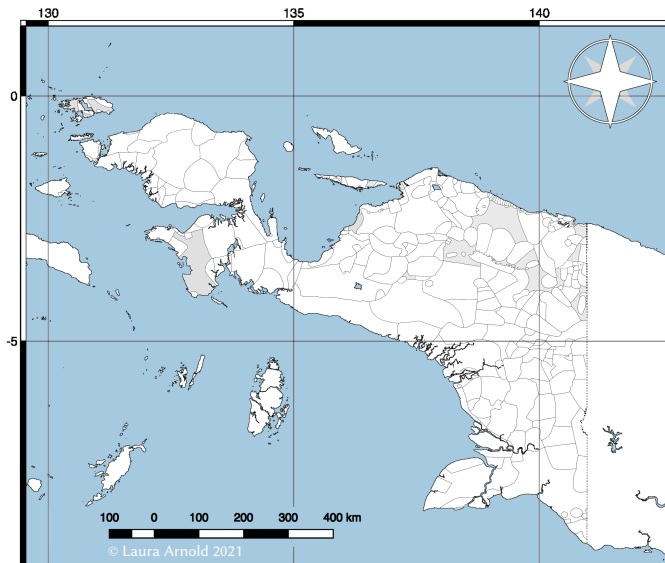


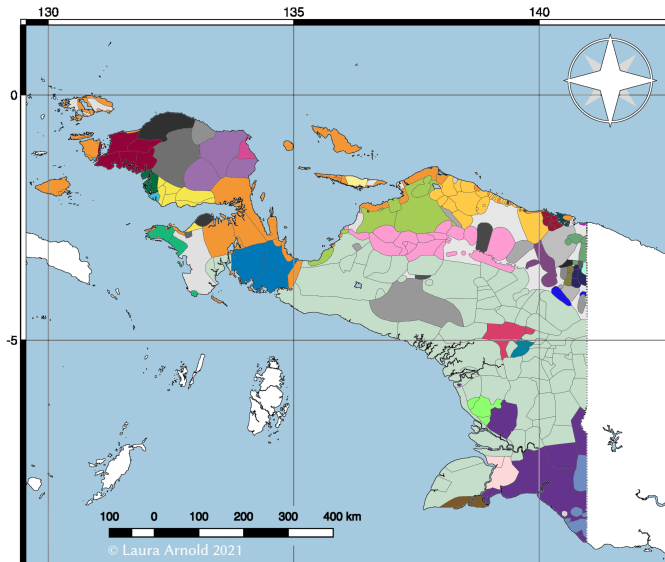
Language vitality and the ‘ten-year gap’
in Indonesian Papua

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Risk and Renewal in the Pacific
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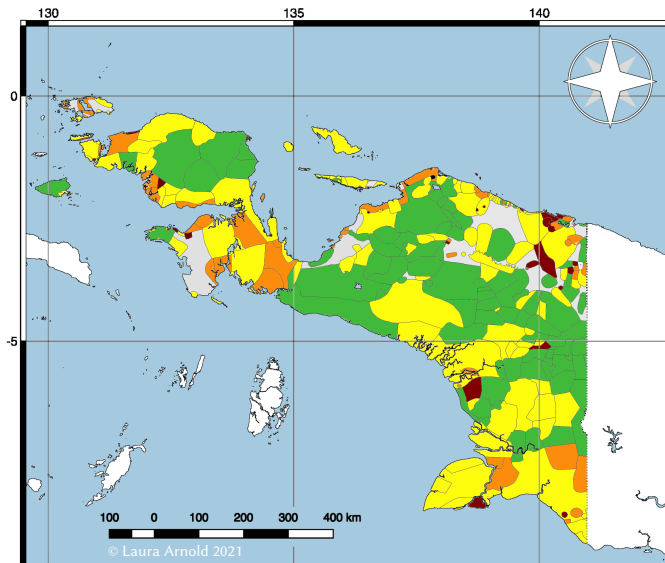
Research context

- ▶ Updates for the Routledge Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered Languages
- ▶ Quantifying vitality:
 - ▶ Extended Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010)
 - ▶ UNESCO framework (2003)
 - ▶ Language Endangerment Index (Lee and Way 2018)

Research context

Transmission	Evaluation
Transmission unbroken; (most) children acquire the language	Not (currently) (attested as) threatened
Only some children are acquiring the language	Vulnerable
Children are not acquiring the language; youngest spks are of child-bearing age	Endangered
Children are not acquiring the language; youngest spks are older than child-bearing age	Critically endangered
Only a handful of elderly spks remain	Moribund
No known L1 spks remain	Dormant/Extinct

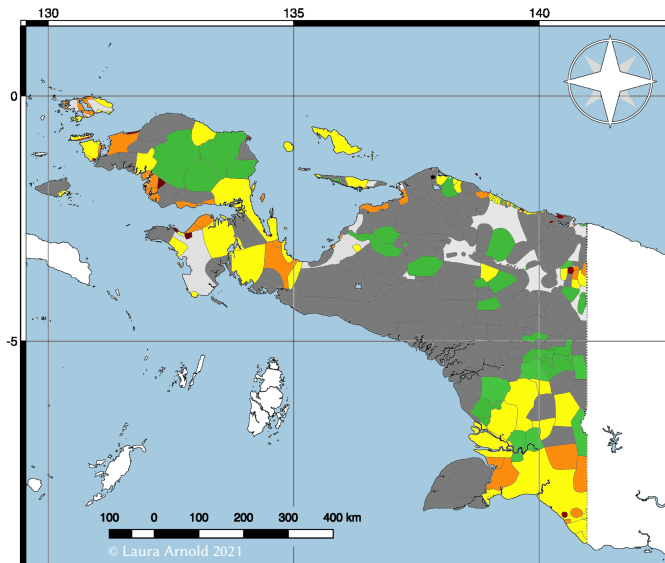
Language vitality in Papua



Language vitality in Papua

Endangerment status	No. of lgs	%
Not threatened	88	32.23
Vulnerable	102	37.36
Endangered	49	17.95
Critically endangered	3	1.10
Moribund	30	10.99
Unknown	1	0.37
TOTAL	273	100

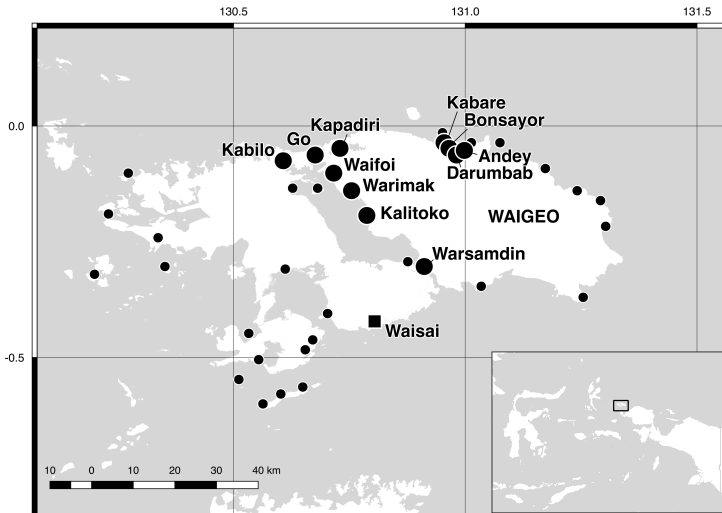
Language vitality in Papua (modified)



Language vitality in Papua (modified)

Endangerment status	All lgs		Modified sample	
	No. of lgs	%	No. of lgs	%
Not threatened	88	32.23	41	31.54
Vulnerable	102	37.36	42	32.31
Endangered	49	17.95	29	22.31
Critically endangered	3	1.10	2	1.54
Moribund	30	10.99	16	12.31
Unknown	1	0.37	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	273	100	130	100

Case study 1: Ambel



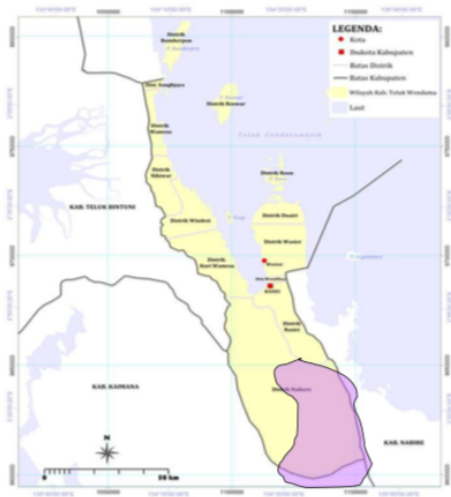
Case study 1: Ambel



Case study 1: Ambel

- ▶ Speakers shifting to Papuan Malay/Indonesian
 - < 1990: bilingual, primary language Ambel
 - 1990-2000: bilingual, primary language PM
 - 2000 > : monolingual in PM

Case study 2: Miere



Case study 2: Miere

Birth year	Miere	Language ability		
		Wamesa	PM	Indonesian
< 1978	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent
1979-1993	Passive	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent
1994-2001	No ability	Passive	Fluent	Fluent
2002-2009	No ability	No ability	Fluent	Fluent

Adapted from Sawaki et al. (2014)

The 'ten-year gap'

- ▶ Similar cases reported for Kalamang (Visser 2020), Warembori (Donohue 1999)...
- ▶ Factors:
 - ▶ Schooling
 - ▶ Improved transportation
 - ▶ Changing attitudes

Take-home messages

- ▶ Shift from vital to endangered can be very rapid
- ▶ Surveys needed across Papua
- ▶ Please document what you know about linguistic vitality in your field sites!