

Between a lexical and a functional category – How many entries in the lexicon do we need for Indonesian *ini*?

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Normally *ini* is treated as demonstrative/determiner (a functional category) (1). However, there are cases where it occurs in a root position, either modified by verbal morphology (2) or nominalized with *yang* (3). In these positions we would normally expect lexical categories.

- (1) *Rumah ini sangat bagus.*
House ini very good.
'This house is very good.'
- (2) *Ini harus di-ini-in.*
This must PASS.VOICE-ini-TRANS
'This has to be treated like this.'
- (3) *Udin mem-beli yang ini.*
Udin CAUS.VOICE-buy NOM ini
'Udin bought this one.'

Therefore (4) could be structural either noun+demonstrative or noun+modifier like in (5). Despite this structural ambiguity there is no real difference in interpretation.

- (4) *mobil ini*
car ini
'this car'
- (5) *mobil biru*
car blue
'blue car'

On the other hand, *ini* also has functions which do not necessarily have a demonstrative reading anymore. It can be used either for emphasis (6) or topic marking (7).

- (6) *Aku ini sangat lapar.*
1SG ini very hungry.
'I am very hungry.'
- (7) *Jokowi Widodo ini presiden Indonesia.*
Jokowi Widodo ini president Indonesia.
'Jokowi Widodo is the president of Indonesia.'

These findings lead to the question of representation in the lexicon. How many entries do we need for *ini*? Two, one functional and one lexical, more than that, or is it even sufficient to have just one entry uniting the functional and the lexical form?

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