Double Deictic Systems in Sasak Demonstratives: Noble versus Common Language

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| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Double Deictic Systems in Sasak Demonstratives: Noble versus Common Language

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|ABSTRACT

This paper aims at comparing two deictic systems of demonstratives used in noble and common language of Sasak language. These languages have different deictic system but are used in the same community. The data were collected via participation observation and interview. The instrument used is the questionnaire on demonstratives developed by, Eric & David Wilkins. The data are analyzed via interactive model, which consists of three steps- data reduction, data display and data verification. This study results that the noble language has two-way distinction of demonstrative and the common language has three-way distinction. In communication between the noble people and the common ones, the two-way distinction is mostly used to honor the status of the noble speaker so the distal concept in two-way system of noble demonstrative covers the concept of three-way system in common demonstrative of Sasak language. Syntactically, noble demonstratives in Sasak language have five types, namely, pronominal, adnominal, identification, location and verbal. These syntactic categorizations are significantly different compared to the common Sasak demonstratives.

| KEYWORDS

Honorific, demonstrative, noble language, deictic system, and Sasak language.

|ARTICLE DOI:

1. Introduction

Demonstrative is a word that is used to point an object. Every language has demonstratives with different semantic, syntactic and pragmatic function. Semantically, most languages are deictically contrastive in demonstrative; the referent that is close to the *origo* is called proximal and its counterpart which relates to the referent that is away from the *origo* is called distal (Diessel, 2013; Aubali, 2015). Syntactically, it can be divided into some categorizations based on its grammatical position in a sentence. For instance, Dixon (1988) divided demonstratives into three categories; 1) nominal demonstrative, 2) adverbial demonstrative, and 3) verbal demonstratives. Pragmatically, demonstratives serve two functions; 1) the exophoric function and 2) the endophoric function. Exophoric function refers to the non-linguistic entities in the speech situation, and the later functions to refer to elements of the ongoing discourse.

Sasak language spoken in Lombok has many dialects in which each dialect has different types and forms of demonstratives. For instance, the demonstratives in *Menu-Meni* dialect of Sasak language by Sutarman (2010) show that these dialect has seven syntactic categories of demonstratives with three way-systems. They are: 1) there is a proximal distance, which indicates that the referent is close to both speaker and addressee, 2) a medial distance that refers to the referent that is close to the addressee, and 3) the distal one that relates to the referent that is far away from both speaker and addressee. From this study, it is essential to explore the demonstratives in all dialects of Sasak language because every dialect may have different functions of demonstratives.

The current paper studies dual systems of demonstratives in Sasak language. Generally, One language has a single type of demonstrative system applied; one language may at least has two deictic contrast (proximal and distal). Sasak language consisting of five dialects generally has three- way system of demonstrative: proximal, medial and distal (see Sutarman and Hanafi, 2020). Every dialect has the same concept of deictic contrast even though the type and forms of demonstrative may very

(see Sutarman, 2014 for types and forms of demonstratives in Sasak language). However, it is undeniable that Sasak language has level of language involving noble language used by noble people and common language used by non- noble people.

The existence of language level in Sasak language truly influences the deictic system of demonstrative; the common Sasak language applies three-way system while the noble language uses two-way system. This case evokes the curiosity on how the concept of noble language demonstrative covers the concept of deictic contrast in common Sasak language. Furthermore, this paper also aims to find out the types and forms of demonstrative in noble language due to its differences in deictic contrast. Besides the two purposes above, this research also provides the facts that the common Sasak language also accommodates two-deictic system spoken in particular area in Lombok.

2. Literature Review
2.1 Overview Of Sasak Demonstratives

Demonstratives in Sasak language includes in person oriented –system with three way-distinctions; the proximity which relates to closeness of object to the speaker, medial which relates to the closeness of object to the hearer, and distal which relates to the far away object from both speakers and hearer. Sasak language has six dialects with the same concept of demonstratives in each dialect. What makes them different is the syntactic categorization of demonstratives. For instance, *Nggeto-Nggete* dialect of Sasak language has six syntactic categories of demonstratives while other dialects such as *Menu-Meni, Ngeno-Ngene, Meriaq-Meriqu, Meno-Mene,* and *Kuto-Kute* have seven categories of demonstratives; *Nggeto-Nggete* dialect does not have referential demonstratives (Sutarman and Hanafi, 2020).

Syntactically, Sasak demonstratives are divided into seven demonstrative categories, which indicate that the language has more categories than those proposed, by Diessel (1999) and Dixon (1988). Diessel proposes four categorizations of demonstratives, namely, demonstrative pronoun, demonstrative determiner, demonstrative identifier and adverbial demonstrative. Meanwhile, Dixon proposes three categorizations: nominal demonstrative, adverbial demonstrative and verbal demonstrative. A Sasak demonstrative consists of seven categorizations: demonstrative pronoun, demonstrative determiner, demonstrative adverbial, demonstrative identifier, verbal demonstrative, demonstrative quantifier, and referential demonstrative.

Demonstrative pronoun behaves like a determiner and occurs independently at the position of the verb argument. Note that *nung*in (1) is demonstrative pronoun for distal in *Menu-Meni* dialect of Sasak language.

1) *Nungkadusempede*
   That use   bicycle
   "use that bicycle"

Demonstrative determiner is traditionally assumed as a noun modifier. It usually co-exists with a noun in a noun phrase. In *Menu-Meni*dialect, it is shown by *niqng*for proximal, *tieqng*for medial, and *nuqng*for distal. Example (2) presents *nuqng*as a modifier of the noun *atom* 'pen'.

2) *Mbe   atom nuqngkak?*
   Where pen   that   brother?
   "where is the pen, brother?"

Demonstrative identifier occurs frequently in copula and non verbal clauses but Diessel (1999) claims that demonstrative identifier and demonstrative pronoun may be identical because they share the same features. Example (3) displays *ning*for proximal

3) *Ning bale-ng kakak-qo*
   This house-Link brother-1sg-Poss
   "This is my brother's house"

Adverbial demonstrative is categorized into: a) locational, b) directional, and 3) manner. This demonstrative brings three semantic idiosyncrasies (Sutarman and Hanafi, 2020): *tè* for proximal, *te* for medial and *tó* for distal. Locational demonstrative indicates a location the speaker refers to. Directional demonstrative signals the direction that the speaker points out. It has three semantic features: *litè*for proximal, *lite* for medial and *litó* for distal. Manner demonstrative displays three semantic functions: *meni*for proximal, *mentie*for medial, *menu* for distal. Example (4) shows proximity for locational demonstrative adverb and sentence (5) exhibits the use of proximal directional adverb *lite*

4) *Tètaok-ngpadebejorak*
   Here place-3pl. all   play

"here they all play"

5) *Nane-qolite, antehseberak*
Now.1sg MDA   wait a moment
"I will come there, wait a moment"

Verbal demonstratives are generally revealed with verbmarkers like: prefix *pe-* and suffix *-ang* and *-q*. these types come up with three distinctions: *pemeniq, meniq,* and *meniqang*for proximal, *pementiaq, mentiaq, mentiaqang*for medial, and *pemenuq, menuq,* and *menuqang*for distal. other verbal demonstratives derives from adverbial one, for instance: *pelitèq*for proximal, *peliteq*for medial , and *pelitoq*for distal. see the following example for *pemenitiaq*

6) *Dendekpementiaqbukutieqngarik*
NEG   make like that   book   that   brother
" Bro! Don't make the book like that"

Demonstrative quantifier refers to the amount of something. To understand this demonstrative, the speaker and hearer have to be in face to face communication because this type is often followed by hand gesture. Similar to other types, demonstrative quantifier holds three-way distinction: *semeni*for proximal, *sementie*for medial, and *semenu*for distal. See the following example for *semeni*as proximal

7) *Semeniqo-bengkepengjaribekel-de*
This amount   1sg-give   money for provision-1sg-poss-HON
"I give you this amount of money for your provision"

Referential demonstrative denotes to an object having the same characteristics with the thing in the mind of speaker. It has three semantic distinctions: *semeniq*and *semeniqan*for proximal, *sementiaq*and *sementiaqan*for medial and *semenuq*and *semenuqan*for distal. example (8) gives illustration for *semeniqan*which is glossed PRD (proximal -referential demonstrative)

8) *Beli-ang-qsemeniqanamak-q*
Buy-Link-1sg like this   father-1sg.Poss
" father, buy me like this one"

Pragmatically, demonstrative pronoun takes important role in determining the cognitive status of demonstrative based on Givenness Hierarchy proposed by Gundel (1993). In this case, demonstrative pronoun can some statuses based on the context of the object; when the object is very well- known by both speaker and hearer, the status can be "familiar","activated", and "in focus". It can for instance be 'in focus' when the object is visible in the speech situation and the object becomes the topic of conversation between the speaker and hearer (Sutarman and Hanafi, 2020).

2.2 The Semantic View of Demonstratives
Diessel (2003) states that demonstrative has been used to coordinates the interlocutors' focus of attention as the basic function of communication. Demonstratives have been discussed widely in the language of the world. It has been studied in discourse-pragmatic, functional and typological perspectives (Manfredi, 1999).Diessel (1999) has, furthermore, proposed three criteria for the definition of demonstratives; first, demonstrative serves syntactic function, second, demonstrative has certain pragmatic function by organizing information flow in a communication, and by focusing the hearer's attention on the objects in the speech situation, the third, demonstratives encode a meaning of spatial distance.

Semantically, demonstratives have two features; deictic feature and qualitative feature. The deictic feature concerns with the location to the deictic center such as whether the referent is uphill, downhill, near or far and etc. The later refers to the characters of the referent such as animate or inanimate, single or plural and etc. One of the common features of demonstrative is its pointing feature which relates to a distance. All languages over the world have demonstrative which at least two different system; the referent that is close to the speaker is called proximal and the referent that is away from the speaker and addressee is called distal (Latupeirissa, 2016).

Dixon (2003) proposes some parameters on the distance such as height, stance, visibility, and side. The parameters highly influence the language term on certain demonstratives as in the language of Sasak language in which it applies additional lexeme *'o'*in the distal demonstrative as in the followings.

9)   *Luekkepengchiao*
Much money that
"That money is too much"

10) *Tamang montornuo*
Take in motorcycle that
"Take that motorcycle in"

The demonstratives *chiao*which is glossed MDD (medial demonstrative determiner) and *nuo*which is glossed DDD (distal demonstrative determiner) are demonstrative determiner in *Kuto-Kute*dialect of Sasak language. *chiao*which is glossed 'that'for medial distance and *nuo*which is also glossed 'that'for distal one has different form from the demonstrative pronoun. The form of demonstrative pronoun in this dialect does not apply the *o-* ending. The *o*-ending in this dialect can be seen as the emphasis on the referent itself.

Other parameters come from Hyslop (1993) who states that demonstratives have many aspects to be consideration on the demonstrative system. They are 1) distance which relates to the closeness of speaker, addressee, speaker and addressee, and other participants in the speech act, equidistant from speaker and addressee, and nearest or most distant to speaker, 2) visibility to speaker and addressee, 3) height, 4) side, 5) front or opposite to speaker, 6) behind, and 7) environmental parameters such as inland, up or downhill, river, and coast. Every language sometimes has different parameter on the semantic system of its demonstrative. For instance, Sasak language mostly applies distinctive distance as parameter on the demonstrative so Sasak language has three deictic system called proximal, medial and distal.

To determine the sensitivity of demonstrative on the participant-based distance, Pederson (1996) has proposed a participant-based demonstrative, which can examine types of demonstrative system in a language. He suggests that the dyadic and triadic positional arrangement to be applied in a questionnaire for studying demonstrative. This method can result in the same distinction or new type of distinction emerges. This theory is also used by the researcher to conduct a study on Sasak demonstrative and finds that Sasak language has many new categories of Sasak demonstrative such as demonstrative quantifier, intensifier and referential demonstratives; these types have been explained in the previous subsection.

2.3 Demonstrative System Across Languages
Systems of demonstratives in languages over the world are varied. Diessel (1999) states that languages have at least two deictic systems which often consist of proximal which refers to close referent and another is distal which denotes to a far referent. English, for example, has two –way system of demonstratives consisting of proximal *this* for referring to near object and distal *that* for a far object. Diessel (1999) also explains that Vietnamese has two –way system which consists of proximal *nay* and distal *day*.

 However, many languages in the world have more than two deictic system of demonstratives. For instance, Sasak language has three deictic system of demonstratives; the first term is called proximity which refers to the speaker and referent close each other, the second term is medial which relate to the object that is located close to the hearer and away from the speaker, and the next term is distal which denotes to the referent that is located away from the speaker and hearer.

Anderson and Keenan (1985) divides demonstrative into a distance oriented and person-oriented system. In distance-oriented system, the person becomes deictic center in which the distance is focused on the speaker; the proximity means close to speaker, medial means intermediate distance between proximal and distal, distal means away from speaker (Gawronska and Haman, 2007). This type can be seen in the language of Spanish: *este*means "close to speaker", *ese* means "medial to speaker", and *aquel*means "away from speaker".Meanwhile, in person oriented system the object becomes deictic center as Japanese language in which the middle term *so-* (deictic root) refers to the location near the hearer. For instance, *sore* "that (near the hearer), *soko*"there (near the hearer).
Nimura and Hayashi (1996 cited in Gawronska& Haman, 2007) propose an alternative explanation of the use of spatial demonstratives. They state that *this/that* in English can have psychological and emotional overtones. Strauss (2002) presents a more dynamic system based on interactions between the speaker and the object spoken about. He argues that *this* indicates high concentration on the object, *that* medium and *it* low. It is similar to Sasak's concept of demonstrative in which the proximity *ne* (this) suggests the visibility of object. However, the concept of *it*(*ie*in Sasak language) requires the speaker to have enough knowledge on the object; the object is not new thing for the speaker and hearer (Sutarman, 2014).

2.4 Noble Language Of Sasak
Sasak people in Lombok use two forms of language known as *Sasakalus*(high language) which spoken by noble people and *Base jamak*(low language/ordinary language) which is mostly used by non-noble people of Lombok (Wahyningsih*et al*, 2016; Abdussamad*et al,*2020). Mahyuni (2006) states that Sasak people is divided into three social status, namely *Raden* (prominent people), *Menak*(ordinary noble), and *JajarKarang* (commoner). These three social status apply different language form of Sasak language; *Raden*and *Menak*use refined language while *JajarKarang*apply common language. For instance, the status of *Raden*will say *kaji* which is glossed "I" in English, and *Menak*will use *tiang*while *JajarKarang*use *aku*to express first person singular.

Noble language in Sasak is not only used by those who have *Mena* status, but also for those who have religious title such as *Ust*and *Hajj*. The use of noble language actually refers to politeness in daily communication. Therefore, those with religious title tend to use *menak*language as he/she needs to show polite behavior to others. In addition, level of education and economic background can also be the factor of utilizing the noble language of Sasak. It occurs in many *non-menak* villages in Lombok. However, the use of noble language by non-noble people is limited to pronoun and demonstratives as well as some popular worlds used in daily interaction.

3. Methodology
The descriptive- qualitative method was used for the purpose of this research. It aims at describing facts or characteristics of population, or phenomenon being studied. According to Berg (2001), qualitative research attempts to answer questions by considering various social settings and the population who inhabit the settings. In this study, the use of dual – deictic system of demonstrative in Sasak language becomes the object of study. Meanwhile, Sasak language are socially spoken in noble and common language in which both have different deictic system of demonstratives.

To conduct the research, The questionnaire on demonstratives developed by, Eric & David Wilkins (1996) is utilized in the collection of data. The questionnaire involves the questions related to the morphological and syntactic aspects of demonstratives. The data are collected via participation observation and interview. Participation observation is conducted in order to recognize how dual systems of demonstrative in particular areas in Sasak language are used. Interview is also done to get clear information from the speakers so that the researcher can obtain the valid data.

The data are analyzed via interactive model, which consists of three steps; first step data reduction which is applied to reduce the inappropriate data obtained during the data collection. Next step is data display by which the data are presented via matrics, graphics, web, and chart. They are arranged as comprehensive as possible in order to draw conclusion. The last step is data verification in that the data are verified for the last time. In this step, the data are reconfirmed to the informants.

4. Discussion
4.1 Honorific Demonstratives
Sasak language has noble language that is commonly used by the people with high social status in this community. High social status in this term is not only for those with noble titles; special titles granted for royal family lineage of Sasak are *raden*for man and *lale*for woman, and *lalu*(for man) and *lale*(for woman) are given for royal family maid, but also for those with religious titles such as *Ustaz/Ustzah,Tuan Guru*, and *Hajj* (Mahyuni, 2006). The high social status in this community has honorific demonstratives that are used in daily communication instead of using common demonstratives. Common demonstratives and honorific demonstratives are significantly different in many aspects.

4.1.1 Deictic System
The common system of demonstrative in Sasak language is three- way systems; proximal, medial and distal. However, Honorific demonstratives in Sasak language serve two way distinctions, namely, proximal and distal. proximal *niki*(this) is used to indicate close object from the speaker and distal *nike*(that) is applied for its counterpart. Then, one questions may reveal in the hearer's mind that how the speakers of noble Sasak language cover the common deictic system of demonstratives in Sasak language. These questions will be discussed in the following subsections.

4.1.1.1Proximal Demonstratives
Proximal demonstrative in honorific demonstratives of Sasak language refers to the object that is close to the speaker. It covers the object that can be reached by hand. See the following illustration.
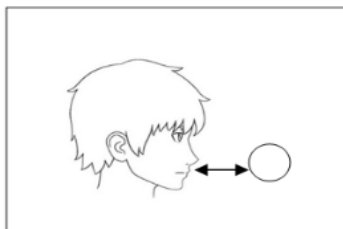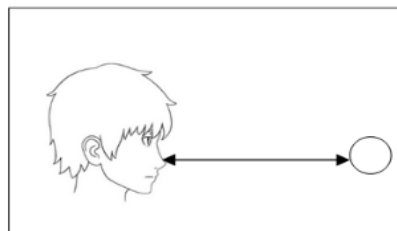

Figure 1   figure 2

The figure 1 indicates that the speaker and the object are in hand reach and it is absolutely visible. The distance between the speaker and the object are close enough. In figure 2, the speaker and object are quite far but it is still visible so it includes in the proximal distinction. See the examples below

11)   *nikikadusajadahsilak*
        This.hon use   praying mat please
        "Use this praying mat please"

Niki (this) is a proximal honorific demonstrative in Sasak language. Example (3) shows the use of *niki*in spoken language. The word *niki*(this) in the sentence can be translated into two contexts; first, the speaker, hearer and the object are in close distance so *niki* is appropriate to use. The speaker may hold the *sajadah* (praying mat) and he suggests the hearer to use it for praying. Second, only the speaker and object are in the speech situation. Thus, these contexts show that the proximal distance of Sasak honorific demonstrative indicate that the object is close to speaker and may be in a distance from the hearer.

4.1.1.2   Distal Demonstratives

Distal honorific demonstrative of Sasak language covers the concept of medial and distal distinctions. The concept of medial demonstrative in Sasak language is that the object locates closer to the hearer and far from the speaker while distal one relates to the object that is located far away from both speaker and hearer. Below are the illustrations of these concepts
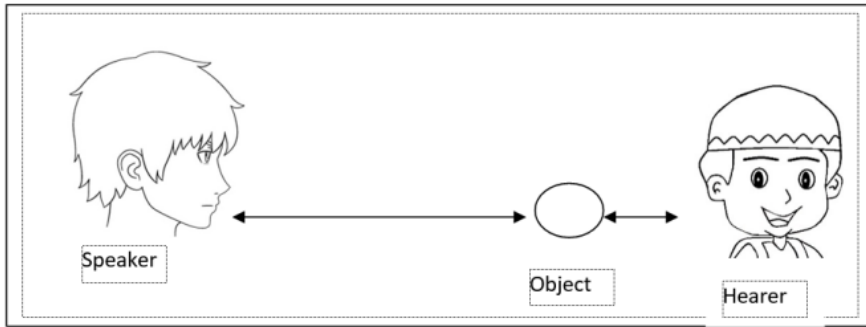
Figure 3 Medial concept

The concept of medial demonstrative in Sasak language is illustrated in figure 3. The speaker is away from the object and the object is close to hearer. In the concept of honorific demonstrative, this concept is covered by the distal distance. Another concept of distal honorific demonstrative in Sasak language can be shown below.
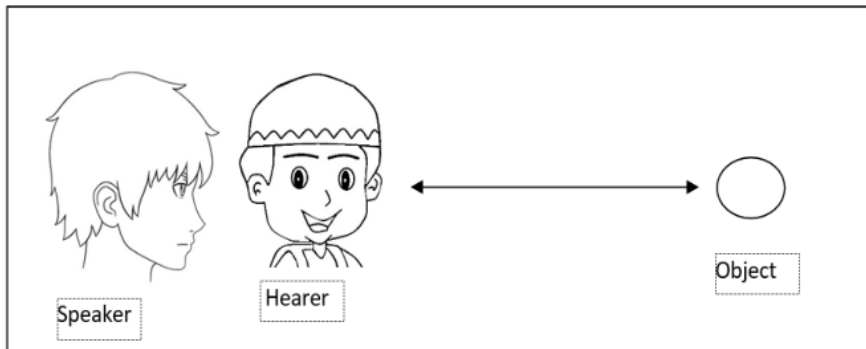
Figure 4: distal concept

The figure 4 shows the concept of distal demonstrative in common system of Sasak demonstrative. This concept is also covered by the distal honorific demonstrative in Sasak language. See examples below

12) *Bait-antiangbukunike lek bale*
Take-Link I-Hon book. That at home
" take the book for me at home"

13) *nikedeket masjid taokbale-ne*
that close mosque place home-link.3sg.Poss
"his house is near the mosque"

In sentence (4), the honorific demonstrative "*nike*" is used to point the book located far from both speaker and hearer. In this context, the speaker asks the hearer to take the book in at home. In sentence (5), the concept is similar to sentence (4) but it is different in the context in which the speaker and hearer are away from the object (*masjid*).
In a telephone communication, the speaker of honorific demonstrative makes use of the concept in figure 3 to denote the object close to hearer. See for example below

14) *inaktuan, mbotcok HP nikesengak wah penokjage.*
Mother.Hon. unplug charge HP that because already full probably
" mom, unplug the handphone charger because it is probably full"

The example (6) above shows that the communication between speaker and hearer happened on the phone. The speaker uses *nike*to indicate the object close to hearer *inaktuan*. Thus, the concept of distal honorific demonstrative in Sasak language covers the concept of medial and distal concept of common demonstratives of Sasak language.

4.2 Syntactic Function
Syntactically, the categorizations of honorific demonstrative in Sasak language are different from the common demonstratives. the common ones are divided into seven categories as mentioned by Sutarman (2020) while this study discovers that honorific demonstratives in Sasak language are divided into four syntactic categories; they are nominal demonstrative, identificational demonstrative, locational demonstrative and verbal demonstratives. These demonstratives are divided based on the Diesselian's framework (1999).

4.2.1 Pronominal
Pronominal demonstrative in honorific forms has different form from the common one in Sasak language. Honorific –pronominal demonstrative has *niki*(this) to indicate proximity which is used to indicate that the object is close to speaker and *nike*(that) to show that the object is away from the speaker. See examples below

15) *Nikikadubeliminyakpaktuan*
This.Hon use buy fuelsir.Hon
"Use this (money) to buy fuel sir"

16) *Nike kaduatong ember nikijok bale-ng-q.*
That use take bucket this to house-link-1sg.poss
" here is motor cycle you can use to take this bucket to my house"

17) *Niki jaukjok bale barehnggih*
This bring to house later yes
"please, bring this home later"

Examples (15) and (17)exhibit proximal *niki*(this) which is used to point the close objectfrom the speaker. In this context, the speaker gives money (object) to hearer for buying fuel. The object *this* (money) in this case is held by the speaker and close to hearer. The same occurs in example (16) *nike*refers distal demonstrative pronominal which may be interpreted either indicating medial concept or distal concept.

4.2.2 Adnominal
This type has the same form from the pronominal one; this is the reason why Dixon (1988) combine pronominal and nominal demonstrative into nominal. However, Diessel (1999) divides them into two different types because they have different function. Adnominal according to Diessel (1999) is used to modify the head. The two examples below show the use of adnominal

demonstratives in honorific language of Sasak. Sentence (10) uses *niki*(this) to explain the head *kepeng*(money) of the noun phase *kepengniki*. The noun phrase structure in Sasak language follows the Indonesian language structure in which modifier is placed after the head. The same context also happens to the second sentence (11) in which the noun phrase *sekolahnike*(that school) has different phrase structure from English. *Nike* (that) here functions to modify the noun *sekolah*(school).

18) *Tiangjaukkepengnikiust.*
1sg.Hon bring money this.Honust.religious title
" Ust, I bring this money"

19) *Sekolahnikebaguspengelolaan- ne*
School   thatgood management. 3sg.Obj
"That school has good management"

4.2.3 Identificational

Honorific identificational demonstrative in Sasak language also has the same form as those of pronominal and adnominal ones. In this case, Diessel (1999) says that identification demonstrative functions to identify the object in a sentence. In honorific language of Sasak, it is usually followed by the noun being identified as in the examples below. Sentence 12 and 13 show the identificational demonstrative which is followed by the noun *laptop* in sentence 12 and *barang*(goods) in sentence 13. Those honorific demonstratives identify the nouns following the demonstratives.

20) *Niki laptop side paktuan*
This.Hon laptop you.honsir.Hon
"This is your laptop sir"

21) *Nike barang side.*
That.Hon goods   you.hon
"That is your goods"

4.2.4 Locational

Honorific -Locational demonstratives in Sasak language has *driki*(here)to indicate proximal location near to the speaker and *drike*(there) to indicate its counterpart. In example 14, the speaker uses *driki*(here) because the speaker and hearer are in the same place , so they are close to the location. In example 15, the use of *drike*(there) in this sentence indicates that the speaker and hearer are away from the location. This context may also happen in the telephone communication in which the hearer may be in a distance from the speaker.

22) *Drikitaoktengajilaun*
Here.Hon place 1pl study tonight
"we study here tonight"

23) *Lemaktiangjok bale-n side, driketaokteraos*
Tomorrow 1sg.Hon to house.linkyou.honthere.Hon place 1pl speak
"I will go to your house tomorrow, we talk about it there"

4.2.5 Verbal

Honorific verbal demonstrative also occurs in noble language of Sasak language. However, this demonstrative is still under discussion because no all respondents accommodate the existence of honorific verbal demonstratives. For instance, speakers of *meriaq-meriqu*does not accommodate the honorific demonstrative of Sasak language. However, beyond the controversy of honorific verbal demonstrative, I include this demonstrative because it is used in some other dialect speakers such as *Menu-Meni, Meno-Mene*and *Kuto-Kute*. This demonstrative is based on the 2nd person singular *plinggih/plungguh* (you). The honorific – verbal demonstrative has *mlinggih*(come here) to ask hearer to approach the speaker and *mlungguh*(go there). The initial lexical *p* assimilated to *m* which is functioned as verbalizer in Sasak language. Sentence (16), the speaker asks hearer to visit his house by using *mlinggih*(come here); the speaker speaks at his house. Sentence (17) shows that the speaker speaks to hearer that he wants come to hearer's house which means that the speaker and hearer are in the speech situation and away from the object.

24) *Silakmlinggihjuluk lek bale*
Please come here first   at   home

"Come to my house please"

25) *Laun-temlungguhaok*
Later. 1pl go there   yes
"We will come there later"

4.3 Common Demonstratives

Besides noble language, the use of two way systems of demonstratives is also applied in common Sasak language. It occurs in the dialect of *Kuto-Kute* in Bayan and Genggelang. This phenomenon occurs because of accommodation of other's dialect; the speakers in Bayan and Genggelang accommodate demonstratives of *Nggeto-Nggete* dialect because this dialect is spoken in the neighboring village. Thus, contact between the communities often happens because both speakers of the dialect meet in the tourism object, Rinjani Mountain. They often act as a guide for tourists visiting the Rinjani Mountain. Long contact between them results the language assimilation in which it is clearly shown in the use of deictic system of demonstrative by the speakers of *Kuto-Kute* dialect in Genggelang and Bayan village.

However, the speakers of *Nggeto-Nggete* dialect keep using three –way systems in their daily communication. Geographically, the speakers of *Nggeto-Nggete* dialect in east Lombok are closer to the mountain than those of the speakers of *Kuto-Kute* in Genggelang and Bayan. Nonetheless, official tracking for climbing the mountain is from north Lombok which means that most tourists climb the mountain from north Lombok. The speakers of the neighboring dialect, *Nggeto-Nggete*, usually wait for the tourists in the tourism location so they may get contact each other and the speakers of *Kuto-Kute* dialect accommodate the neighboring demonstratives. Based on the interview, speakers of *Kuto-Kute* dialect often get contact with the speakers of neighboring dialect when they sell something to the tourists.

The people of Bayan and Genggelang just accommodate demonstrative intensifier from the neighboring dialect. They have *senene* (this one) for proximal demonstrative intensifier and *senono* (that one) for distal one. This demonstrative is used to intensify the object being spoken. For instance, The conversation (26) below is from Genggelang village. The speaker A asks for the needle to speaker B because the speaker A has tried to find it but he could not get the needle, and speaker B answers it by expressing demonstrative intensifier '*senenetiyanya*' (here it is).

26) A: *mbeokonepenaoqjait   ono?*
Where atyou.Hon   know needle that
"where did you put the needle?"

Toneekelek-qu meta   dek-qutempur-tempur
Past   from-1sg search not-1sg   find
"I looked for it, but I didn't find it"

   B: *senenetiyanya*
This one it
 "Here it is"

27) *bersi-n   sinenejuluk, terusgawekyaampok ta aro*
Cleas-APPL this one   first   then   do   3sg then   1pl do
"clean this one first then we do"

Sinonoaginsekek-sekekbersi
That one   so   one.redup   clean
"That in order that it is clean one by one"

The second example (27) is taken from the speakers of Bayan. The sentence uses proximal demonstrative intensifier in '*bersi-n sinene*' to emphasize which one should be clean first, and also distal demonstrative intensifier *sinono* in the second sentence to intensify the second object can be done after the firs object. Thus, demonstrative intensifier here can show which object the speaker is emphasizing.

5. Conclusion

Sasak has noble and common languages that are spoken in daily communication. These languages are socially different in the way they are used. Noble community of Sasak language as well as those with religious titles speaks noble language. Common language is used mostly in non-noble community. One of the significant differences between them is in the aspect of demonstratives; deictic system in both noble and common language has different semantic distinction. Noble language has two-way distinction involving proximal and distal while common language implements three-way distinction: proximal, medial, and distal. However, when a communication happens between noble and common people, the deictic system used is noble's two-way distinction as a form of social honorification toward noble community. Thus, the medial and distal distinction in common language is covered by the distal concept in noble language. Another distinction relates to types of demonstratives between noble and common language. Noble language has five syntactic categories of demonstratives; there are pronominal, adnominal, identificational, locational, and verbal while common language has seven categories including pronominal, adnominal, identification, adverbial, verbal, quantificational, and referential. Thus, these significant differences of demonstrative between noble and common language of Sasak may contribute to the linguistic theory and encourage other researchers to do a research on Sasak language.

Conflicts of Interest: Declare conflicts of interest or state "The authors declare no conflict of interest."

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