol di atas meja.*
   she put bottle on top of table
   'She put a bottle on top of the table.'

2. *Ada kacang di atas meja.*
   there are beans on top of table
   'There are beans on top of the table.'

3. *Taplak di atas meja.*
   table cloth on top of table
   'A tablecloth is on top of the table.'

4. *Ranting ditaruh di pohon.*
   branch is put on tree
   'A branch is put on the tree.'

5. *Bola ditaruh di kedua sisi pohon.*
   ball put in both sides of tree
   'A ball is put in between two stems of the tree.'

6. *Tali yang ditaruh di atas meja.*
   rope which put on top of table
   'A rope is put on top of the table.'

7. *Taplak meja ditaruh di atas pohon.*
   table cloth table put on top of tree
   'A tablecloth is put on top of the tree.'

8. *Tangga yang ditaruh di pohon.*
   ladder that put on tree
   'A ladder is put on the tree.'

9. *Botol ditidurkan di atas meja.*
   bottle laid on top of table
   'A bottle is laid on top of the table.'

10. *Guci yang dibalikkan.*
    jar is inverted
    'A jar is inverted.'

11. *Ranting ditancap ke tanah.*
    stick be stuck into ground
    'A stick is stuck into the ground.'

12. *Botol   ditaruh   di   kedua   batang   pohon.*
    bottle put   on   both   stem   tree
    'A bottle is put between both stems of the tree.'

13. *Guci   ditidurkan   dalam posisi   tidur.*
    jar   laid   in   position   sleep
    'A jar is laid in a sleeping position.'

14. *Tangga   ditidurkan   di   rumput.*
    ladder   laid   on   grass
    'A ladder is laid on the grass.'

15. *Batu   dilemparkan.*
    rock   thrown
    'A rock is thrown'

16. *Batu   yang   diberikan   kepada   teman.*
    rock   that   give-PASS   to   friend
    'A rock is given to a friend.'

17. *Beberapa   batu   diberikan   ke   teman lain.*
    several   rock   give-PASS   to   friend other
    'Several rocks are given to another friend.'

18. *Air   yang   dituangkan   ke dalam   botol.*
    water   that   poured   into   bottle
    'Water is poured into a bottle'

19. *Seseorang   berjalan   dan   menaruh   tasnya   di   kursi*
    somebody   walk   and   put   bag-POSS   on   chair
    'Somebody walked and put their bag on a chair.'

Informant 10 - Adinta (Indonesian)

Aku   ke   kampus   menggunakan   bus.
I   go to   campus   by   bus
'I go to campus by bus.'

Pertama   aku   ambil   bungkusnya.
First   I   get   the package

Terus   aku   ambil   panci,
Then   I   get   pan

terus   aku   isi   panci   dengan   air   lalu   aku   rebus   airnya,
Then   I   fill   the pan with   water   then   I   boil   the water

lalu   aku   masukin   mie-nya   ke dalam   pancinya.
Then   I   put in   the noodle   into   pan

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Setelah itu,   bumbunya   aku   siapkan   di atas piring lalu   mie-nya
After   that   the seasonings I   prepared   on   plate then   the noodle

kemudian   aku   pindahkan   ke   piringnya,   terus aku   aduk   dengan
then   I   move it on   to   the plate   then I   stir   with

bumbunya.
the seasoning

''First, I get the package. Then I get a pan. Then I fill the pan with water and boil it. Then I put the noodles into the pan. After that, I prepare seasonings on a plate, followed by the noodles and stir with the seasoning.

Jadi,   aku   naik   bus   dari   halte   depan   kampus
So   I   took   bus   from   bus-stop   in front of   campus

lalu   aku   ikutin   rute   busnya   sampai ke   jalan   Kaliurang   km9,
then   I   follow   route   the bus   to   street   Kaliurang   km9

aku   turun   di   stop   km 9   itu
I   got off at   stop   km9   the.

Kemudian   aku   naik   gojek   untuk ke   restorannya.
Then   I   use   gojek   to go to   the restaurant

'So I took the bus from the bus stop in front of the campus. Then I follow the bus route to street Kailurang km9. I get off at stop km9, then I use Gojek to go to the restaurant.'

---

1.   *Seseorang   menaruh   botol   alkohol   di atas   meja   pendek.*
      someone   put   bottle   alcohol   on top of   table   short
      'Someone put a bottle of alcohol on top of the short table.'

2.   *Seseorang   menaruh   kacang   di atas   meja   pendek.*
      someone   put   beans   on top of   table   short
      'Someone put benas on top of a short table.'

3.   *Seseorang   menaruh   kain lap   bermotif   bunga*
      someone   put   duster   patterned   flower
      berwarna-warni   di atas   meja.
      colourful   on top of   table
      'Someone put a duster with a colourful flower pattern on top of the table.'

4.   *Seseorang   menaruh   kayu   berbatang   disandarkan   di   pohon.*
      someone   put   wood   trunked   laid   on   tree
      'Someone put a piece of wood trunk and laid it against the tree.'

5.   *Seorang   wanita   menaruh   bola   di antara*

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A	woman	put		ball	between
kedua	*batang*	*pohon.*			
both	stem	tree			

'A woman put a ball in between both stems of a tree'

6. *Seseorang menaruh tali di atas meja pendek.*
someone put rope on top of table short
'Someone put a rope on top of a short table.'

7. *Ada lap bunga yang disandarkan di batang pohon.*
there is cloth flower that laid up on stem tree
'There is a flower-patterned cloth that is laid on the stem of a tree.'

8. *Seseorang menyandarkan tangga di dekat pohon.*
someone lean ladder near tree
'Someone leaned a ladder near a tree.'

9. *Seseorang memposisikan botol dalam keadaan*
someone positioned bottle in state
tidur di atas meja pendek.
lay on top of table short
'Someone positioned a bottle in a laying state on top of a short table.'

10. *Seseorang menaruh vas terbalik di atas meja*
someone put vase inverted on table
'Someone put a vase on the table upside down'

11. *Seseorang menanamkan stik kayu ke dalam tanah.*
someone implant stick wood into ground
'Someone implanted a stick of wood into the ground.'

12. *Seseorang menyempilkan botol alkohol di antara*
someone positioned bottle alcohol between
kedua batang pohon.
both stem tree
'Someone positioned a bottle of alcohol in between both stems of a tree.'

13. *Seseorang memposisikan pot dalam keadaan*
someone positioned pot in state
tidur di atas meja pendek.
lay on top of table short
'Someone positioned a pot in a state of laying down on top of a short table.'

14. *Seseorang memposisikan tangga dalam keadaan*
someone positioned ladder in position
tidur di atas rerumputan di depan pohon.

lay   on top of   grass   in front of   tree

'Someone positioned a ladder in a position of laying down on top of grass in front of a tree.'

15.   *Seseorang   memindahkan   batu   dari   tangannya   ke   tanah.*

someone   move   rock   from   hands-POSS   to   ground

'Someone moved a rock from their hands to the ground.'

16.   *Seseorang   memberikan   batu   ke   tangan   temannya.*

someone   give   rock   to   hands   friend-POSS

'Someone gave a rock to the hands of their friend.'

17.   *Seseorang   memberikan   banyak   batu   ke*

someone   give   many   rock   to

kedua tangan   temannya.

both   hand   friend-POSS

'Someone gave many rocks to both hands of their friend.'

18.   *Seseorang   memindahkan   air   yang   sudah   hampir*

someone   move   water   which   already   almost

habis ke   botol   minumnya.

Finish to   bottle   drink

'Someone moved water which is already almost finished to bottle.'

19.   *Seseorang   menaruh   tasnya   ke atas   kursi.*

Someone   put   bag-POSS   on   chair

'Someone put their bag on a chair.'

Informant 11 (Javanese)

Aku   neng   sekolah   numpak   motor

I   go to   school   by   motorcycle

'I go to school by motorcycle.'

Pertama   ngrebus   air   karo   siapke mie   ne

First   boil   water   with   ready   noodles-the

seng wes   dibukak,   terus   cemplungke   mie ne

then   be open   then   sink   noodles-the

neng   banyu seng wes   umup, tunggu   banyune

on   water   then   wait   water

seng wes   panasro   mie ne   empuk,

then   hot   noodles   tender

ditiresne   dikei bumbune

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drain   drain   seasoning

'First, boil water and ready the noodles. Then, put the noodles into the water and wait. When the water is hot and the noodles become soft, drain out the water and add seasoning. '

Aku	*biasane*	*neng*	*Gatsupri.*	*Mlaku ro*	*koncoku*
I	usually	at	Gatsupri	go-there	my friends

neng	*cerak*	*panggung*	*Realino*	*belok*	*kiri*	*terus*	*belok*	*kanan.*
from	direction	field	Realino	turn	left	then	turn	right

nyisiri	*pinggir*	*lapangan*	*terus*	*belok*	*kiri*
go through	side	field	then	turn	right

neng	*kantin*	*Realino*	*terus*	*pesen*
that	canteen	Realino	then	order

Gatsupri	*mangan*	*bakso*
Gatsupri	eat	meatball

'I usually eat at Garsupri. I go there with my friends from college. Go from field Realino, then turn left, turn right and go through the side field. Then turn right at canteen Realino, then order at Gatsupri and eat meatballs.'

---

1.   *Naruh*   *botol* *neng duwur* *mejo*
         Put   bottle on top of   table
         'Put a bottle on top of the table'

2.   *Nuangke*   *kacang*   *neng duwur* *mejo*
         Spread   nuts   on top of   table
         'Spread nuts on top of a table.'

3.   *Nyeleh*   *kain* *neng duwur* *mejo*
         Put   fabric on top of   table
         'Put a piece of fabric on top of a table.'

4.   *Nyeleh*   *kayu* *neng ngarep* *ku*   *wit*
         Put   wood in front of   at   tree
         'Put a piece of wood in front of a tree.'

5.   *Nyeleh*   *bal* *neng tengah* *wit*
         Put   ball in between   tree
         'Put a ball in between the tree.'

6.   *Nyiapke*   *piranti* *tali* *nggo nali*
         Prepare   tools   rope   tied
         'Prepare tools rope tied.'

7.   *Kaine*   *ibu*   *mau* *temangsang* *neng* *wit*

The fabric   woman   want   stuck   at   tree

'The woman wants to stick the fabric at the tree.'

8. *Ibu   bade   munggah   ondo*

woman   want   climb   stairs

'A woman wants to climb the stairs.'

9. *Nyelehke   botol   neng duwur   mejo*

Put   bottle   on top of   table

'Put a bottle on top of the table'

10. *Nyelehke   piranti masak   neng duwur   mejo*

Put   tools   cook   on the   table

'Put tools for cooking on top of the table.'

11. *Nancepke   batang   neng   tanah*

Stick-PAST   branch   in   ground

'A branch was stuck into the ground.'

12. *Nyelehke   botol   neng tengah   wit*

Put   bottle   in between   tree

'A bottle is put in between the tree.'

13. *Nyelehke   gerabah   neng duwur   mejo*

Put   gerabah   on top of   table

'A gerabah is put on top of the table.'

14. *Nurokke   ondo   neng   tanah*

Lay down   stairs   on   ground

'Stairs are laid down on the ground.'

15. *Ngunacalke   watu*

Throw   stone

'A stone is thrown.'

16. *Ngekei   watu*

Gave   stone

'A stone is given'

17. *Nglumpukke watu*

Put together   stone

'A stone is put together'

18. *Nuangke   minuman   neng botol minum*

Pour   drink   at   bottle drink

'A drink is poured into a drinking bottle.'

19. *Ndeleh   tas   neng duwur   kursi*

Put   bag   on top of   chair

'A bag is put on top of the chair.'

Informant 12 - Seraphine (Indonesian)

Aku	ke	kampus	berjalan	kaki.
I	go to	campus	walk	on foot

'I go to campus on foot'

Pertama, buka	kemasannya	kemudian	ambil	Indomie-nya,
First, open	the package	then	take out	the Indomie

kemudian mie-nya	direbus	terus	taruh	bumbunya
then the noodle	boiled	then	put	the seasonings

di	piring	dan	ditaruh	air	panas	sedikit.
on	plate	and	poured	water	hot	a little bit.

Ketika	Indomie-nya	sudah	matang	selama	3 menit,
If	the Indomie	PRF (has) cooked		for	3 minutes

lalu	saring	mie-nya	dan	ditaruh	di	piring
then	drained	the noodles	and	put	on	plate

kemudian	dicampur	dengan	bumbunya.
then	mixed	with	the seasonings

'First, open the package and take out the Indomie. Boil the noodles, then put the seasonings on a plate and add in a little bit of hot water. If the indomie has cooked for 3 minutes, drain the noodles and put them on a plate, then mix with the seasonings.'

Dari	sini	aku	keluar	kampus	lalu	ke	kanan.
From	here	I	go out	campus	then	to	right

Jalan	terus	kemudian	sekitar	500 meters	dari	sini
Walking	keep	then	around	500 meters	from	here

akan	ada	Burjo dan Penyetan Torres	yang	ada	di	sebelah	kiri.
will be	there	Burjo and Penyetan Torres	that	exists	on	side	left

jalan
road

'From here, I go out from the campus then turn right. Keep walking for 500 metres, and you will find Burjo and Penyetan Torres on the left side of the road.'

1.	Seseorang	menaruh	botol	kaca	di	meja.
	Someone	put	bottle	glass	on	table

'Someone put a bottle of glass on the table.'

2. *Seseorang* *menaruh* *banyak* *biji* *di* *meja.*
   Someone   put   many   beans on   table
   'Someone put many beans on the table.'

3. *Seseorang* *meletakkan* *kain* *berwarna* *putih.*
   Someone   put down   cloth coloured   white
   'Someone put down a white cloth.'

4. *Seseorang* *menyandarkan* *batang* *kayu*
   Someone   lean   stick   wood

   ke *kayu* *yang* *lebih besar*
   to   wood   that   bigger
   'Someone leaned a stick to a tree.'

5. *Seseorang* *menaruh* *bola* *di antara* *dua* *batang* *pohon.*
   Someone   put   ball   between   two   stem   tree
   'Soemone put a ball in between two stems of a tree.'

6. *Seseorang* *menaruh* *tali* *di atas* *meja.*
   Someone   put   rope   on top of table
   'Someone put a rope on top of the table'

7. *Kain* *putih* *digantungkan* *di* *batang* *pohon.*
   Cloth white hung   on   stem   tree
   'A white cloth *is hung on the stem of a tree.'*

8. *Seseorang* *menyandarkan* *tangga* *di depan* *batang* *pohon.*
   Someone   lean   ladder   in front of stem tree
   'Someone leaned a ladder in front of the stem of the tree.'

9. *Seseorang* *meletakkan* *gelas* *kaca* *secara* *horizontal.*
   Someone   put down   glass   glass horizontally
   'Someone put down a glass horizontally'

10. *Seseorang* *menaruh* *pot* *keramik* *secara* *terbalik*
    Someone   put   pot   ceramic   in   inverted
    di atas *meja.*
    on top of table.
    'Someone put a ceramic pot in an inverted manner on top of a table.'

11. *Seseorang* *menancapkan* *sebatang* *kayu* *di atas* *tanah.*
    Someone   stick   stem   wood   on top of ground
    'Someone s*tick a stem on top of the ground.'*

12. *Seseorang* *menyelipkan* *sebuah* *botol* *di antara* *dua* *batang*
    Someone   slip   ART   botle   between   two   stem

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pohon.
tree
'Someone slipped a bottle in between two stems of a tree.'

13. *Seseorang* *meletakkan* *pot* *keramik* *secara horizontal*
Someone put pot ceramic horizontally
di atas *meja.*
on top of table
'Someone put a ceramic pot horizontally on top of a table.'

14. *Seseorang* *meletakkan* *tangga* *secara horizontal* *di atas*
Someone put ladder horizontally on top of
tanah.
ground
'Someone put a ladder horizontally on top of the ground.'

15. *Seseorang* *melemparkan* *batu* *dari* *tangan* *kiri* *lalu*
Someone throw stone from hand left then
dilemparkan *ke* *tangan kanan lalu dilemparkan* *lagi* *ke*
thrown to hand right then thrown again to
sampingnya *dan jatuh* *ke tanah.*
his side and fall to ground
'Someone threw a stone from the left hand to the right, then threw it again to his side and fell to the ground.'

16. *Seseorang* *membawa* *sebuah batu lalu* *diberikan* *ke*
Someone bring ART stone then given to
tangan orang lain.
hand person other
'Someone brought a stone then gave it to the hand of another person.'

17. *Seseorang* *membawa* *banyak* *batu* *dengan* *kedua tangan*
Someone bring many stones with both hand
lalu *batu-batu* *itu* *diberikan* *kepada orang lain.*
then stones DET given to person other
'Someone brought many stones with both hands then gave them to another person.'

18. *Seseorang* *menuangkan air* *dari* *botol* *plastik lalu*
someone pour water from bottle plastic then
dituankan *ke* *botol* *plastik lainnya*
poured to bottle plastic other
'Someone poured water from a plastic bottle then poured it to another plastic bottle.'

19. *Seseorang* *berjalan* *sambil membawa* *tas* *di* *satu*

Someone	walk		while	bring		bag	in	one
Lengan	*nyalalu*		*diletakkan*	*di*		*kursi*		
Arm	then		laid	on		chair		

'Someone walked while carrying a bag in one arm, then laid it on a chair.'

Informant 13 - Ismuh (Indonesian)

Saya	*ke*	*tempat*		*kerja*	*menggunakan*		*motor.*
I	to	place		work	using		motorcycle

'I go to my palce of work using a motorcycle.'

—---

Pertama,	*kita*	*siapkan*		*air*	*untuk*	*merebus.*	
First,		we	prepare		water	for	boil
Setelah	*itu,*	*kita*	*masukkan*		*mie*	*-nya.*	
After		that	we	put in		noodle	the
Setelah	*sudah*	*matang, kita*	*ambil*		*kemudian*	*tuangkan*	*minyak-*

nya.

After		has	cooked	we	take out		then		pour		oil-the
Setelahitu,	*kita*	*campur*		*dengan*		*bumbu-bumbu -nya.*					
After	that	we	mix		with		seasoning		the		

'First, prepare water for boiling. After that, put in the noodles. After the noodles are cooked, take them out and pour the oil. After that, mix it with the seasoning.'

—---

Restoran	*favorit*	*saya*		*tidak*	*jauh*	*dari*	*rumah-ku,*
Restaurant	favorite	my		not	far	from	house-my
nama -nya	*Iwak Kale.*	*Restoran*		*ini*	*merupakan*	*restoran*	*ikan.*
name itsis	Iwak Kale	Restaurant		this	is	restaurant	fish
Restoran	*ini*	*hanya*	*lurus*		*1 kilometer*	*dari*	*rumah saya,*
Restaurant	this	just	go straight		1 kilometer	from	house my
tidak	*perlu*	*belok.*					
no	need	to turn around					

'My favourite restaurant is not far from my house. Its name is Iwak Kale Restaurant. It is a fish restaurant. Just go straight for 1km from my house. There is no need to turn around.

—---

1.	*Seseorang*	*menaruh*	*botol*	*di atas*	*meja*
	Someone	put	bottle	on top of	table

    'Someone put a bottle on top of the table.

2.	*Seseorang*	*menuangkan*	*kacang*

Someone   pour   peanuts

'Someone poured peanuts.'

3.   *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *taplak*

Someone   put   cloth

'Someone put a piece of cloth.'

4.   *Seseorang*   *menyandarkan*   *ranting*   *ke*   *pohon*

Someone   lean   twig   to   tree

'Someone leaned a twig to a tree.'

5.   *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *bola*   *di antara*   *dua*   *batang pohon*

Someone   put   ball   between   two   stems   tree

'Someone put a ball in between the two stems of the tree.'

6.   *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *tali*   *di atas*   *meja*

Someone   put   rope   on top of   table

'Someone put a rope on top of the table.'

7.   *Taplak*   *ditaruh*   *di*   *batang*   *pohon*

Cloth   is put   on   trunk   tree

'A piece of cloth is put on the tree trunk.'

8.   *Seseorang*   *akan*   *memanjat*   *menggunakan*   *tangga*

Someone   will   climb   using   ladder

'Someone will climb using the ladder.'

9.   *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *botol*   *pada*   *posisi roboh*

Someone   put   bottle   on   state crumple

Someone put a bottle in the state of crumpled.

10.   *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *kendi*   *di atas*   *meja*

Someone   put   vase   on   table

'Someone put a vase on top of the table.'

11.   *Seseorang*   *menancapkan*   *ranting*   *di*   *tanah*

Someone   stick in   twig   on   ground

'Someone stuck a twig into the ground.'

12.   *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *botol*   *di antara*   *dua*   *batang*   *pohon*

Someone   put   bottle   in between   two   trunk   tree

'Someone put a bottle in between two tree trunks.'

13.   *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *kendi*   *di atas*   *meja*   *pada*   *posisi roboh*

Someone   put   vase   on   table   in   state   crumble

'Someone put a vase on top of a table in a state of crumpled.'

14.   *Seseorang*   *menaruh*   *tangga di*   *dekat pohon.*

Someone   put   ladder   near   the   tree

'Someone put a ladder near the tree.'

15. *Seseorang   mengambil   batu   kemudian   dilempar*
    Someone   take   rock   then   is thrown
    'Someone took a rock then it is thrown.'

16. *Seseorang   membawa   batu   kemudian   dikasih   ke   orang*
    Someone   take   stone and then   give   to   person
    lain
    other
    'Someone took a stone and then gave it to another person.'

17. *Seseorang   mengambil   dalam jumlah banyak kemu diandikasih*
    Someone   take   in   amount big   then give
    ke   orang   lain
    to   person other
    'Someone took a big amount of stones and gave it to another person.'

18. *Seseorang   menuangkan dari   botol   satu   ke   botol   yang lain*
    Someone   pour   from bottle a   to   bottle other
    'Someone poured from a bottle to another bottle.'

19. *Seseorang   menggendong tas   dan   ditaruh   di atas   kursi*
    Someone   is carrying   bag   and   put   on   chair
    'Someone is carrying a bag and put it on top of the chair.'

Informant 14 - Prof. Iskarna (Indonesian)

Saya   biasanya   ke   kampus   naik   mobil   atau   sepeda.
I   usually   to   campus   ride   car   or   bicycle
Kadang-kadang   juga   naik   taksi   online.
sometimes   also   ride   taxi   online
'I usually come to campus by car or bicycle. Sometimes I also order a taxi online.'

Pertama,   buka   bungkusnya,   lalu   rebus   air   kira-kira   selama 1 menit
first   open   package   then   boiled water around   for   1 minute
lalu   saya   masukkan   mie-nya.
then   I   put   noodles-the
Kemudian   ambil   sebuah   piring   untuk   menaruh   bumbu
then   take   a   plate   to   put   spices
kemudian   masukkan   telur.
then   put   egg

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Setelah	*cukup*		*lunak,*	*saya*	*angkat*		*telurnya*
after	enough		soft	I	take out		eggs-the

dan	*letakkan*	*di*		*piring*	*bersama*		*mie-nya.*
and	put it	on		plate	with		noodles

'First, open the package and boil the water for about 1 minute. Then, put the noodles inside. Then, take a plate to put the seasoning. Then put an egg. After the noodles are soft enough, I take out the eggs and put it on the plate along with the noodles.'

Restoran		*favorit*		*saya*	*dekat*	*sini*	*adalah*		*27 Cafe.*
restaurant		favourite		I	near	here	is		27 Cafe

Keluar	*dari*	*sini*	*kemudian*		*ke*	*kanan,*
go out	from	here	then		go to	right

lalu	*belok*	*kanan*	*2 kali*		*lagi,*	*dan*	*sampai.*
then	turn	right	2 times		more,	and	arrived

'My favourite restaurant near here is 27 Café. Go our from here and turn right. Then turn right two more times, and you will arrive.'

---

1. | *Seseorang* | *menaruh* | | *botol* | *di atas* | *meja.* |
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|
   | someone | put | | bottle | on | table |

   'Someone put a bottle on top of a table.'

2. | *Seseorang* | *menaruh* | | *banyak* | | *kacang* | | *di atas* | | *meja.* |
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
   | someone | put | | many | | bean | | on | | table |

   'Someone put many beans on top of the table.'

3. | *Seseorang* | *menaruh* | | *kain* | *di atas* | | *meja.* |
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
   | someone | put | | cloth | on | | table |

   'Someone put a cloth on top of the table.'

4. | *Seseorang* | *menyandarkan* | | *batang* | | *di* | *sebuah* | | *pohon.* |
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
   | someone | lean | | stem | | on | ART | | tree |

   'Someone leaned a stem on a tree.'

5. | *Seorang* | *wanita* | | *menaruh* | *bola* | *di antara* | | *batang* |
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
   | | | | | | | | |

   pohon.

A		woman	put		ball	between		stem		tree

   'A woman put a ball in between tree stems.'

6. | *Seseorang* | *menaruh* | | *tali* | *di atas* | | *meja.* |
   |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | someone | put | rope | on | | table |

‘Someone put a rope on top of the table.’

7. *Ada* *kain* *berada* *di atas* *dahan*

A cloth that is on top of branch

‘A cloth is on top of the branch.’

8. *Seorang* *wanita* *menyandarkan* *tangga* *pada* *pohon.*

A woman lean ladder on tree

‘A woman leaned a ladder against a tree.’

9. *Seseorang* *menaruh* *botol* *di atas* *meja.*

someone put bottle on table

‘Someone put a bottle on top of the table.’

10. *Seseorang* *menaruh* *keramik* *terbalik* *di atas* *meja.*

someone put ceramics invertedly on table

‘Someone put a ceramic on top of a table invertedly.’

11. *Seseorang* *menancapkan* *batang* *di* *tanah.*

someone plug in stick on ground

‘Someone plugged a stick into the ground.’

12. *Seseorang* *menaruh* *botol* *di antara* *dahan.*

someone put bottle between branch

‘Someone put a bottle in between two branches.’

13. *Seseorang* *menaruh* *keramik* *di atas* *meja* *dalam* *keadaan*

miring.

someone put ceramic on table in state

sideways

‘Someone put a ceramic on top of a table in a sideways state.’

14. *Seseorang* *meletakkan* *tangga* *di atas* *tanah.*

someone put ladder on ground

‘Someone put a ladder on top of the ground.’

15. *Seseorang* *melemparkan* *batu* *dari* *satu* *tangan* *ke* *tangan*

someone toss stone from one hand to hand

kemudian *melemparkannya* *ke* *tanah.*

then threw to ground

‘Someone tosses a stone from one hand to another hand, then threw it to the ground.’

16. *Seseorang* *memberikan* *batu* *kepada* *orang* *lain.*

someone give stone to person other

‘Someone gave a stone to another person.’

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17. | *Seseorang* | *memberikan* | *beberapa* | *batu* | *kepada* | | *orang* | *lain.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| someone | give | several | stone | to | | person | other |

'Someone gave several stones to another person.'

18. | *Seseorang* | *menuangkan* | *air* | *dari* | *botol* | *ke* | *tempat* | *air.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| someone | pour | water | from | bottle | to | container | water |

'Someone pours water from a bottle to a water container.'

19. | *Seseorang* | *menaruh* | *tas* | *di atas* | *kursi.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| someone | put | bag | on | chair |

'Someone puts a bag on top of the chair.'

Informant 15 (Javanese)

Aku	*rene*	*mlaku*	*omahku*		*neng*	*sebelah*
I	go by	walk	my house		is	next door

'I go (to work) on foot as my house is just next door.'

Urutan	*pertama,*	*ngambil*	*air,*	*dimasik*	*air,*
Step	first	take	water	boil	water
dibuka	*bungkus*	*indomie,*	*masukkan*	*indomie*	*sambil*
open	package	indomie	put it	indomie	same with
ngenten	*mateng*	*awale*	*deng.*	*Buka*	*bumbu*	*dan*
wait	cooked	first	you	open	seasoning	and
kawan kawan	*ke*	*piring*		*atau*	*mangkok.*	*Setelah*
fries	to	plate		or	bowl	After that
mie ne	*empuk /*	*mateng*	*kita*	*mateni*	*kompor*	*leboke*
noodles	soft	cooked	we	turn off	stove	put
mi	*ke*	*piring*	*atau*	*mangkok*	*setelah*	*itu*	*diaduk*	*rampung.*
Noodles	to	plate	or	bowl	after	that	mix	done

'Step one, boil water. Open a pack of indomie and put it into the water. Wait for the noodles to become cooked. In the meantime, you can open the seasoning and fries and add them to a plate or a bowl. After that, once the noodles are soft or cooked, turn off the stove and put them into the plate or a bowl. Mix them together and you are done.'

(Response omitted as the informat misunderstood the question.)

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1. | *Tekok* | *botol* | *neng* | *mejo* |
|---|---|---|---|

see   bottle   at   table
'See bottle at table.'

2.   *Dekok kacang   neng   mejo*
     see   nuts   at   table
     'See nuts at table.'

3.   *Ndokokke   kain*
     see   fabric
     'See fabric.'

4.   Kayu   disenderke   neng   wit
     Wood   be lean   on   tree
     'A piece of wood iseaned against a tree.'

5.   *Bal e   kejepit   neng   wit*
     Ball   stuck   at   tree
     'A ball is stuck in a tree.'

6.   *Ndokok   tali   neng   mejo*
     see   rope   at   table
     'See a rope on a table.'

7.   *Kaine   temangsang   neng   wit*
     fabric   stuck   at   tree
     'A piece of fabric is stuck in a tree.'

8.   *Bade   munggah   ondo*
     Want   climb   stairs
     '(Someone) wants to climb stairs.'

9.   *Ndokok   botol   posisine   miring*
     Put   bottle   position   sideway
     'Put a bottle in a sideways position.'

10. *Ndokokke   gerabah*
     show   gerabah
     'Show gerabah.'

11. *Nancepke   batang*
     Stick   stem
     'Stick a stem (into the ground).'

12. *Botole   kejepit   wit*
     bottle   stuck   tree
     'Bottle is stuck in a tree.'

13. *Posisi   gerabah   miring*
     position   gerabah   sideways

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Posisi   gerabah   miring
position   gerabah   sideways

'Position a gerabah sideways.'

14. *Nyelehke*   *tangga*

    Put   stairs

    'Put stairs.'

15. *Buang*   *watu*

    throw   stone

    'Throw stone.'

16. *Ngekei*   *watu*

    give   stone

    'Give stone.'

17. *Ngekei*   *watu*   *okeh*

    give   stone   many

    'Give many stone.'

18. *Nuang*   *banyu*

    pour   water

    'Pour water.'

19. *Narukke*   *tas*   *neng*   *kursi*

    put   bag   at   chair

    'Put a bag on the chair.'

Informant 16 (Indonesian)

Saya   *berangkat*   *kerja*   *naik*   *motor.*

I   go to   work   by   motorcycle

'I go to work by motorcycle.'

Pertama,   *buka* *bungkusnya*   *dulu,*

First   open package   first

kemudian   *rebus* *mie-nya*   *kemudian*   *taruh* *bumbunya*   *di*   *piring.*

then   boil   the noodles   then   put   spices   on   plate

Kemudian   *setelah*   *mie-nya*   *sudah*   *matang,*

then   after   noodles   already   cooked

kemudian   *ditiriskan,*   *lalu* *ditaruh*   *di*   *piring*

then   drained   then put   on   plate

dan   *diaduk*   *secaramerata.*

and   stirred   equally

'First, open the package. Then, boil the noodles and put seasoning onto a plate. Then, once the noodles are cooked, drain them out and put them onto the plate. Then stir them equally.'

1. *Saya   menaruh   botol   di atas meja.*
   I   put   bottle on   table
   'I put a bottle on top of the table.'

2. *Saya   menaruh   kacang   di atas meja.*
   I   put   peanuts   on   table
   'I put peanuts on top of the table.'

3. *Saya   menaruh   kain   di atas meja.*
   I   put   cloth on   table
   'I put a piece of cloth on top of the table.'

4. *Saya   menaruh   batang pohon di depan   pohon.*
   I   put   stick tree   in front   tree
   'I put a stick in front of the tree.'

5. *Saya   menaruh   bola   di   sela-sela   batang pohon.*
   I   put   ball   in   the gap of   trunk tree
   'I put a ball in the gap of the tree trunk.'

6. *Saya   menaruh   tali   di atas meja.*
   I   put   rope   on   table
   'I put a rope on top of the table.'

7. Saya   menaruh   kain   di atas batang pohon.
   I   put   cloth on   trunk tree
   'I put a piece of cloth on top of a tree trunk.'

8. Saya   menaruh   tangga   di   pohon.
   I   put   ladder   on   tree
   'I put a ladder on a tree.'

9. Saya   menaruh   botol   di atas meja.
   I   put   bottle on   table
   'I put a bottle on top of the table.'

10. Saya   menaruh   guci   di atas meja.
    I   put   jar   on   table
    'I put a jar on top of the table.'

11. Saya   menancapkan batang pohon di atas tanah.
    I   plug in   stick tree   on   ground
    'I plug a stick into the top of the ground.'

12. Saya   menaruh   botol di antara   batang   pohon.
    I   put   bottle between   trunk   tree
    'I put a bottle in between two tree trunks.'

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13. | Saya | menaruh | guci | di atas | meja | dengan | posisi | miring. |

| I | put | jar | on | table | in | state | sideways |

'I put a jar on top of the table in a sideways state.'

14. | Saya | menaruh | tangga | di atas | tanah | secara | berbaring. |

| I | put | ladder | on | ground | lying | down |

'I put a ladder on top of the ground lying down.'

15. | Saya | melempar | batu | dari | tangan | ke | rumput. |

| I | throw | rock | from | hand | to | grass |

'I throw a rock from my hand to the grass.'

16. | Saya | memberikan | batu | ke | orang | lain. |

| I | give | rock | to | other | person |

'I give a rock to another person.'

17. | Saya | memberikan | banyak | batu | ke | orang | lain. |

| I | give | many | rocks | to | person | other |

'I give many rocks to another person.'

18. | Saya | menuangkan | air | dari | botol | ke | tempat minum. |

| I | pour | water | from | bottle | to | water container |

'I pour water from a bottle to a water container.'

19. | Saya | berjalan | dan | menaruh | tas | di atas | kursi. |

| I | walk | and | put | bag | on | chair |

'I walk and put a bag on top of the chair.'

Informant 17 (Indonesian)

Saya *ke* *tempat* *kerja* *pakai* *motor.*

I go to place work using motorcycle

'I go to my place of work using a motorcycle'

—---

Mula-mula *memanaskan* *air* *lalu* *memasukkan* *Indomie* *ke* *air* *tersebut*

First boil water then put in Indomie to water the

ketika *air* *mulai* *mendi* *dihsiapkan* *bumbu-bumbu* *di* *piring.*

when water start to boil prepare the seasonings on plate

Sesudah *Indomie* *cukup* *lunak,* *campurkan* *dengan* *bumbu-nya.*

After Indomie enough tender mix with seasonings-the

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'Fist, boil the water. Then put in Indomie to the water. When the water starts to boil, prepare the seasoning son a plate. After the Indomie is tender, mix it with the seasoning.'

—--

Dari	*sini*	*ke*	*luar,*	*lalu*	*belok*	*kiri.*
From	here	to	outside	then	turn	to the left
Sampai		*di*	*pertigaan,*	*kemudian*	*belok*	*kanan.*
When arrived		to	the T-junction	then	turn	right
Lalu	*nanti*	*ada*	*jalan*	*kedua,*	*belok*	*kanan.*
Then	will be	there	path	second	turn	right
Nanti	*ada*	*restoran*	*Italia,*	*namanya*	*Nanamia.*	
There	will be	restaurant	Italian	namely	Nanamia	
Itu	*rumah makan*		*favorit*	*saya.*		
That is	restaurant		favorite	my		

'Go outside from here, then turn to the left. When you arrive at the T-junction, turn right. There will be a second path. Turn right there. There will be an Italian restaurant named Nanamia. That is my favourite restaurant.'

—--

1. | *Menaruh* | *botol* | *di atas* | *meja.* |
   |-----------|---------|----------|---------|
   | put | bottle | on top of | table |

   'Put bottle on top of the table.'

2. | *Menaruh* | *kacang* | *di atas* | *meja.* |
   |-----------|----------|----------|---------|
   | put | peanuts | on top of | table |

   'Put peanuts on top of the table.'

3. | *Menaruh* | *kain* | *di atas* | *meja.* |
   |-----------|--------|----------|---------|
   | put | cloth | on top of | table |

   'Put a piece of cloth on top of the table.'

4. | *Menaruh* | *kayu* | *di samping* | *pohon.* |
   |-----------|--------|-------------|----------|
   | put | stick | beside | tree |

   'Put a stick beside a tree.'

5. | *Menaruh* | *bola* | *di antara* | *cabang* | *pohon.* |
   |-----------|--------|------------|----------|----------|
   | put | ball | in between | branch | tree |

   'Put a ball in between tree branches.'

6. | *Menaruh* | *tali* | *di atas* | *meja.* |
   |-----------|--------|----------|---------|
   | put | rope | on top of | table |

   'Put a rope on top of the table'

7. *Menaruh kain di cabang pohon.*
put cloth on branch tree
'Put a piece of cloth on a tree branch.'

8. *Menyandarkan tangga di pohon.*
Lean ladder on tree
'Lean a ladder against a tree.'

9. *Menaruh botol dengan posisi tidur.*
put bottle in state sleeping
'Put a bottle in a state of laying down.'

10. *Menaruh guci terbalik di atas meja.*
put jar backwards on top of table
'Put jar on top of a table backwards'

11. *Menancapkan batang kayu di tanah.*
Plug in stick wood into ground
'Plug a stick into the ground.'

12. *Menaruh botol di antara cabang pohon.*
put bottle in between branch tree
'Put a bottle in between tree branches.'

13. *Menaruh guci dengan posisi miring di atas meja.*
put jar in state sideways on top of table
'Put a jar in a sideways manner on top of the table.'

14. *Menaruh tangga dengan posisi datar di depan pohon.*
put ladder in state horizontal in front of tree
'Put a ldder in a horizontal manner in front of the tree.'

15. *Melemparkan batu dari tangan kiri ke tangan kanan*
Throw rock from hand left to hand right
kemudian melemparkan -nya ke tanah.
then throw-it to ground
'Throw a rock from the left hand to the right hand, then throw it to the ground.'

16. *Memindahkan batu dari satu tangan ke tangan orang lain.*
Move stone from one hand to hand person other
'Move stone from one hand to the hand of another person.'

17. *Membawa segenggam batu kemudian memberikan-nyake orang*
Take handfull rocks then give it to person

lain.

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other

'Take a handful of rocks then give it to another person.'

18. *Memasukkan air ke dalam botol.*
Pour   water   into   bottle

'Pour water into a bottle.'

19. *Menaruh tas ransel di atas kursi.*
put   backpack   on top of   chair

'Put backpack on top of a chair.'

Informant 18 - Language Centre (Javanese

Aku mangkat kerjo numpak motor
I   go to   work   by   motorcycle

'I go to work by motorcycle.'

Pertama bukak bungkuse, ojo lali sakdurunge mbukak
First   open   package   don't   forget   just before   open

bungkus indomie ne nggodok banyu. Setelah banyune
package   indomie   boil   water   after that   water

umup lebokno mie ne neng jero pananci.
boil   put in   noodle   into   pan

3 menit setelah mie ne mateng, banyune mbok saring.
3 minutes   after that   noodle   cooked   water   have to drain

Mie ne mbok pindah neng piring terus campurno bumbu.

Noodles   have to   be move   onto   plate   then   mixed   seasoning

'First, open the package. Don't forget first you open the package. Boil water first, after the water has boiled, put in the noodles for 3 minutes. After the noodles are cooked, the water has to be drained first. After it is drained, the noodles have to be moved onto a plate then mixed with seasoning.'

Aku seneng mangan Ayam Geprek. Seko kene
I   like   eat   Ayam Geprek   From   here

menggok kiri terus menggok kanan, warunge neng mburi

Turn   left   then   turn   right   small canteen   near

Indomaret.

Indomaret

'I like to eat at Ayam Geprek. From here, turn left then turn right. It is a small canteen near the Indomaret.'

---

1. *Ono   botol   diselehke   neng nduwur   mejo*
    have   bottle   put   on the   table
    'A bottle is put on top of the table.'

2. *Ono   biji   kopi   neng nduwur   mejo   disebar*
    have   bean   coffee   on the   table   spread
    'Coffee beans are spread on top of the table.'

3. *Ono   taplak   neng nduwur   mejo*
    have   tablecloth   on the   table
    'A tablecloth is on top of the table'

4. *Nyelehke   tongkat   neng sebelah wit*
    put   stick   beside   tree
    'A stick is put beside a tree.'

5. *Nyelehke   bal   neng   nduwur   wit*
    put   ball   on the   tree
    'A ball is put on top of the tree.'

6. *Neng duwur   mejo   ono   tali*
    on the   tree   have   rope
    'There is a rope on top of the tree.'

7. *Taplake   temangsang   neng nduwur   wit*
    tablecloth   stuck   on the   tree
    'A tablecloth is stuck on top of the tree.'

8. *Arep   munggah   wit   numpak nganggo   ondo*
    want   climb   tree   by using   stairs
    'Want to climb the tree by using stairs.'

9. *Nyelehke   botol   neng duwur   mejo   tapi   botole*
    put   bottle   on the   table   but   bottle
    diselehke   neng ngisor
    put   not straight
    'A bottle is put on top of the table in a not straight manner.'

10. *Ono   pot   diselehke   neng nduwur   mejo*
    have   pot   put   on the   table
    'A pot is put on top of the table.'

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11. *Nancepke   tongkat   kayu   neng njero   lemah*
    stick   wood   at   inside   ground
    'A piece of wood is stuck inside the ground.'

12. *Nyelehke   botol   neng duwur   wit*
    put   bottle on   tree
    'A bottle is put on top of the tree.'

13. *Ono   pot   diselehke   miring   neng duwur   mejo*
    have   pot   put   sideways on the   table
    'A pot is put on top of the table sideways.'

14. *Nyelehke   ondo   neng   nduwur   lemah*
    put   stairs on the   ground
    'Stairs are put on top of the ground.'

15. *Ono   watu   diuncalke   neng seko   tangan   neng nduwur lemah*
    have   stone throw-PASS   from   hand   on the   ground
    'Stones are thrown from a hand onto the top of the ground.'

16. *Wong loro   ngenehke   watu   neng   kancane*
    person two   give   stone to   friend
    'A person gives a stone to a friend.'

17. *Ono   watu   akeh   dinehke   karo   kancane*
    have   stone many   give   to   friend
    'Many stones are given to a friend.'

18. *Ono   wong   mindah   banyu seko   botol   neng   botol   liane*
    have   person pour   water from   bottle to   bottle other
    'A person pours water from a bottle to another bottle.'

19. *Ono   wong   mlaku nyelehke   tas   neng duwur   kursi*
    have   person walk   put   bag   on the   chair
    'A person walks and puts a bag on top of a chair.'

Informant 19 (Javanese)

Aku   mangkat   kerjo   numpak   sepeda motor
I   go to   work   by   mortorcycle
'I go to work by motorcycle'

Carane   masak   indomie: pertama   rebus banyu kiro-kiro 1 m
How to cook cook   Indomie   first   boil   water about   1 minute
Dilebokke dan   ditunggu   kiro-kiro   wes   empuk.   La wis
Put into   wait   about   until soft   after

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empuk	*ditirisne,*	*kemudian*	*disapno*	*bumbu*	*dan*
soft	drain	then	prepare	seasoning	and

dicampur	*diaduk*	*neng*	*piring*	*dan*	*siap*	*dimakan*
be mix	be stir	at	plate	and	ready	be eat

'How to cook Indomie: first, boil water for about 1 minute. Then put noodles into the water until it goes soft. After it goes soft, drain out the water and prepare the seasoning. Mix them together in a plate and it is ready to be eaten.'

Aku	*yan*	*arep*	*neng*	*warung*	*mangan*	*neng*
I	if	want	at	small canteen	eat	at

Rata	*nek*	*seko*	*wes*	*no*	*basa*	*mlaku*	*kiro*	*5*	*menit*
Rata	if	from			usually	walk	about	5	minutes

belok	*kiri*	*neng*	*gang*	*Bromo*	*terus*	*nanti*	*tekan*
turn	left	at	alley	Bromo	straight	later	arrived

pertigaan	*gang*	*bromo*	*karo*	*jalan*	*pembangunan.*
threeway junction	alley	Bromo	with	road	Pembangunan

Belok	*kanan*	*kiro*	*seket*	*meter*	*ono*	*pertigan*
Turn	right	about	fifty	meter	have	threeway junction

meneh	*belok*	*kanan*	*nah*	*warung*	*ne*
again	turn	right		small canteen	

ono	*sekitar*	*10*	*meter*	*seko*	*pertigaan*	*itu*
have	about	10	meter	from	threeway junction	that

'If I want to eat at a small canteen, I eat at Rata. From here, it usually takes 5 minutes to walk there. Turn left at alley Bromo and walk straight. Later, you will arrive at a threeway junction at alley Bromo and road Pembangunan. Turn right and walk straight for about fifty metres and reach another threeway junction. Turn right and the small canteen will be about 10 metres from the junction.'

1.
Botol	*neng nduwur*	*mejo*
bottle	on top of	table

'A bottle is on the table.'

2.
Benih	*neng nduwur*	*mejo*
grains	on top of	table

'Grains are on top of the table.'

3.
Kain	*neng nduwur*	*mejo*
fabric	on top of	table

'A piece of fabric is on top of the table.'

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4. *Batang   semende   neng   wit*
stem   lay   at   tree
'A stem lays at a tree.'

5. *Bal   jepit   neng   wit*
ball   stuck   at   tree
'A ball is stuck in a tree.'

6. *Tali   neng nduwur   mejo*
rope   on top of   table
'A rope is on top of the table.'

7. *Kain   semampir   neng   batang*
fabric lay   at   stem
'A piece of fabric lays against the stem (of the tree).'

8. *Ondo semende   neng   wit*
stairs lay   at   tree
'Stairs lay against the tree.'

9. *Botol   neng nduwur   mejo*
botte   on top of   table
'A bottle is on top of the table.'

10. *Pot   diwalik   neng duwur   mejo*
pot   inverted   on top of   table
'A pot is inverted on top of the table.'

11. *Batang   temancep   neng   lemah*
stem   stuck   at   ground
'A stem is stuck in the ground.'

12. *Botol kejepit neng   batang*
bottle stuck   at   branch
'A bottle is stuck on a bra'

13. *Pot   miring   neng   mejo*
pot   sideways   on   table
'A pot is sideways on a table.'

14. *Ondo semeleh   neng   lemah*
stairs lay   at   ground
'Stairs lay on the ground.'

15. *Kerikil diuncalke*
stone   thrown
'A stone is thrown. '

16. *Ngenehke   watu*

give   stone

'A stone is given.'

17.   *Ngenehke   watu   segegem*

      give   stone   handful

      'A handful of stones are given.'

18.   *Nyuntak   banyu seko   botol*

      pour   water to   bottle

      'Pour water into a bottle.'

19.   *Ndelehke   tas   neng kursi*

      put   bag on   chair

      'Put a bag on a chair.'