

Assessing Language Vitality and Endangerment of Minority Communities in Northeastern Thailand:

A Necessity for Visualizing Dynamic Language Shift

presented by

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### **Objectives of This Paper**

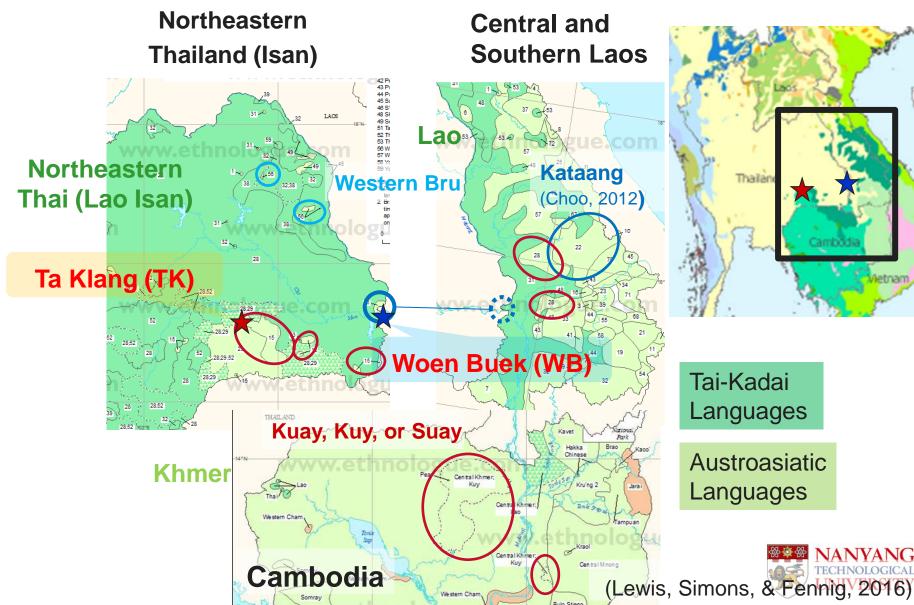
- 1. Introducing the brief results of language surveys in Northeastern Thailand (Isan)
- 2. Discussing the features and factors of language shift/maintenance at play in target communities
- 3. Illustrating the dynamics of language shift
- 4. Proposing some considerations regarding the assessment of ethnolinguistic vitality



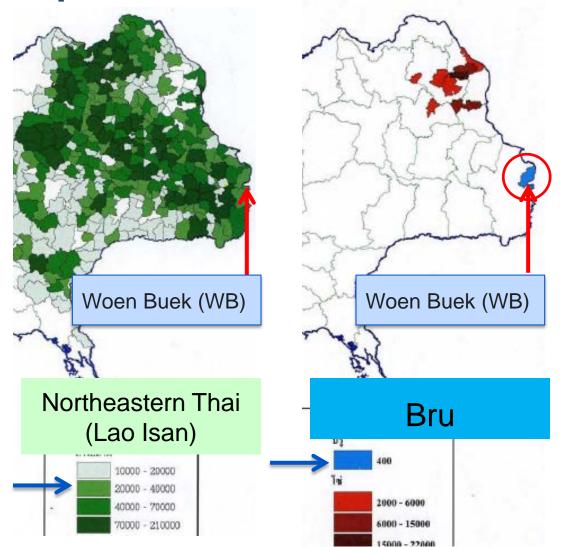
### The Target Communities Laos the Bruu (Bru) & Kuay language in Northeastern Thailand (Isan) Thailand the Austroasiatic language/stock Cambodia - the Mon-Khmer language family the Katuic branch Austro-Asiatic Sino-Tibetan Tai-Kadai Austronesian Hmong-Mixn Buenk: Howney Mieric Jingshord 19unglet

(Mann, Smith, & Ujlakyova, 2009)

### The Target Communities



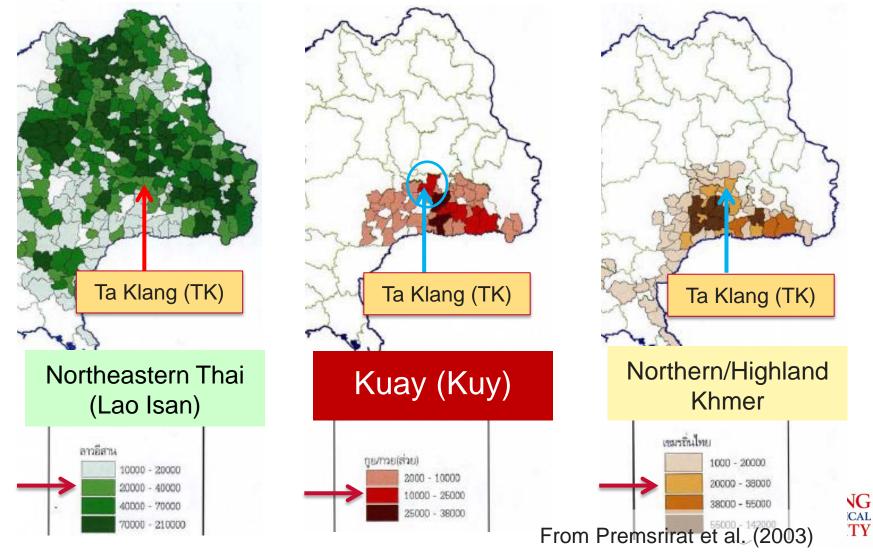
## The Target Community (WB Bru) Population & Distribution / District in Isan



From Premsrirat et al. (2003)



### The Target Community (TK Kuay) Population & Distribution / District in Isan



## The Target Community (WB Bru) Population & Background Information

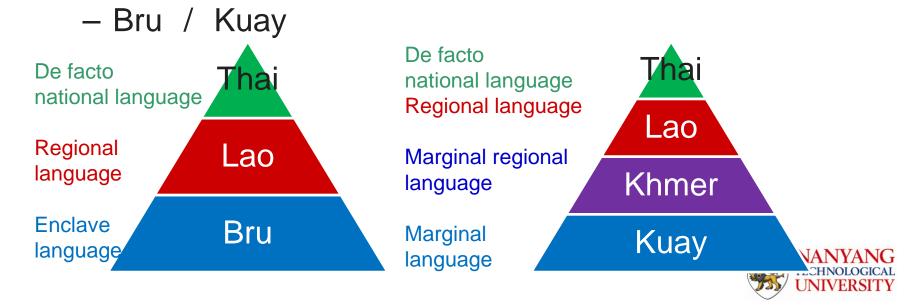
	Ethnic Bru and Woen Buek (WB)
Population	<ul> <li>Western Bru: 20,000 in 3 Isan provinces,</li> <li>and 400 in Ubon (WB&amp;TL)</li> <li>No mutual intelligibilities among them (Premsrirat et al., 2003)</li> <li>Kataang: 110,276 in Laos in 2005 (the National Statistics Centre, no date)</li> <li>WB: approx. 600 based on household registration</li> </ul>
Ethnonym	Exonym: Khaa 'slavic people;' Endonym: Bru (no meaning)
History	WB Bru ancestors immigrated from Laos about 100 years ago
Occupatio ns	<ul> <li>Swidden farming in the past,</li> <li>Fishing, Farming (very limited flatlands), Weaving basket,</li> <li>Working as a temporal labor, Work away from home</li> </ul>
Other Features	<ul> <li>Exogamy was not freely allowed by their traditional rituals</li> <li>Buddhism was broadly accepted after the immigration to WB</li> <li>A paved road to town and electricity reached within 30 years ago</li> </ul>

## The Target Community (TK Kuay) Population & Background Information

	Ethnic Kuay and Ta Klang (TK)
The population	<ul> <li>Approx. 0.4 million in 4 Isan provinces (incl. Surin)</li> <li>Lao Isan 14 million, Highland Khmer 1.4 million in Isan (Premsrirat et al., 2003)</li> <li>TK: Approx. 1,200</li> </ul>
Ethnonym	Exonym: Suay 'tribute (tax)' (paid tax by elephants); Endonym: Kuay or Kuy 'man'
History	Immigrated from Southern Laos in the 17 to 18th century
Occupatio ns	Mahout, Farming, Working away from home (both as a mahout and as labor)
Other features	<ul> <li>Seen as the center of mahout culture of Kuay</li> <li>Number of anthropological studies</li> <li>Not all villagers have elephants</li> </ul>

### The Status of Languages in WB and TK

- Hierarchical relationship (Smalley, 1994; Premsrirat, 2007)
  - Standard/Central Thai (Thai)
  - Northeastern Thai/Lao Isan (Lao)
  - (Northern) Khmer (Khmer)



### Methodology

- Field research
  - 3 months in 2014: preliminary surveys
  - 4 months in 2015: the 1st data collection
  - 4 months in 2016: the 2nd data collection
- Questionnaire
  - Personal information
  - Language Proficiency ('5-Excellent' to '1-Not at all')
  - Language Attitude ('5-Agree' to '1-Disagree')
  - Language Choice

5-level Likert scale

Observation and interviews



## Methodology (cont.) Language Choice (LC)

- 33 domains (questions)
- Q. Overall, what languages do you use when you
- are at home and talk with your mother?
- 5. Use only this language
- 4. Use more frequently than other languages
- 3. Use as frequently as other languages
- 2. Use less frequently than other languages
- 1. Not use this language at all

Kuay	1	2	3	4	5
Khmer	1	2	3	4	5
Lao	1	2	3	4	5
Thai	1	2	3)	4	5

Bru	1	2	3	4	5
Lao	1	2	3	4	5
Thai	(1)	2	3	4	5



## Participants and Interviewees WB Bru: Total

### **WB** Participants

Ge	ender	Total
Male	Female	TOtal
12	12	24
10	12	22
11	12	23
11	10	21
15	11	26
8	4	12
4	6	10
71	67	138
	Male 12 10 11 11 15 8 4	12 12 10 12 11 12 11 10 15 11 8 4 4 6

### **WB** Interviewees

Λαο	Ge	Total	
Age	Male	Female	IUlai
10~19	2	3	5
20~29	2	3	5
30~39	2	2	4
40~49	2	3	5
50~59	2	2	4
60~	2	3	5
Total	12	16	28



## Participants and Interviewees WB Bru: Target of Analysis of This Paper

### **Ethnic Bru Participants**

٨٥٥	Ge	ender	Total
Age	Male	Female	TOtal
10~19	10	8	18
20~29	8	11	19
30~39	10	9	19
40~49	10	8	18
50~59	12	10	22
60~69	6	4	10
70~	4	4	8
Total	60	54	114

 The data from all ethnic Bru participants were analyzed in this study



## Participants and Interviewees TK Kuay: Total

### **TK Participants**

		•		
٨٥٥	Gender		Total	
Age	Male	Female	IUlai	
~9	1	0	1	
10~19	15	23	39*	
20~29	13	11	24	
30~39	12	12	24	
40~49	10	16	26	
50~59	10	14	24	
60~69	6	6	12	
70~	5	4	9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	86	159	

### **TK Interviewees**

Λαο	Ge	Total	
Age	Male	Female	Total
10~19	2	2	4
20~29	2	2	4
30~39	2	2	4
40~49	2	2	4
50~59	3	2	5
60~	2	2	4
Total	13	12	25



<sup>\*1</sup> participant did not answer his/her own gender.

## Participants and Interviewees TK Kuay: Target of Analysis of This Paper

### **Ethnic Kuay Participants of This Paper**

Age	Ge Male	Total	
~18	16	22	39*
19~25	10	9	19
26~45	3	15	18
46~	7	12	19
<b>Total</b>	36	58	95

<sup>\*1</sup> participant with no answer of gender

- Not all the participants from the 2<sup>nd</sup> data collection are included.
- However, all participants below 18 years old (secondary school students) are included.
- The classification is the same as Tomioka (2016b):
  - ~18 years old (children),
  - 19~25 (adolescents yet to have children),
  - 26~45 (parents), and
  - 46~ (grandparents)



### **RESULTS**



#### PRELIMINARY RESULTS

#### Bru (WB Bru)

- Tomioka (2016a)
- Shifting
  - bilingual of Lao and Bru
  - bilingual of Lao and Thai

#### Kuay (TK Kuay)

- Tomioka (2016b)
- Maintained (Kuay)
- Shifting (Lao and Khmer)
  - quadrilingual of Kuay,
     Khmer, Lao, and Thai,
  - trilingual of Kuay, Lao, and Thai
  - bilingual of Kuay and Thai



### EGIDS (Lewis and Simons, 2010)

- EGIDS is a tool for quickly assessing language vitality and endangerment
- From only 5 key issues

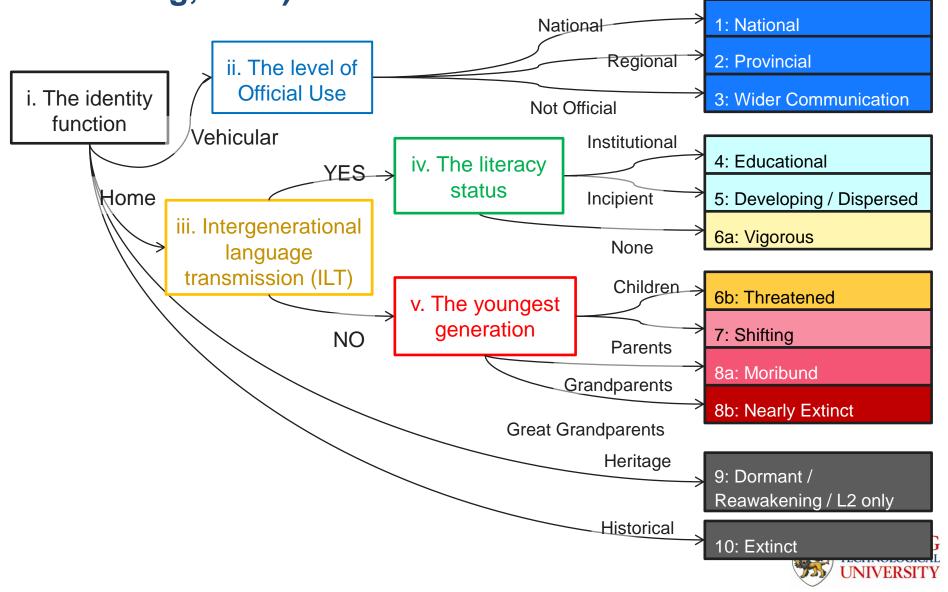


### EGIDS (Lewis and Simons, 2010)

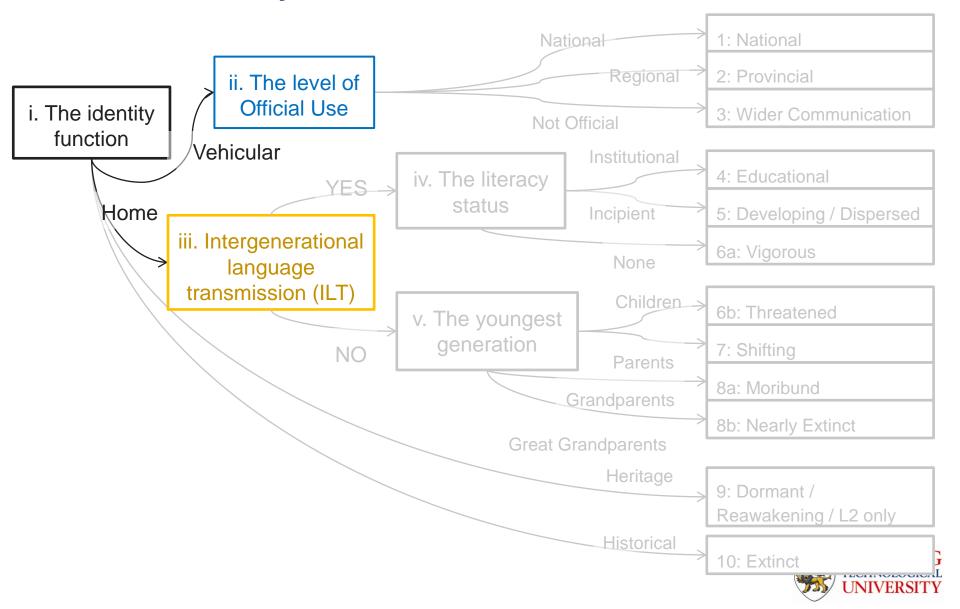
- The Identity Function
- ii. The Level of Official Status
- iii. Intergenerational Language Transmission (ILT)
- iv. The Literacy Status
- v. The Youngest Speakers with Some Fluent Speakers



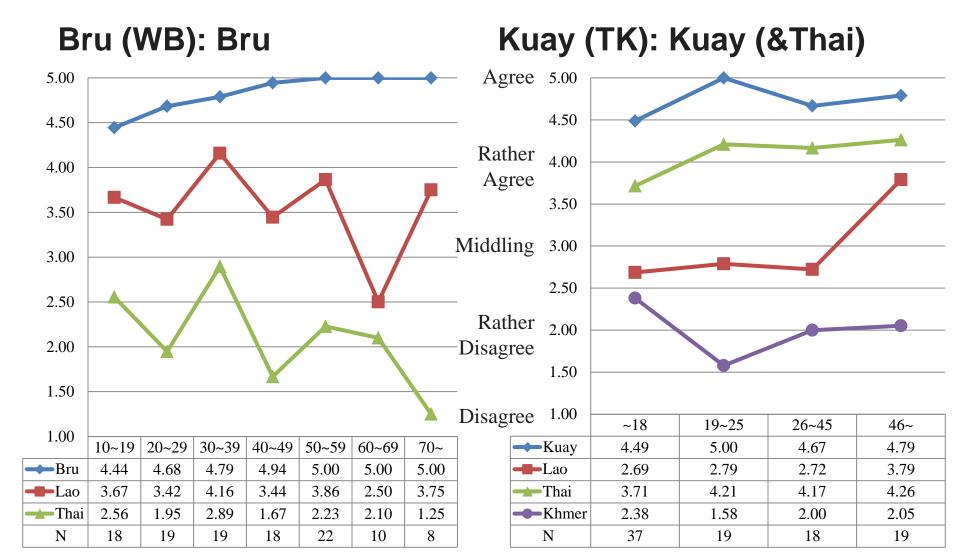
EGIDS Diagnostic Decision Tree (Lewis & Simons, 2010) for Ethnologue 19th ed. (Lewis, Simons, & Fennig, 2016)



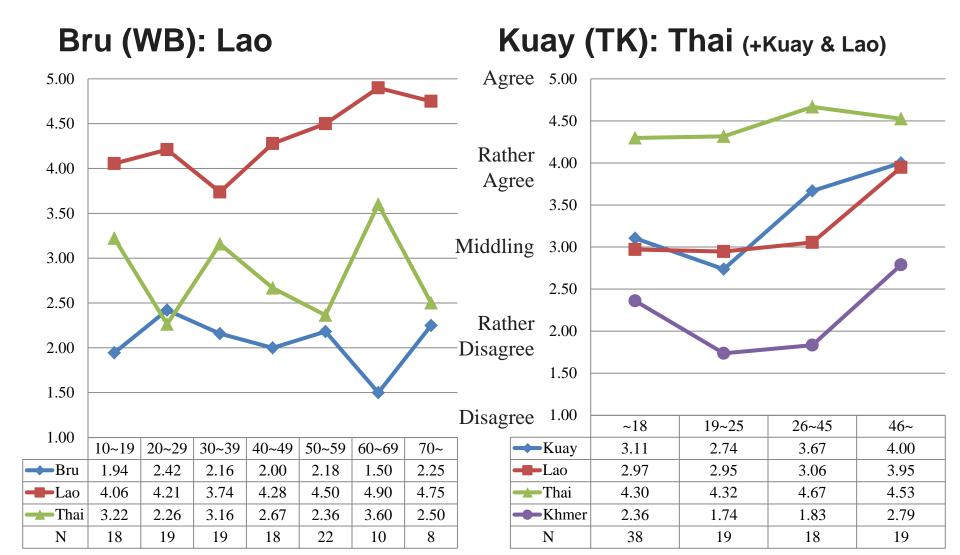
### Assessing WB Bru and TK Kuay's Level of EGIDS i. The Identity Function



# i. The Identity Function (LA1) This language fosters intimacy with Bru/Kuay people in WB/TK



# i. The Identity Function (LA3) This language fosters intimacy with Non-Bru/Kuay people living in WB/TK

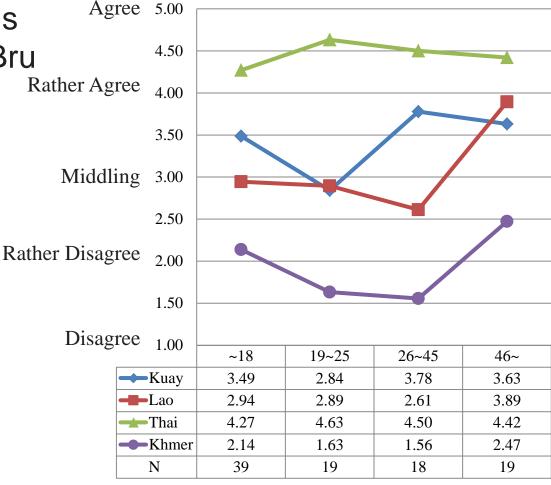


# i. The Identity Function (LA4) This language fosters intimacy with outsiders

#### Bru (WB):

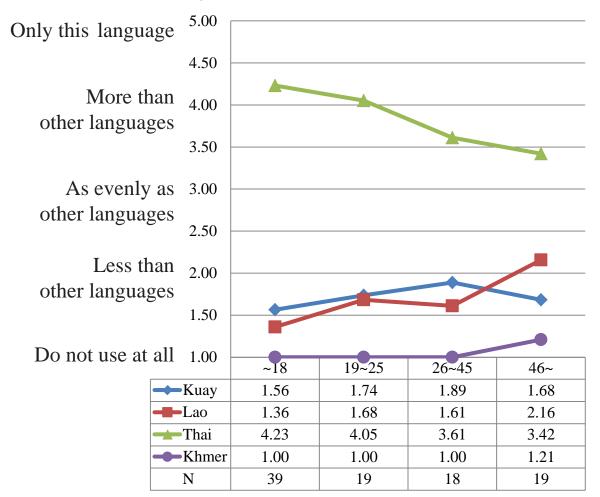
- The identity function is limited within ethnic Bru people
  - Not "Vehicular,"
  - but "Home"

#### Kuay (TK): Thai (+Kuay & Lao)

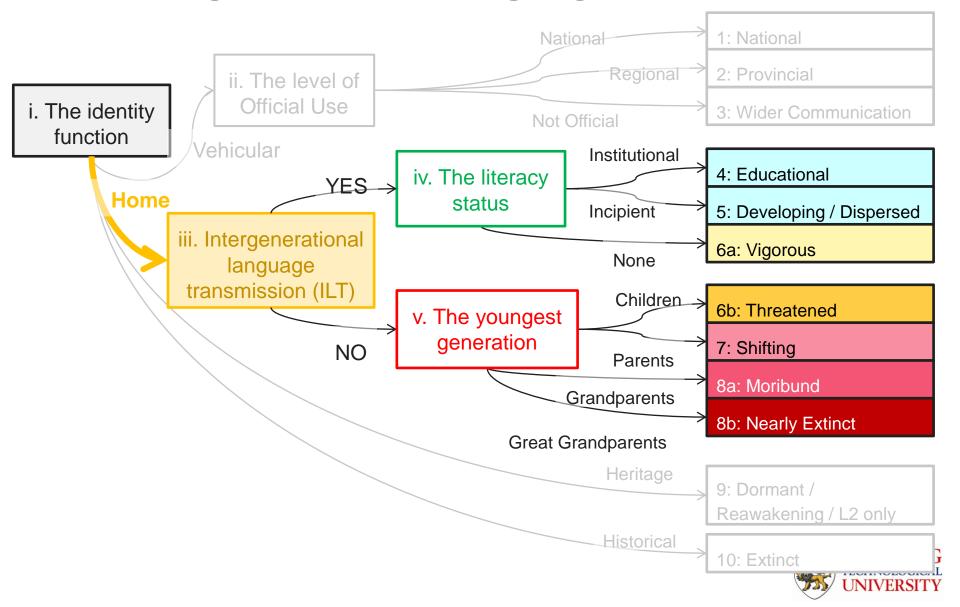


# i. The Identity Function (LC2) Language Choice at Market with Sellers regarding Shopping

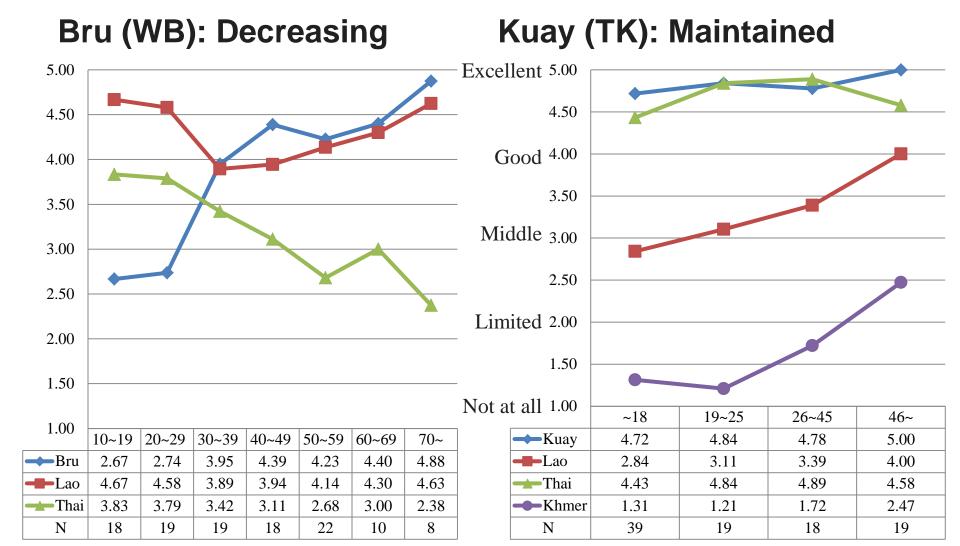
### Kuay (TK): Thai



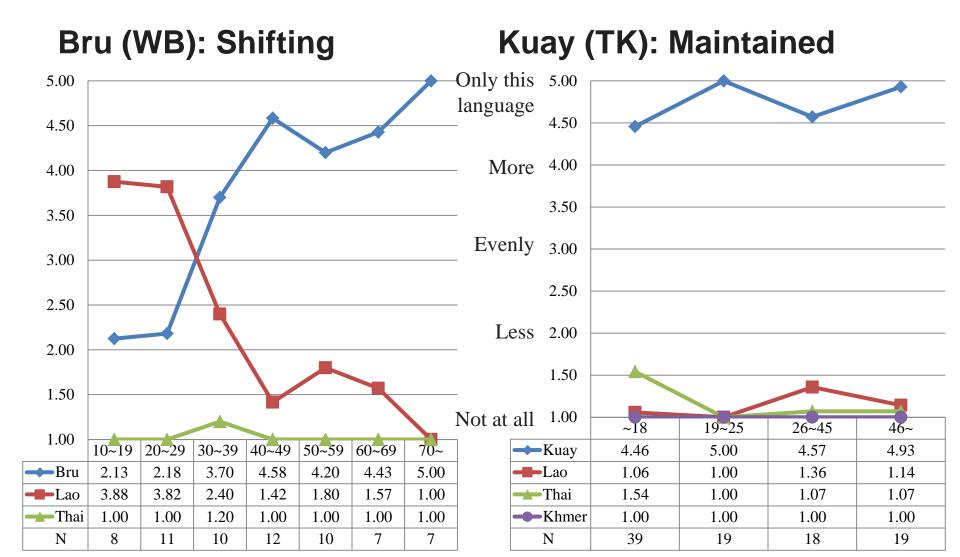
### Assessing WB Bru and TK Kuay's Level of EGIDS ii. Intergenerational Language Transmission



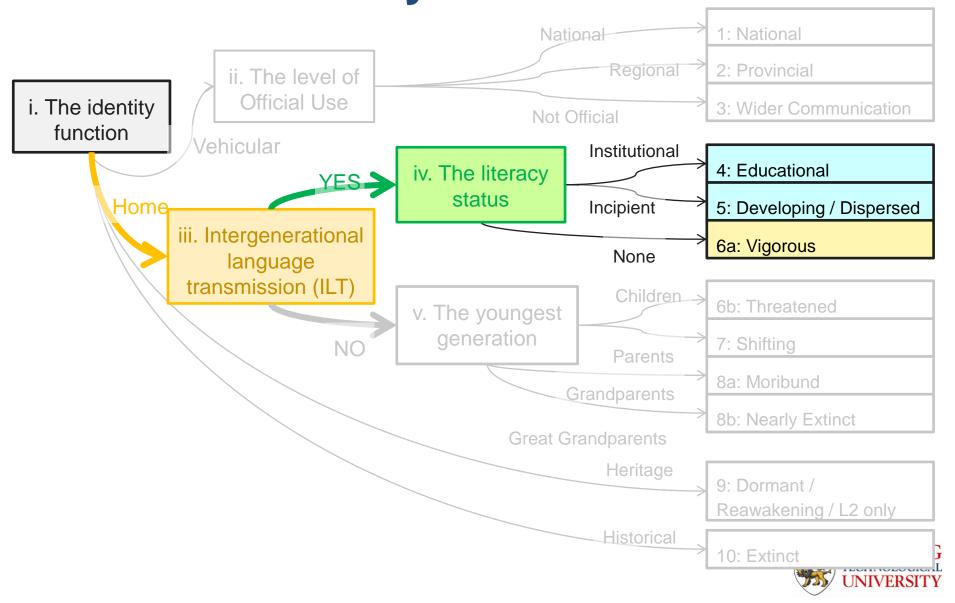
## iii. ILT: (LP1) Language Proficiency: Speaking



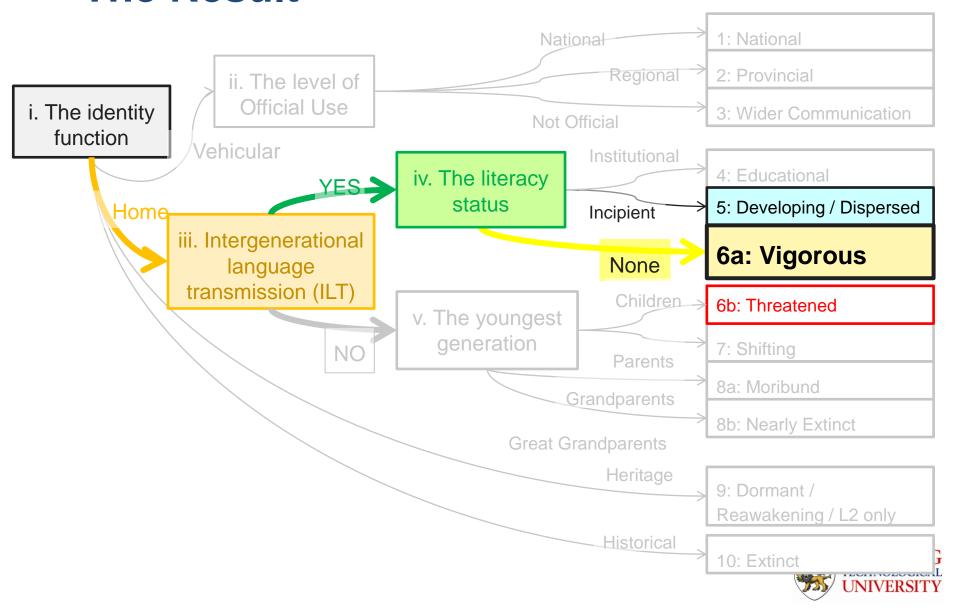
## iii. ILT: (LC3) Language Choice at Home with Maternal Grandparents



## Assessing TK Kuay's Level of EGIDS iv. The Literacy Status

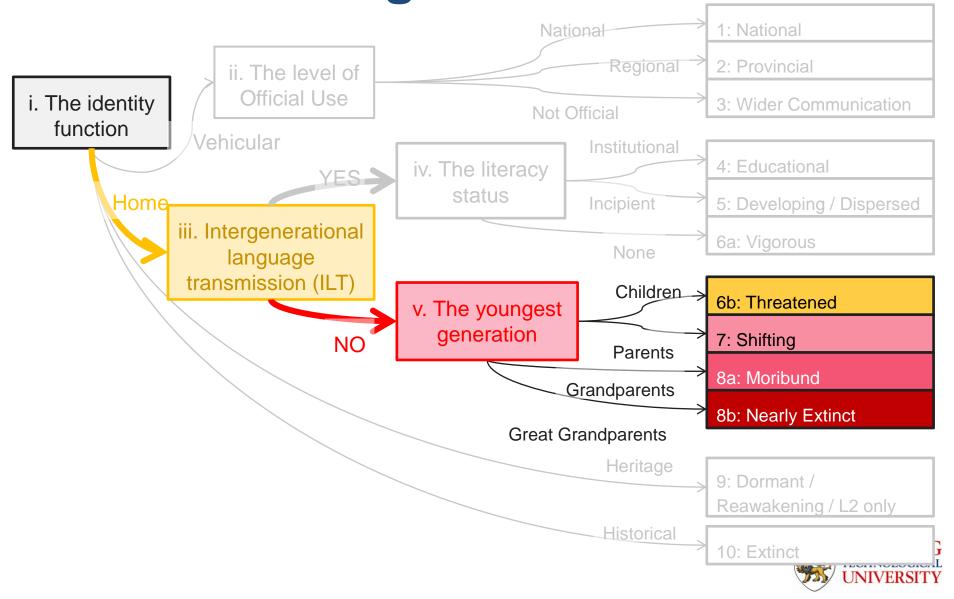


## Assessing TK Kuay's Level of EGIDS: The Result

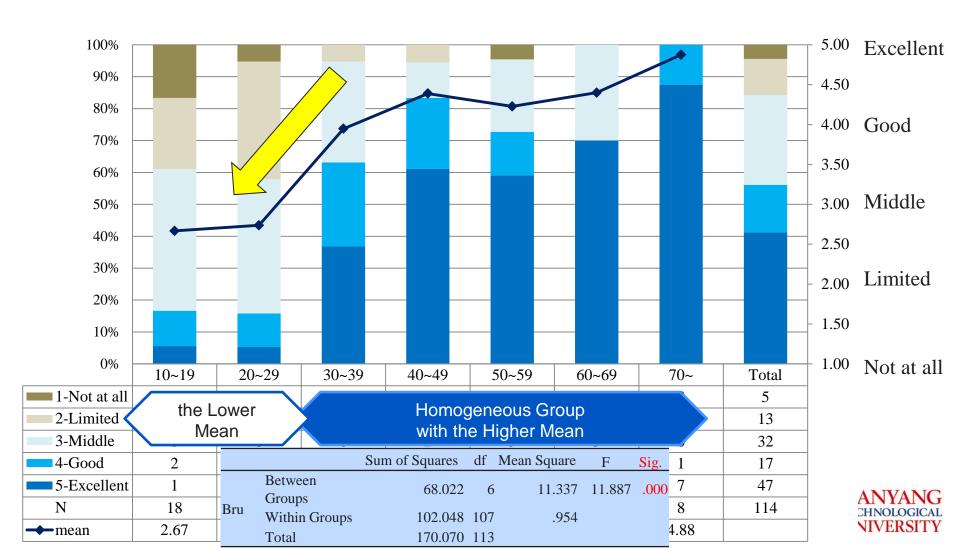


### **Assessing WB Bru's Level of EGIDS**

v. The Youngest Generation

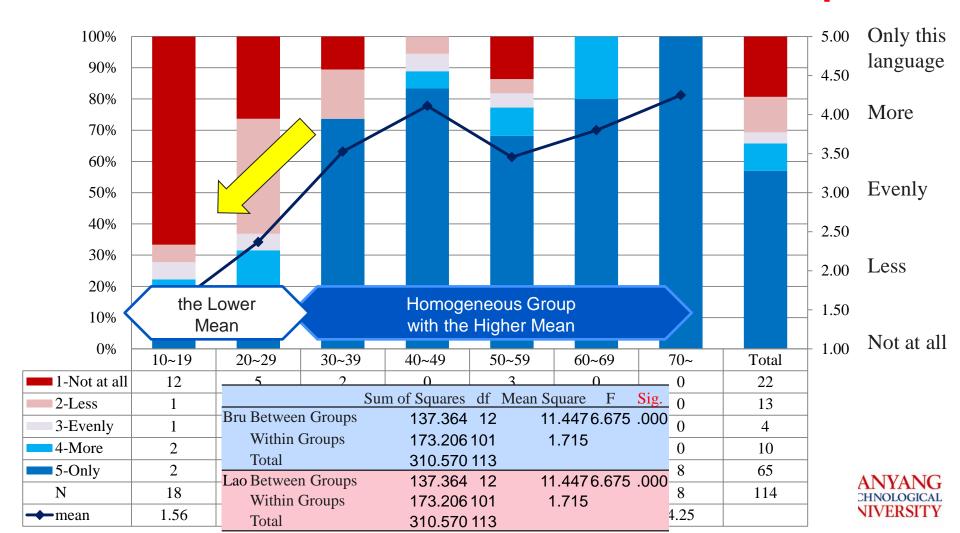


### v. The Youngest Generation with Some Fluency: (LP1) Proficiency of Speaking Bru



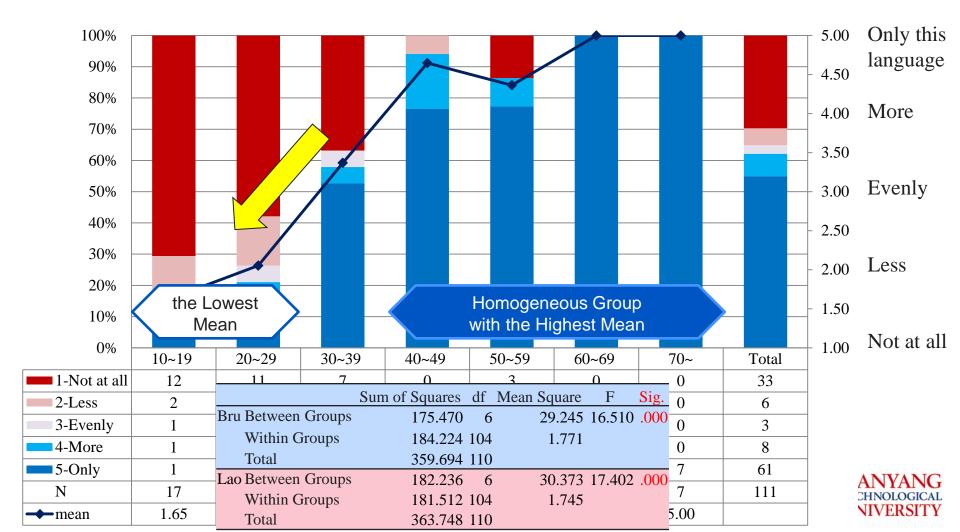
### v. The Youngest Generation with Some Fluency: (LC4) Language Choice

### at WB with Bru People

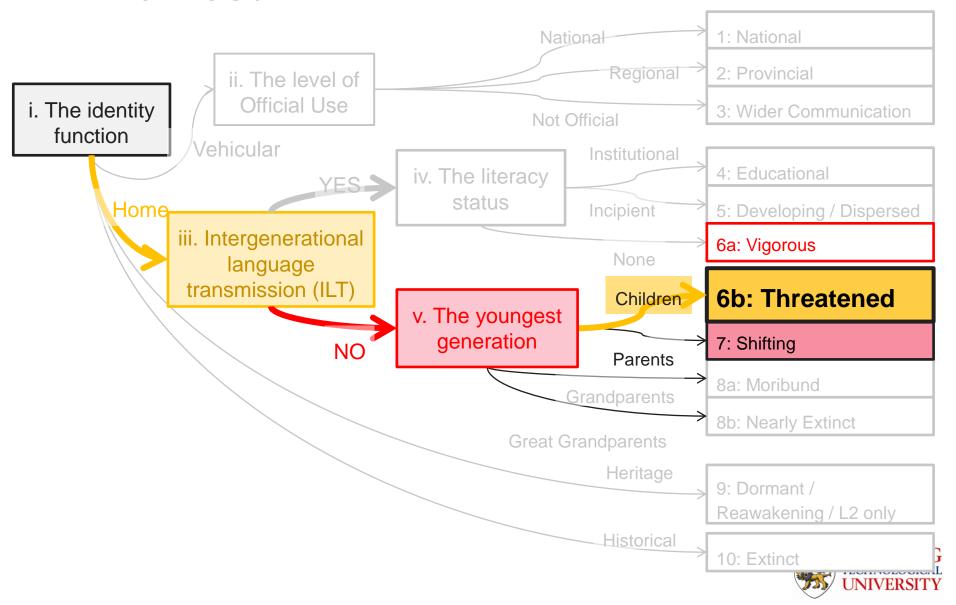


### v. The Youngest Generation with Some Fluency: (LC5) Language Choice

#### at Home with Mother



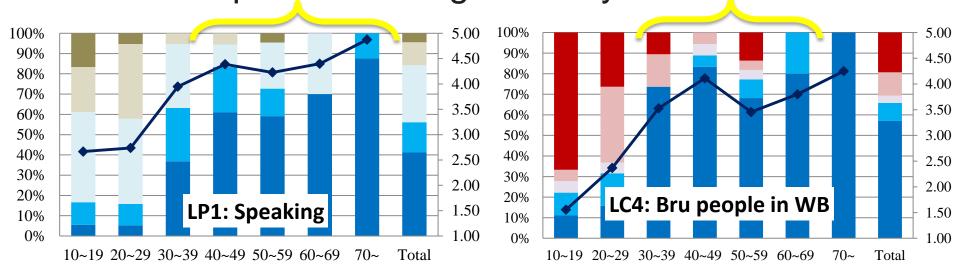
## Assessing WB Bru's Level of EGIDS: The Result



### The Feature of LS in WB Bru

### 2 Phases

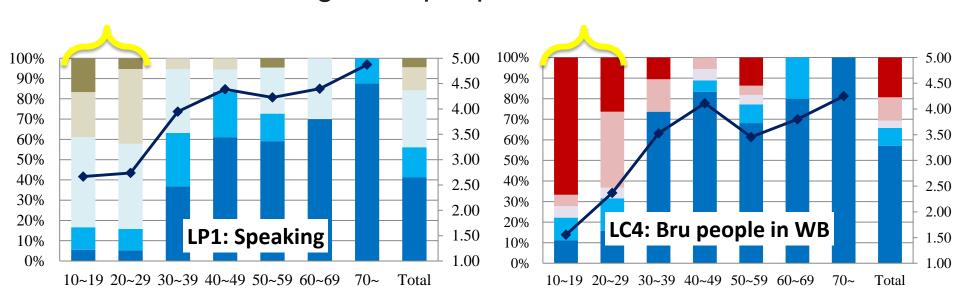
– (1) There are people who lack Bru proficiency or use Lao even when the use of Bru is expected; the majority uses Bru and possesses high fluency of Bru.



### The Feature of LS in WB Bru

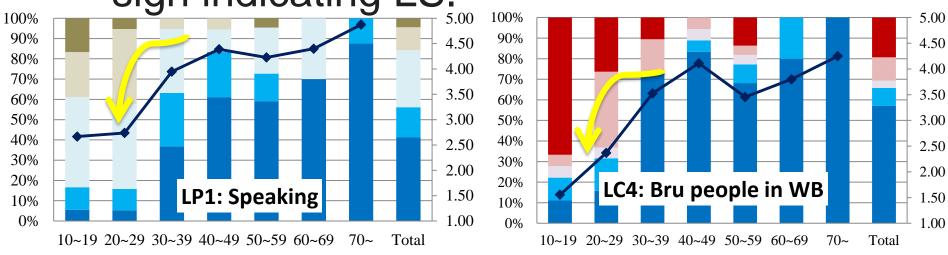
### • 2 Phases

 (2) The majority of younger people no longer possesses high enough proficiency, so that they use Lao even when the use of Bru is expected in case among older people.



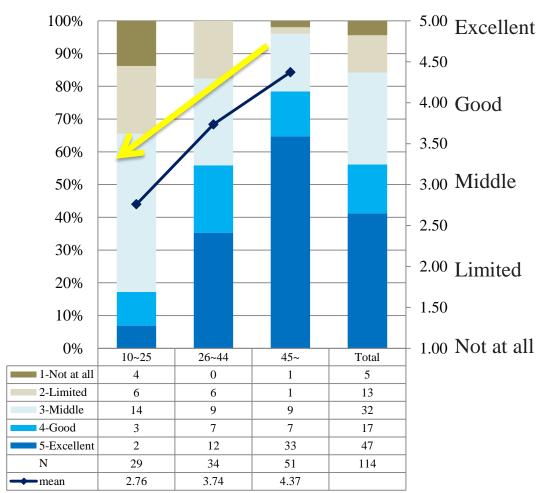
### The Feature of LS in WB Bru

- In WB, the second phase had rapidly progressed.
- For the purpose of language conservation, we should not overlook a sign indicating LS.



## Consideration Regarding Assessment (2): Detailed Classification (LP1: Speaking Bru)

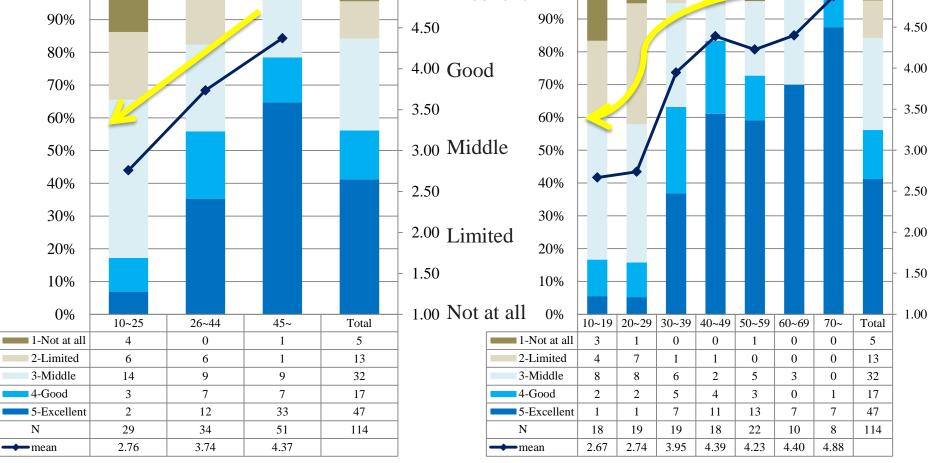
### Children ~ Adolescents, Parents, and Grandparents





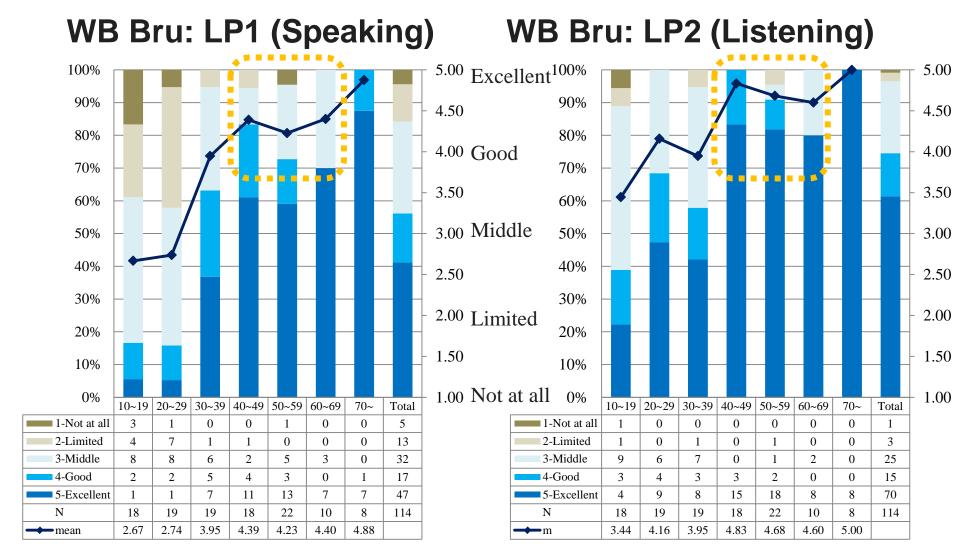
### Consideration Regarding Assessment (2): Detailed Classification (LP1: Speaking Bru)





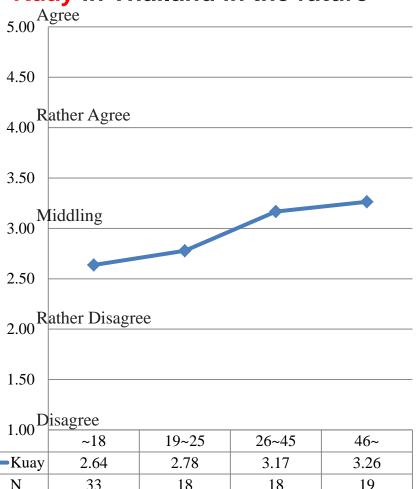
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### Consideration Regarding Assessment (3): Emergence of Passive Speakers (WB)



### Consideration Regarding Assessment (3): Emergence of Passive Speakers (TK)

### (LA6) There will be no speaker of Kuay in Thailand in the future



#### Interviews in TK (1)

 Grandchildren go to a primary school in non-Kuay area, so they understand but do not reply in Kuay. [A female in her 50s]



### Consideration Regarding Assessment (3): Emergence of Passive Speakers

#### Interviews in TK (2)

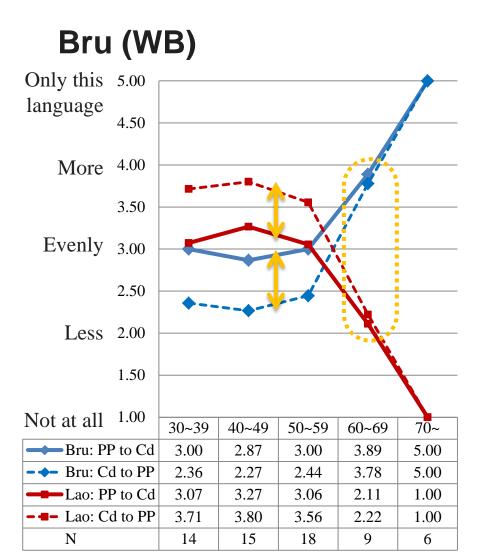
A Kuay-Lao mixed nephew and niece grew up in southern Thailand until kindergarten or early primary school, and now they go to an int'l primary school in the Buri Ram city (Lao, otherwise Khmer, is/are spoken) from TK. They do not seem to be able to fluently speak Kuay. [A female in her early 50s]

#### Interviews in TK (3)&(4)

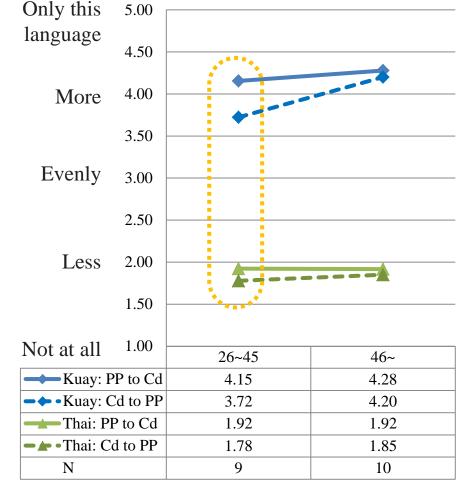
- "My children understand Kuay"
   (with showing her confidence), but
   "I speak to Thai to them." [The mother of the abovementioned kids]
- The similar situation was found with a Kuay-Khmer mixed boy.
  - "My son understands Kuay," but "I speak Thai to him," [a Kuay father in his 30s] and I observed they use Thai to each other.



### Consideration Regarding Assessment (4): Language Choice to Children (PP to Cd) and Language Choice by Children (Cd to PP)(LC6)



### Kuay (TK)



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