

### Sketching the DP Structure of Standard Indonesian:

Introduction: This abstract presents an analysis of the DP structure of Standard Indonesian (SI) which accounts for the complimentary nature of numeral classifiers and the definite determiner clitic =*nya*. SI is typically described as having three number classifiers (*orang, ekor, buah*) which are “optional” unless the prefix *se-* ‘one’ is present) and an anaphoric definite article =*nya* (which is homophonous to the third person possessive clitic). Classifiers may not cooccur with the definite article. However, deictic demonstratives (*ini, itu*) may cooccur with both the definite article and classifiers. I propose an architecture inspired by Winarto 2016 with regards to the hierarchical positioning of DP, ClP, and NumP and by Paul & Potsdam’s 2024 analysis of Malagasy with regards to the existence of a low demonstrative above an NP.

Data, Movements, and Figures: This analysis accounts for the following word orders of the SI noun phrase:

(1) Number (Classifier) Noun Adjective Demonstrative

e.g. (1a) *seorang guru pintar itu*  
one.CL teacher clever that  
‘a/one clever teacher (far from speaker)’

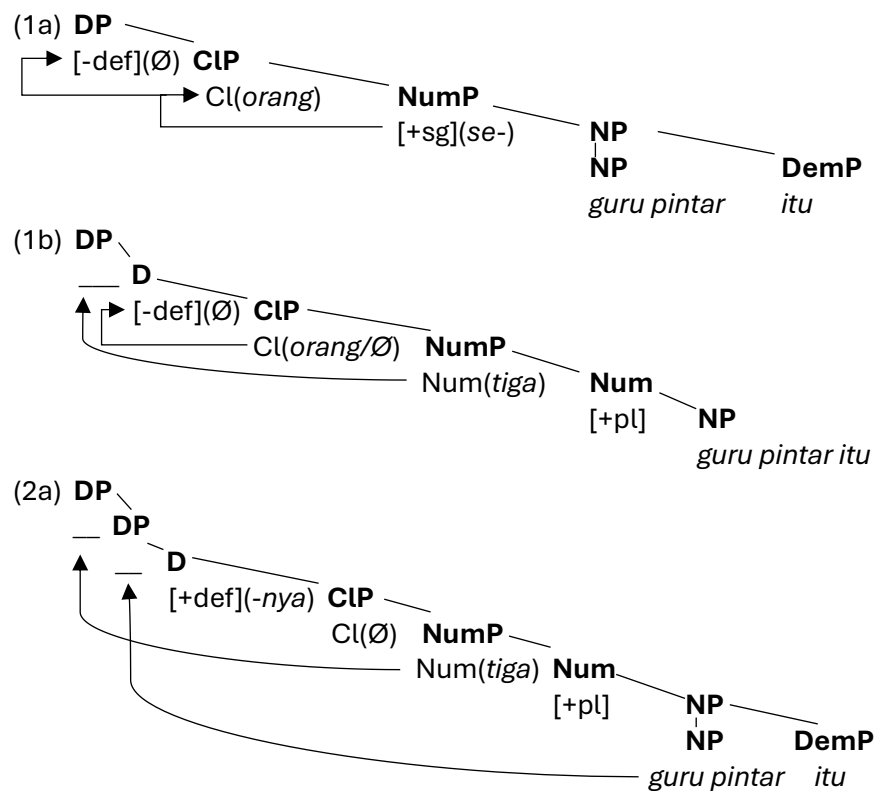
(1b) *tiga (orang) guru pintar itu*  
three (CL) teacher clever that  
‘three clever teachers (far from speaker)’

(2) Number Noun Adjective Definite.Article Demonstrative

e.g. (2a) *tiga guru pintarnya itu*  
three teacher clever.DEF that  
‘those three previously mentioned clever teachers’

The surface order of noun-adjective phrase N(A)P is achieved through Head-to-Head Movement. Demonstratives adjoin to N(A)P. A NumP must be selected by Cl, but which is optionally occupied by an overt classifier, unless the head of NumP is occupied by a [+sg] feature in which case the overt classifier must be present in order to host *se-*, again achieved through Head-to-Head Movement. ClPs must be selected by D, whose head hosts a  $\neq$ [definite] feature. The

complementarity of classifiers and =*nya* is accounted for by obligatory movement of the ClP head to D in order to check the [-definite] feature. NPs undergo phrasal movement to Spec, DP when D is headed by [+definite], stranding any demonstratives present. Overt numbers live in Spec, NumP and undergo phrasal movement to a higher specifier in DP. The analysis of demonstratives as NP right-adjuncts parallels the behavior of the cognate deictic adverbs (*sini* ‘here, *situ* ‘there’) in the extended verbal projection.



References:

Paul, I., & Potsdam, E. 2024. Malagasy framing demonstratives and the syntax of doubling. *Glossa: A Journal of General Linguistics*, 9(1).  
 Winarto, Ekarina. 2016. The Indonesian DP. *Conference Proceedings of the Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association (AFLA) XXII*.