

**A DEICTIC SYSTEM IN REAN DIALCET SPOKEN IN BOYOTAN SUB-VILLAGE
NORTH LOMBOK****SUCIANI**English Graduate Department
Post Graduate Program
Mataram University**ABSTRACT**

This research is intended to find the types of deixis and describe the semantic features and the pragmatic uses of deixis in Rean dialect. It is a descriptive qualitative research. It is used to describe the data being collected either spoken or written form through observation, interview, recording and note taking. Here, several stages to analyze the data were applied; the first, categorizing the data gathered from the field. The second, selecting each data in order to find out the utterances which consist of deixis. The third, re-classifying the word or phrases containing deixis to identify their deixis category based on Fillmore's theory (1971), and the forth, interpreting its semantic features and pragmatic functions with refer to deixis theory of Diessel (1999), Ingram (1971), Gundel (2003) and Mahyuni (2006).

Based on the analysis, it is found that, there are five types of deixis in the Rean dialect, i.e. *person deixis*, *spatial deixis*, *temporal deixis*, *discourse deixis* and *social deixis*. Semantically, person deixis in Rean dialect marks its semantic distinction in gender and in number. Spatial deixis in Rean dialect has three demonstrative systems used to provide three zones close to the speaker. Temporal deixis in Rean dialect is expressed in two major ways, i.e. lexical expressions of adverbial time and grammaticalized element. Discourse deixis is generally expressed in the form of pronoun demonstrative, and Social deixis in Rean dialect shows that addressing system is formed through three following aspects: (i) kinship, (ii) education and occupation, and (iii) religion. On the other hand, the result of pragmatic analysis of deixis in Rean dialect found that the function of person deixis mostly reflected social status of the speaker, and frequently reflected the relationship among the interlocutors. Spatial deixis indicates that the demonstrative served (i) exoporic and (ii) recognitional functions. For temporal deixis, pragmatic usage is found in the use of auxiliary particle that obligate meaning associated with the context of utterances. Discourse deixis in Rean dialect is commonly expressed in the form of pronoun demonstratives to refer to a previous chunk or upcoming portion of discourse. And finally, social deixis in Rean dialect is functioned to express social status of the participants, and used to indicate intimacy and politeness.

These findings suggest that the relationship between semantics and pragmatics are much closely to one another through the analysis of deixis. Therefore, deixis plays significant roles in understanding the meaning of an utterance since it needs understanding on both semantics and pragmatics knowledge to find appropriate interpretation of an utterance.

Keywords: *Deixis, Rean dialect, semantic features, pragmatic uses.*

SISTEM DEIKSIS DIALEK REAN DI DUSUN BOYOTAN LOMBOK UTARA

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis deixis dan menggambarkan fitur semantik dan analisa pragmatik deixis pada dialek Rean. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Metode ini digunakan untuk menggambarkan data yang dikumpulkan baik lisan atau tertulis melalui proses observasi dan wawancara, rekaman dan catatan lapangan. Pada penelitian ini, penulis menerapkan beberapa tahap untuk menganalisis data; pertama, mengelompokkan data yang dikumpulkan dari lapangan. Kedua, memilih setiap data untuk mengetahui ucapan-ucapan mengandung deixis. Ketiga, kembali mengelompokkan kata atau frasa yang mengandung deixis untuk mengidentifikasi jenis deixis berdasarkan teori Levinson (1971), dan yang terakhir, menginterpretasi fitur semantik dan fungsi pragmatik dengan mengacu pada beberapa teori deixis yang diberikan oleh Diessel (1999), Ingram (1971), Gundel (2003) dan Mahyuni (2006).

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan bahwa, ada lima jenis deixis pada dialek Rean, yaitu *person deixis*, *spatial deixis*, *temporal deixis*, *discourse deixis* dan *social deixis*. Ditinjau dari aspek semantic, *Person deixis* dalam dialek Rean memiliki banyak perbedaan makna dalam gender dan jumlah kata gantinya. Sedangkan *Spatial deixis* dalam dialek Rean terdiri dari tiga sistem demonstratif yang digunakan untuk mengekspresikan tiga zona kedekatan dengan pembicara. *Temporal deixis* dalam dialek Rean dinyatakan dalam dua cara, yaitu *lexical expressions of time* dan *deictic time modifier*. *Discourse deixis* dalam dialek Rean umumnya dinyatakan dalam bentuk kata ganti demonstratif. Dan *social deixis* pada dialek ini menemukan bahwa *addressing system* dalam dialek ini banyak dipengaruhi oleh tiga aspek berikut: (i) tingkat kekerabatan, (ii) tingkat pendidikan dan pekerjaan, dan (iii) agama. Sedangkan, hasil analisa pragmatic, deixis dalam dialek Rean menemukan bahwa fungsi dari *person deixis* adalah mencerminkan status sosial dari pembicara dan seringkali pemilihan kata ganti dipengaruhi oleh hubungan pembicara dengan lawan bicara. *Spatial* deixis menunjukkan bahwa demonstrative memiliki fungsi (i) exoporic dan (ii) recognitional. Untuk temporal deixis, penggunaan pragmatik ditemukan dalam penggunaan *auxiliary particle* yang mengharuskan maknanya dihubungkan dengan konteks ucapan. Demonstrative pada *Discourse deixis* digunakan untuk menunjukkan bagian sebelum atau sesudah suatu wacana. dan yang terakhir, *social deixis* pada dialek Rean difungsikan untuk mengekspresikan status sosial, dan digunakan untuk menunjukkan kedekatan dan kesopanan terhadap lawan bicara.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa hubungan antara semantik dan pragmatik sangat erat satu sama lain melalui analisa deixis. Oleh karena itu, deixis memiliki peranan yang sangat penting dalam memahami suatu ucapan karena deixis membutuhkan pemahamannya baik secara semantik maupun pragmatik untuk memberikan interpretasi makna yang tepat pada suatu ucapan.

Kata kunci: Deiksis, Dialek Rean, fitur semantik, fungsi pragmatik,

A. INTRODUCTION

To succeed in communication process, both speaker and the addressee need to have knowledge of deixis in order to build a good communication. Through deixis, we can get an appropriate understanding of the context of an utterance such as the interpretation of location, identification of person, objects, events, or topic that are currently being discussed in relation to particular space and time (Lyon, (1968). In general deixis stand at the crossroads of two major field; semantics and pragmatics. Yule (1995: 3) states that pragmatics is the study of the speaker meaning which relates to the context of an utterance. While Saeed (2009) defined Semantics as the study of meaning which focus on the relation between *signifiers*, like words, phrases, signs, and symbols, and what they refer to. Therefore, the phenomenon of deixis raises a number of interesting analyses about the relationship of semantics and pragmatics. In semantics, deixis describe word or phrases of the referent relate to what they refer to and in pragmatics, deixis describes words or expressions the references of which rely absolutely on context.

In recent years, many studies on deixis especially on English have been conducted from different linguistic point of view such as by Fillmore (1971), (1997); Lyons (1968); Levinson (1983); Ingram (1971) and Diessel (1999). But not many researchers have conducted research on deixis primarily on Sasak language. During this time, research on Sasak language have been much explored on the aspect of sounds and different Morpho-syntactic level among variants of Sasak language, and some particular aspects of sociocultural such as studies done by Austin (1998), (2011); Ahmadi (1996); Mahyuni (2006),

Mu'adz (1997), Syahdan (1996), and Sutarman (2014). In contrast with studies above, this study concerned to explore the

use of deixis in particular dialect in Sasak language in term of its semantics and pragmatic analysis. This issue becomes an interesting topic in research of Sasak language since there are still get less attention from other researchers to conduct this kind of issue. Deixis itself become an important element that needed to be investigated since it is much influenced in the understanding of an utterance. Therefore, through the reasons above the writer conducted study on deixis entitled: *Deictic System in Rean dialect Spoken in Boyotan Sub-Village North Lombok*. In this study there are two objectives proposed by the researcher, first, to find out and classify the types of deixis which exist in rean dialect, and second, to describe semantic features and pragmatic uses of deixis in Rean dialect

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research as the way of generalizing the data is based on the phenomena gathered from the field. The location of the research took place in the Boyotan sub-village, Kayangan district North Lombok. Rean dialect is a term for naming a variation of *Nggeto-nggete* dialect which is spoken in Boyotan sub-village North Lombok. Boyotan people claimed the language they use as Rean dialect because most of people who live in this village are originally come from Rean village in Gerung West Lombok. Initially, *Nggeto-Nggete* dialect was firstly used and developed in Sembalun to Suralaga (see Austin (2003)). However, through the deployment of the population to different areas of Lombok, this dialect is also transformed into some variations in term of its pronounciations, intonations, and some vocabularies items such as *Nggeto-nggete* dialect spoken in Sembalun, Suralaga, Dasan lekong, and Boyotan. The population of this research was all utterances spoken by the native speaker of Rean dialect who live in Boyotan sub-village. The samples are every selected utterances contained deixis expressions in Rean dialect produced by

research object. The data were collected through observation, interview, recording, and note taking. In analyzing the data, some steps were accomplished; the first step was done by collecting the data gathered from the field. Secondly, it continued with selecting each data in order to find out the utterances which consist of deixis. Thirdly, the word or phrases containing deixis were re-classified to identify their deixis category. In this step, the data were analyzed firstly by determining the kind of deixis primarily by using Fillmore's theory (1971) on the classification of Deixis. Fillmore classifies deixis into five types; person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Then, to make interpretations of its semantic features and pragmatic functions of deixis in Rean dialect, much consideration was given to how deixis was used. This interpretation was mainly supported by Diessel's theory of person deixis features (1999), Ingram (1971) and Gundel (1993) on spatial deixis, Lyon (1997) on the interpretation of discourse deixis and Mahyuni (2006) for the description of social deixis particularly in Sasak language.

C. RESEARCH FINDING

Based on the data finding which was taken through the methods employed in this research, deixis in Rean dialect is found in five types, namely: person, spatial, temporal, discourse and social deixis. These findings then will be slightly discussed in the following sections.

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis in Rean dialect is described through the categories of the first person, the second person and the third person. Thus person deixis in Rean dialect can be shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Pronoun System in Rean dialect.

	Singular			Plural		
	Unma- ked	Mascu- line	Femi- nine	Unmar- ked	Mascu- line	Femi- nine
1 st pers on	<i>Aku</i>	-	-	<i>Ité, Ité pédé</i>	-	-
2 nd pers on	<i>Épé</i>	<i>Engkéq</i>	<i>Kamu</i>	<i>Épé pédé</i>	<i>Engkéq -pédé</i>	<i>Kam u- pédé</i>
3 rd pers on	<i>Ié</i>	-	-	<i>Ié pédé</i>	-	-

2. Spatial Deixis

The most obvious way of spatial deixis in Rean dialect are found in the form of demonstrative system. Demonstrative in Rean dialect comprises in three-way systems: (a) proximal, (b) medial, and (c) distal. See table below:

Table 2: Demonstrative in Rean dialect

Demonstrative type	Demonstrative pronoun	Demonstrative adverb
Deictic feature		
Proximal	Éné	Téné
Medial	Ini	Tini
Distal	Ono	Tono

3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis in Rean dialect is found in three different systems, namely lexical expressions of time, deictic time modifier and auxiliary particle. For more detail, see table below:

Table 3. Temporal Deixis in Rean dialect

Classification	Deictic Expression	Gloss.
Time Adverb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Terbin</i> • <i>Neké</i> • <i>Jemak</i> • <i>Senén</i> • <i>Ulan</i> • <i>Kelemak</i> • <i>Tengari</i> • <i>Kelem</i> • <i>Tahun</i> Etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yesterday • Now • Tomorrow • Monday • Month • Morning • Afternoon • Evening • Year
Deictic Time Modifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Éné</i> • <i>Terbin</i> • <i>Mudi</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moment Of The Speaking (CT) • Before CT • After CT
Auxiliary Particle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gin</i> • <i>Nyengké</i> • <i>Uah</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marking Future Aspect • Marking Progressive Aspect • Marking Past Aspect

4. Discourse Deixis

In Rean dialect, discourse deixis is commonly expressed in form of demonstratives. It is found that spatial deixis in terms of demonstrative pronoun are able to perform discourse deictic use. Thus, Rean dialect has three kinds of demonstrative pronoun which reflect the use of discourse deixis. See table below:

Table 4: Discourse Deixis in Rean dialect

Demonstrative	Deictic Use
' <i>éné</i> '	Referring to an upcoming portion of the discourse.
' <i>ono</i> '	Referring to a previous chunk of discourse.
' <i>ini</i> '	Referring to a previous chunk of discourse.

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis in Rean dialect is much reflected in the use of address term among society. The study of social deixis in Rean dialect found that the address forms are influenced through three following aspects: (i) kinship term, (ii) education and occupation level, and (iii) religious status. For example of each address form, see Table 5 below:

Table 5: Address forms in Rean dialect

Factors	Terms	Gloss
Kinship	<i>Baloq mémé</i>	Great-grandfather
	<i>Baloq nine</i>	Great-grandmother
	<i>Papuq mémé</i>	Grandfather
	<i>Papuq nine</i>	Grandmother
	<i>Amaq</i>	Father
	<i>Inaq</i>	Mother
	<i>Amaq kéké</i>	Uncle
	<i>Inaq kéké</i>	Aunt
	<i>Kakaq</i>	Older brother/sister
	<i>Adiq</i>	Younger brother/sister
	<i>Pisaq</i>	Cousin
	<i>Nakén</i>	Niece/nephew
	<i>Empu</i>	Grandchild
	<i>Warang mémé</i>	Father in-law
<i>Warang niné</i>	Mother in-law	
Education and Occupation	<i>Bapak</i>	Sir.
	<i>Ibu</i>	Ms.
	<i>Bapak kades</i>	Chief of the village
	<i>Ibu kades</i>	Wife of the village's chief
	<i>Bapak guru</i>	Teacher (male)
	<i>Ibu guru</i>	Teacher (male)
Religious title	<i>Tuan</i>	Title for Hajj/Hajjah
	<i>Pak ustadz</i>	Islam teacher (male)
	<i>Penghulu</i>	Traditional leader

The present study supported the current general theory on the classification of deixis which categorized deixis into five types. Several scholars such as Levinson (1983), and Fillmore (1971b, 1997), came up with findings in their studies that deixis can be found in five different categories by adding social deixis and discourse deixis. Through the study on deixis in Rean dialect, it reveals that both discourse and social deixis plays an important role in the community interaction. Discourse deixis concerns the encoding of reference to portion of the relating discourse in which the utterance is located, while social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) and some referents. Furthermore, the existence of social deixis in Sasak language is highly noticed since most of the deictic expressions which are used in Rean dialect are reflected sasak cultural values which commonly affected by the social background of the participants such as economic status, education level,

religious matter, and other social factors. As what Mahyuni (2006) wrote that Sasak cultural values and norm are embedded in Sasak speech styles and it commonly encodes the social relationships by means of lexical items indicating the status of the interlocutors.

The second research question was intended to describe the semantic feature and pragmatic use of the deixis in Rean dialect. According to the analysis, the each types of deixis in Rean dialect served its different semantic features and pragmatic used. The data were further analyzed by several theories related to the semantic and pragmatic analysis of deixis such as Ingram (1971), Diessel (1999), Gundell (1993) Amfo (2007), Lyon (1997) and Mahyuni (2006).

This study find that Person deixis system in Rean dialect marks distinction in gender (in the second pronoun only) and in number (in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person); these pronoun have different terms to refers to both plural and singular entities. In addition to their pragmatic use, personal deixis frequently reflect the social status of the referent. In Rean dialect, the choice of pronoun form depends on the nature of the speaker's relationship to the addressee.

Spatial deixis in Rean dialect comprises in three system of demonstratives (proximal, medial and distal from speaker), demonstrative *éné*, and *téné* for proximal demonstrative, medial demonstrative refers by *ini* and *tini*, and distal demonstrative *ono* and *tono*. This finding is difference with Saeed (2009) which dealing with English demonstrative which only comprised in two system: proximal by 'this and here' for something near to the speaker and distal by that and there to something distal or far from the speaker. However, it worth noticed that every language carries an implicit division of spatial deixis which describe the division of space related to the speaker's position.

Another types of deixis found in Rean dialect is temporal deixis. In Rean dialect, time signal can be expressed in two

major ways, namely, *lexical expression of adverbial time* and *grammaticalized element*. Lexicalization of temporal deixis is commonly expressed by time adverbial which have more specific time reference and relative to the speaking time. However, Rean dialect does not grammaticalizes its temporal dimension in tenses as in other language such as English which grammaticalizes the temporal dimension of the deictic context in its tense system (Comrie (1985)). However, time deixis in Rean dialect is not expressed in the form of verb inflection but rather by a combination of time deictic modifier like *terbin* 'past', *éné* 'this' and *mudi* 'next' which attached to the time adverb. Pragmatically, Rean dialect also entail some auxiliary particles that relate to temporal deictic, such as '*gin*' which purpose marks future aspect (FUT), '*nyengké*' which marks continuous aspect and (PROG.), '*uah*' which marks for past aspect (PAST) which the use of these auxiliary particles are highly associated with the context of utterances.

Discourse deixis in Rean dialect is commonly expressed in form of pronoun demonstratives. Semantically, Rean dialect develops three ways of demonstrative pronoun; *éné* (proximal), *ini* (medial) and *ono* (distal). But the use demonstrative pronoun in discourse deixis does not used to indicate distal or proximal referent but it reflect to the discourse use. The finding on discourse deixis in Rean dialect support Lyon (1977) study on the difference of discourse deixis and anaphora. He asserts that discourse deixis is different since discourse deixis is located in pronoun to refer to a linguistic expression or part of the discourse itself, while anaphora is located in a pronoun which refers to the same entity as a prior expression refers to. Discourse deixis in Rean dialect can be expressed through distal demonstrative *ono* 'that' and Medial demonstrative '*ini* 'this' is used to refer to a previous chunk of discourse, and Proximal Demonstrative "*éné*" can be used to refers to an upcoming portion of the discourse. While anaphora and cataphora

can be shown prominently in the use of the third person pronoun.

Lastly, Social deixis in Rean dialect is much reflected in the used of address term among society. The study of address system in Sasak language has been much revealed by Mahyuni (2006). He reveals that among the category of deixis, it is social deixis which refers to social role played by an individual in a speech event, including address forms. He has been widely examining that address system in Sasak language is much influenced by several social factors relate to the participant. Relating to the study on social deixis in Rean dialect, it is found addressing system can be formed through several social factors such as (i) *kinship term*, (ii) *education and occupation level*, and (iii) *religious status*. Pragmatically, social deixis in Rean dialect indicated several functions, i.e. expressing social status of the referent, indicating intimacy and politeness. Therefore, address form or title given to particular individual is highly valued the status of the participant among the community member of Boyotan people. It presents various form of authority and prestige of the holder to indicate that a person has more social power in society related to family, education, occupation and religious matter.

Finally, in discussing the relationship between semantics and pragmatics, it suggested that both areas of studies are concerned with meaning, when semantic studies meaning conventionally, pragmatics studies how people use linguistics knowledge in context. And deixis is one of the linguistics feature which relates to both of this field, therefore it is possible to analyze deixis both in semantic feature or the pragmatic use of it. Finally, to create a good communication, people have to combine semantics and pragmatics and other types of knowledge in order to interpret speaker meaning successfully.

D. CONCLUSION

The major conclusion from the data analysis is used to answer the research questions about the types of deixis found in Rean dialect and describe semantic feature and pragmatic use of deixis in Rean dialect. First of all, the result of this study revealed that there are five types of deixis found in Rean dialect, i.e. (i) Person deixis, (ii) Spatial deixis, (iii) Temporal deixis, (iv) Discourse deixis, and (v) Social deixis. And each of these types served their own semantic features and pragmatic uses in which the utterances occur.

These findings suggest that the relationship between semantics and pragmatics are very close to one another through the analysis of deixis. Deixis is one of the linguistics features which relates to both of this field, then, it is possible to analyze deixis both in semantic feature or the pragmatic use of it. Therefore deixis plays significant roles in understanding the meaning of words and phrases in utterances since it needs understanding on both semantics and pragmatics knowledge to find the appropriate interpretation to the context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker, the current location in the discourse and the topic of the discourse.

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