



On Morphological Analysis of Spatial Deixis in Məriaq-məriqu Dialect of Sasak Language

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Abstract

This paper concentrates on the spatial deixis and its morphological structures in Məriaq-məriqu dialect of Sasak language. It includes in a typological study with qualitative method. This research employs two forms of data; primary data and secondary data. The primary data include the information obtained from the informants from every dialect. Secondary data are the data obtained from any documents of Sasak language such as folklore. There are two methods of data collection; field linguistic method and library method. Of the two methods, there are two techniques used in collecting data: Observation and interview. The results of this study accommodated all types of demonstratives by Diessel (1999) and Dixon (1988) and discover some new types contributing to the theory. The types of spatial deixis in this dialect are pronominal, adnominal, quantifier, intensifier, identificational, adverbial, verbal, and referential. In term of morphological structure, the demonstrative in this dialect is constructed of some affixes and the combination of two or more spatial deixis. Nominal demonstrative usually becomes stem of other demonstratives. Quantifier is constructed of prefix 'se-' plus manner demonstrative adverb(MDA). Intensifier is constructed of prefix 's-' plus pronominal, LDA is constructed of prefix 'n-' plus pronominal for proximal, MDA is constructed of prefix 'mer-' and 'm-' plus pronominals, verbal demonstrative is constructed of confix 'pe-q' plus MDA, Referential demonstrative is constructed of MDA plus suffix '-q'.

Keywords: Morphology, Spatial deixis, Demonstratives, Məriaq-məriqu Dialect

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1. Introduction

Deixis is a field of study that includes an interesting issue in linguistics. It is defined as the ways in which language encodes or grammaticalizes features of the context of utterance or speech event, and it also relates to the interpretation of utterances which depends on the analysis of the context of utterances (Levinson, 1983). The link between language and context is essentially important to explain the understanding of language (Letlora & Suherman, 2018). Thus, any word that has deictic meaning includes in deixis. Deixis is divided into five categories: person deixis, spatial deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis (Fillmore, 1971). Of all the categories of deixis, this paper

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concentrates on the spatial deixis in Sasak language especially in *Məriaq-məriq* dialect.

Spatial deixis is usually related to the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech situation (Levinson, 1983). English has *here* and *there* for location and demonstrative pronoun *this* and *that* to denote to the object. Referring to the spatial deixis, it can be syntactically divided into some categories based on Diessel (1999) and Dixon (2003). Diessel (1999) divides spatial deixis into four categories- pronominal, adnominal, adverbial and identificational- while Dixon (1988) puts spatial deixis into three categories – nominal, adverbial and verbal.

The syntactical category of spatial deixis in many languages is varied. Spatial deixis in Zulu, for example, is grammaticalized in demonstrative pronouns, copulative demonstrative and place deictics adverbs and they serve three way systems- proximal, medial and distal. Different from Zulu, Citonga has different concept of spatial deixis in which it applies fifteen types demonstrative and locatives. It serves four way systems-proximate to the speaker, proximate and enveloping the speaker, proximate to the person spoken to and remote from both speaker and person spoken to.

The research on spatial deixis has been conducted in many languages in the world. It seems interesting because every language has different concept of spatial deixis as mentioned above. Therefore, this paper is aimed at conducting a research on spatial deixis in *Məriaq-məriq* dialect of Sasak language . It is concentrated on the type of spatial deixis and its morphological process. *Məriaq-məriq* dialect is one of Sasak dialects spoken mostly in south Lombok. This dialect is also spread out in east Lombok such as in Kembang Kuning. However, this research is not conducted in all areas where *Məriaq-məriq* dialect is spoken but it takes some such as in *Jonggat, Pujut, west Praya* and *Pringgarata*.

2. Method

This paper includes in a typological study which concerns with the study of structural differences and similarities between languages with qualitative method (Velupillai, 2012; Artawa, 2014). This research is conducted in the area of *Məriaq-Məriq* dialect such as in *Jonggat, Pujut, west Praya* and *Pringgrata*. The data needed are qualitative data in the form of oral and written data which are collected via questionnaires. The questionnaires will be used to track the informants to the demonstratives and deictics in their own language. The questionnaires used are the questionnaires developed by the Max Planck Institute in Nijmegen.

This research employs two forms of data; primary data and secondary data. The primary data include the information obtained from the informants from every dialect. Secondary data are the data obtained from any documents of Sasak language such as folklore. There are two methods of data collection; field linguistic method and library method. Of the two methods, there are two techniques used in collecting data: Observation and interview. Observation is used to check environment and the community; how they communicate every day, how they do activity, how they interact one another, How they use

demonstratives and deictics in a communication. The interview is used to get the data needed from the speakers of both dialects. In this interview, the researcher will use some questionnaires to help the researcher track the informants on the data needed. The questionnaire on demonstratives which is used is developed by Pederson, Eric & David Wilkins (1996) while the questionnaire on deixis and location is developed by Aone van Engelenhoven for the 2000 East Nusantara Linguistics Workshop, Max Planck Institute.

3. Discussion

3.1. Types of Spatial Deixis in *Məriaq-Məriqu*

Types of spatial deixis in this dialect fall into many types of demonstratives proposed by Diessel (1999) and Dixon (1988). The data also show that many new types of spatial deixis are discovered so it can enrich the existing classification of demonstratives.

4.1.1. Pronominal

Pronominal in this dialect occurs in three way systems-proximal, medial and distal. it has has '*iaq*' (this) for proximal, '*iqu*' (that) for medial and '*eto*' (that) for distal. In some areas such as Sengkol, Batujai, and Pringgarata, there is additional '*a*' in final position for every form such as '*iaq'a*' for proximal, '*iqua*' for medial and '*etoa*' for distal. See below

(5) *iaq kadu beli bensin*
 PDP use buy fuel
 "Use this to buy fuel"

'*iaq*' in sentence above becomes the subject of verb '*kadu*' (use) so the proximal spatial deixis '*iaq*' functions as the pronominal.

4.1.2. Adnominal

Adnominal functions as modifier of noun in a noun phrase. This type is also called demonstrative determiner. In *Məriaq-Məriqu* dialect, adnominal has the same form as pronominal one, yet they have different functions. However, in some cases, the adnominal demonstrative in this dialect is often added by the suffix "-a" to indicate modifier. See example below

(6) *eak pengisik bensin motor iqua*
 Fut fill fuel motor MDD
 "I will refuel that motor"

The example above shows that '*iqua*' modifies the noun '*motor*' so in this case the word '*iqua*' becomes modifier of the noun it follows.

4.1.3. Intensifier

This dialect also has demonstrative that has syntactically the same function as the adnominal demonstratives but it is pragmatically used to intensify the referent that is modified. Based on this function, the researcher calls it demonstrative intensifier. The forms are '*siaq'a*' (this) for proximal, '*siqu'a*' (that) for medial and '*setoa*' (far away) for distal. See below

(7) *kanak siaq'a ketengal-n*
 Boy PDD naughty.3sg
 "This boy is naughty"

4.1.4. Adverbial

Adverbial space deixis also called adverbial demonstratives can be divided into two subtypes in this dialect- locational demonstrative adverb and manner demonstrative adverb. Locational demonstrative adverb (LDA) also has three way systems – ‘*niaq*’ (here) for proximal, ‘*té*’ (there) for medial and ‘*taoh*’ (far away). Locational demonstrative adverb is sometimes used to indicate direction by adding neutral preposition ‘*laik*’ (to). Manner demonstrative adverb (MDA) also falls into three systems- ‘*Məriaq*’ (like this) for proximal, ‘*Məriqu*’ (like that) for medial and ‘*mentol/mereto*’ (like that but far away from both speaker and addressee) for distal.

(8) *Taoh lai-m bekedek kanak* [locate:on]
 LDA to.2sg play boy
 "Play over there boy"
 (9) *Meriqu ntan kun papuk- m* [manner]
 MDA way to grandfather.2sg.POSS
 "You do like that to your grandfather"

Sentence (8) uses distal- locational demonstrative adverb to denote a far-way location from both speaker and addressee while in (9) the deictic word ‘*meriqu*’ denotes to manner.

4.1.5. Identificational

Diessel (1999) tends to emphasize this type of spatial deixis on its function in which it is used to identify something. He also argues that identificational demonstrative may not be differentiated with pronominal one because they have the same form and both are also used to point something. However, identificational demonstrative is based on its function; it used only to identify something or referent. See below:

(10) *iaq kelambi-m*
 his clothes.2sg.POSS
 "Here is your clothes"

Sentence (10) above includes in identificational demonstrative since it tends to have identificational meaning and it occurs in a copulative sentence.

4.1.6. Verbal

Məriaq-Məriqu dialect also has verbs with demonstrative meaning with three way systems following other types of space deixis; they are ‘*peməriaq*’ for proximal, ‘*peməriqu*’ for medial and ‘*peməréto/pemento*’ for distal. the different form of distal verbal demonstrative lies on the area where it is spoken; “*pemento*” is usually spoken in Pringgarata. The meaning of this demonstrative tends to be instructional “be this/be that or do like this/that”. see below

(11) *peməriaq ta- m gaweq*

PVD way.2sg do
 “Do it like this”

4.1.7. Quantifier

Demonstrative quantifier is deictic word in *Məriaq-Məriqu* dialect which means to denote the amount of something. this demonstrative is also categorized as new type as it is not included in the categorization proposed by Dixonian and Diesselian. It follows three way systems- ‘*semeriaq*’ (this amount) for proximal, ‘*semeriqu*’ (that amount) and ‘*semento*’ (that amount) for distal. it can be translated “this amount or that amount” in English. See below

(12) *japak-qh semeriaq*
 Not.1sg PDQ
 “I don’t want this amount”

In the sentence above, the referent should be visible or at least it is in familiar status when the object is being discussed.

4.1.8. Referential

Besides demonstrative quantifier, *Məriaq-Məriqu* dialect also has a type of demonstrative that is used to denote to object similar to the speaker’s intended referent; the object referred by this demonstrative is what the speaker’s intended object. For instance, when one has intention to possess a shirt on the table, he/she can express it using demonstrative referential. It follows three – way systems: “*meriniq*” (like this) for proximity, “*meriquq*” (like that) for medial distance, and “*meretoq*” (like that) for distal one. See example below

(13) *mele-ng-qh bedoe meriniq kun bale*
 Want.link.1sg have PRD at home
 “I want to have something like this at home”

3.2. Morphological analysis of Spatial deixis in *Məriaq-Məriqu*

Spatial deixis in this dialect can be constructed of some affixes so it produces deictic word and in some cases, it may also be constructed of the combination of two or more spatial deixis to produce one deictic word.

3.2.1. Nominal

Table 1. Morphological Structure of Nominal

Types	system	Prefix	Stem	Suffix	realisation	Gloss
pronominal	Pr	-	<i>laq</i>	-	<i>laq</i>	This
	Md	-	<i>iqu</i>	-	<i>lqu</i>	That*
	Ds	-	<i>eto</i>	-	<i>Eto</i>	That**
Adnominal	Pr	-	<i>laq</i>	-	<i>Eto</i>	This
	Md	-	<i>lqu</i>	-	<i>Eto</i>	That*
	Ds	-	<i>eto</i>	-	<i>Eto</i>	That**

*It relates to the object close to the addressee

**it relates to the object away from both speaker and addressee

3.2.2. Quantifier

Table 2. Morphological Structure of Quantifier

Type	system	prefix	stem	suffix	Realization	Gloss
Demonstrative quantifier	Pr	Se-	<i>meriaq</i>	-	<i>Semiaq</i>	This amount
	Md	Se-	<i>meriqu</i>	-	<i>Semiqu</i>	That amount*
	Ds	Se-	<i>mento</i>	-	<i>semento</i>	That amount**

*it relates to the amount of something that closes to the hearer

**it relates to the amount of something that remotes from speaker and hearer

The table 2 above shows the morphological structure of demonstrative quantifier in *Məriaq-Məriqu* dialect. It shows that the prefix “se-” contributes to the construction of demonstrative quantifier. The stem of demonstrative quantifier originates from the manner demonstrative adverb.

The prefix “se-” is a prefix that can be used to create quantitative meaning and size if it is attached to a stem. See below

- Maik* (nice) □ *se+ maik* □ *semaik* (fit)
- Berembe* (how) □ *se+ berembe* □ *seberembe* (how many)
- Lapuk* (all) □ *se+lapuk* □ *selapuk* (all)
- piring* □ *se+ piring* □ *sepiring* (a plate)

In example (a), the stem is “*maik*” (nice) and when it is attached by prefix “se-”, it forms a word indicating size and it occurs to all examples above; “*seberembe*” (quantitative meaning), “*selapuk*” (quantitative meaning), and “*sepiring*” (quantitative meaning). Thus, the demonstrative quantifier in this dialect is constructed from the prefix “se-” and manner demonstrative adverb as the stem.

3.2.3. Intensifier

Table 3. Morphological Structure of Demonstrative Intensifier

Type	System	prefix	stem	suffix	Realization	Gloss
Demonstrative intensifier	Pr	S-	<i>iaq</i>	-	<i>siaq</i>	This one
	Md	S-	<i>iqu</i>	-	<i>Siqu</i>	That one*
	Ds	S-	<i>eto</i>	-	<i>eto</i>	That one**

*relates to object close to the addressee

**relates to the object away from both speaker and addressee

The table above shows that the demonstrative intensifier is constructed of prefix “s-” and pronominal demonstrative as the stem. The prefix “s” originates from the word “*sak*” which functions as connector in relative clause.

3.2.4. Demonstrative Adverb

Table 4. Morphological Structure of Demonstrative Adverb

Types	System	prefix	Stem	infix	suffix	realisation	Gloss
Locational demonstrative adverb	Pr	n-	<i>iaq</i>	-	-	<i>Niaq</i>	Here
	Md	-	<i>té</i>	-	-	<i>Té</i>	There*
	Ds	-	<i>to</i>	-	-	<i>To</i>	There**
Manner demonstrative adverb	Pr	Mer-	<i>iaq</i>	-	-	<i>meriaq</i>	Like this
	Md	Mer-	<i>iqu</i>	-	-	<i>Meriqu</i>	Like that*
	Ds	Mer- M-	<i>Eto</i>	-n-	-	<i>-Mereto</i> <i>-mento</i>	Like that**

*shows that the object is close to the hearer

**shows that the object is away from both speaker and hearer

From the data above, locational demonstrative adverb shows that it has no affixes but proximity; it has prefix 'n-'. According to the informants, the prefix "n" in "*niaq*" has no meaning. However, if the proximal-locational demonstrative adverb follows the system, the form of LDA will be "*niaq, niqu* and *nto/neto*". The language nonetheless cannot be forced to follow the system as the researcher can only make the object of research logic. To my view, the prefix "n-" in this case originates from the "ne" which is glossed "here" in English. Then, the word 'ne' is combined with 'iaq' and the vowel 'e' is omitted because it meets with vowel 'i' in '*iaq*'.

Manner demonstrative adverb (MDA) in the table above shows that MDA has pronominals as the stem and "mer" as the prefix of MDA. The prefix "mer-" originates from the word "*marak*" (like). In its process of combination, the last two lexemes "ak" are omitted and the phonetic changes occurred in the lexemes "mar-" into "mer". The phonetic changes here may probably be aimed at aligning the sound and simplifying the pronunciation even the vocal "a" in "mar" can be omitted for more simplification as in "mr" into "*mriak*". It also occurs in medial- manner demonstrative adverb in which "iqu" becomes the stem and "mer" as the prefix.

Different from proximal and medial ones, distal- manner demonstrative adverb has two forms- "*mereto*" and "*mento*". For "*mereto*", it follows the same morphological process as the proximity and medial one. Meanwhile, "*mento*" which is spoken around Pringgarata undergoes different morphological process. This form is probably has the same stem "*eto*" and it is added by prefix "m" and infix "n". The prefix "m" here refers to the lexeme "*marak*" while the infix "n" refers to "linker" to the meeting of vocal and consonant in the word "*mento*". This is because when vocal and consonant meet in Sasak language, "nasal" is used to link between them. For instance, if the word "*meje*" (table) meets with

clitic of first person singular “qu”, it must be connected by the linker as in “*meje-
ng-qh*” (my table). However, the morphological process in “*mento*” may not be
absolutely true because it still needs more analysis. In addition, the native
speakers do not have any knowledge on this so the researcher tries to make
alternative explanation based on the researcher’s analysis.

3.2.5. Identificational Demonstrative

Demonstrative identifier in term of morphological process is the same as
pronominals because both uses the base “*iaq/iqu/eto*”. The base “*iaq/iqu/eto*” is
not added by any affixes so morphological process in this demonstrative does
not happen.

3.2.6. Verbal Demonstrative

Table 5. Morphological Process of Verbal Demonstrative

type	System	Confix	stem	Realization	Gloss
Verbal Demonstrative	Pr	<i>Pe-q</i>	<i>meriaq</i>	<i>Pemeriaq</i>	Make like this
	Md	<i>Pe-q</i>	<i>meriqu</i>	<i>Pemeriquq</i>	Make like that*
	Ds	<i>Pe-q</i> <i>Pe-</i>	<i>Mereto</i> <i>Mento</i>	<i>Pemeretoq</i> <i>Pemento</i>	Make like that**

*shows that the object is close to the hearer

**shows that the object is away from both speaker and hearer

Morphological process of verbal demonstrative in *Məriaq-Məriqu* originates
from the manner demonstrative as the stem then it is added by the confix “*pe-q*”
which function as verbalizer; it is used to change other class word into verb.
Nonetheless, the distal form “*pemento*” has only prefix “*pe-*” as the verbalizer.

3.2.7. Referential

Table 6. Morphological Structure of Referential Demonstrative

type	System	stem	Suffix	Realization	Gloss
Referential Demonstrative	Pr	<i>Merini</i>	<i>-q</i>	<i>Meriniq</i>	somethingLike this
		<i>meriaq</i>		<i>meriaq</i>	
	Md	<i>meriqu</i>	<i>-q</i>	<i>meriquq</i>	Something like that*
Ds	<i>mereto</i>	<i>-q</i>	<i>meretoq</i>	Something like that**	

*shows that the object is close to the hearer

**shows that the object is away from both speaker and hearer

Referential demonstrative in *Məriaq-Məriqu* dialect is constructed of the
stem based on the manner demonstrative adverb “*meriaq/meriqu/mereto*” and
the suffix “*-q*”. the suffix “*-q*” in this demonstrative can be used as referential
marker, because it gives referential meaning when manner demonstrative is
added by the suffix “*-q*”. The form of proximity “*meriniq*” is rarely used in this
dialect because the common form is often used by the speakers. “*meriniq*” has
the base “*ini*” (this) which may be an adoption from Indonesian language and it
receive a confix “*mer-q*” so it forms referential demonstrative. This form is

usually used in the Pringgarata village which is also included in the area of *MəriAQ-MəriQU* dialect. :

4. Conclusion

Spatial deixis in *MəriAQ-MəriQU* dialect of Sasak language falls into all types of demonstratives proposed in theory Diessel (1999) and Dixon (1988). In addition, other types of demonstratives are also discovered in this dialect which can be used to enrich the theory of demonstrative proposed by both linguists. Spatial deixis in this dialect serve three way systems-proximal, medial and distal. The types of demonstratives in this dialect include: a) pronominal-proximal '*iaq*' (this), medial '*iqu*'(that) and distal '*eto*' (that),b) adnominal- '*iaq'a*' (this), medial '*iqua*'(that) and distal '*etoa*' ,c) intensifier-'*siaq'a*' (this) for proximal, '*siqu'a*' (that) for medial and '*setoa*' (far away) for distal, d) identificational- proximal '*iaq*' (this), medial '*iqu*'(that) and distal '*eto*' (that),e) quantifier-'*semeriaq*' (this amount) for proximal, '*semeriqu*' (that amount) and '*semento*' (that amount) for distal, f) adverbial- Locational demonstrative adverbs (LDA) are '*niaq*' (here) for proximal, '*té*' (there) for medial and '*taoh*' (far away) and manner demonstrative adverbs (MDA) are '*MəriAQ*' (like this) for proximal, '*MəriQU*' (like that) for medial and '*mento/mereto*' (like that but far away from both speaker and addressee) for distal, g) verbal- '*pemeriaq*' for proximal, '*pemeriqu*' for medial and '*pemeréto/pemento*' for distal, and referential-"*meriniq*" (like this) for proximity, "*meriquq*" (like that) for medial distance, and "*meretoq*" (like that) for distal one.

Morphologically, the spatial deixis in this dialect are constructed of some affixes and the combination of two or more types of spatial deixis. by such construction, new type of spatial deixis can be produced with different deictic meaning. Nominal demonstrative usually becomes stem of other demonstratives. Quantifier is constructed of prefix '*se-*' plus manner demonstrative adverb(MDA). Intensifier is constructed of prefix '*s-*' plus pronominal, LDA is constructed of prefix '*n-*' plus pronominal for proximal, MDA is constructed of prefix '*mer-*' and '*m-*' plus pronominals, verbal demonstrative is constructed of confix '*pe-q*' plus MDA, Referential demonstrative is constructed of MDA plus suffix '*-q*'.

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