SPATIAL DEIXIS IN BIMANESE AND ENGLISH: AN INVESTIGATION SIMILATIES AND DIFFERENCES

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ABSTRACT

Spatial deixis is the language utterance that is employed by the speaker to convey the location of objects or events in space. The purpose of this research is to look into the aspects of specific deixis that exist in both Bimanese and English, as well as how individuals use them in natural conversation. This study next looks at the parallels and differences between spatial deixis in Bimanese and English. To collect data on the use of spatial deixis in Bimanese, the study used qualitative research methods such as semi-structured interviews and direct observation. In the meantime, documentation such as books, articles, or movies is employed to examine particular deixes in English. The subjects of this research were drawn from five distinct locations in Bima regency: Pela, Wawo Rada, Bima City, Wera, and Sila. The data was then descriptively evaluated by identifying, categorizing, describing, and explaining related to the people employing specific deixis in Bimanese. This study found that the aspects of spatial deixis in Bimanese can be seen from the deictic system namely; locative adverbs are marked by ta (ta ake, ta ede, and, ta aka), demonstrative pronoun (ake, ede, and aka), topography system (ese, awa, dei ari, and ipa), four corners direction (ɗa, ɗo, ɗi, ele), and political dimension (ese and awa). In English, there are various types of spatial deixis: demonstrative pronouns (this, that, and with plural forms), locative adverbs (here and there), and topography systems (up and down). The three aspects of spatial deixis that are similar between English and Bimanese are demonstrative pronouns (proximal and distal), locative adverbs (proximal and distal), and topographical system (up and down). Although the 'medial' concept in Bimanese has additional form in terms of demonstrative and locative adverbs. While there are distinctions between them, the Bimanese has many more spatial deixis aspects than English in terms of directions, topography systems, and socio-political dimensions.
Kata kunci: *Exploring, Bimanese, English, Spatial Deixis*

ABSTRAK

Deiksis spasial adalah tuturan bahasa yang digunakan penutur untuk menyampaikan letak suatu benda atau peristiwa dalam ruang. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat aspek deiksis spesifik yang ada dalam bahasa Bima dan Inggris, serta bagaimana individu menggunakannya dalam percakapan yang natural. Penelitian ini selanjutnya melihat persamaan dan perbedaan antara deiksis spasial dalam bahasa Bima dan bahasa Inggris. Untuk mengumpulkan data penggunaan deiksis spasial pada bahasa Bima, penelitian menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif berupa wawancara semi terstruktur dan observasi langsung. Sementara itu, dokumentasi seperti buku, artikel, atau film digunakan untuk mengkaji deiksis tertentu dalam bahasa Inggris. Subyek penelitian ini diambil dari lima lokasi yang berbeda di Kabupaten Bima: Pela, Wawo Rada, Kota Bima, Wera, dan Sila. Data tersebut kemudian dievaluasi secara deskriptif dengan mengidentifikasi, mengkategorikan, mendeskripsikan, dan menjelaskan terkait dengan orang-orang yang menggunakan deiksis tertentu dalam bahasa Bima. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa aspek deiksis spasial dalam bahasa Bima dapat dilihat dari sistem deiktik yaitu; kata keterangan lokatif ditandai dengan ta (ta ake, ta ede, dan, ta aka), kata ganti penunjuk (ake, ede, dan aka), sistem topografi (ese, awa, dei ari, dan ipa), arah empat sudut (ɗa, ɗo, ɗi, ele), dan dimensi politik (ese dan awa). Dalam bahasa Inggris, terdapat berbagai jenis deiksis spasial: kata ganti demonstratif (ini, itu, dan dengan bentuk jamak), kata keterangan lokatif (di sana-sini), dan sistem topografi (atas dan bawah). Tiga aspek deiksis spasial yang mirip antara bahasa Inggris dan Bima adalah kata ganti demonstratif (proksimal dan distal), kata keterangan lokatif (proksimal dan distal), dan sistem topografi (atas dan bawah). Meskipun konsep 'medial' dalam bahasa Bima memiliki bentuk tambahan berupa kata keterangan demonstratif dan lokatif. Meskipun ada perbedaan di antara keduanya, bahasa Bima memiliki lebih banyak aspek deiksis spasial dibandingkan bahasa Inggris dalam hal arah, sistem topografi, dan dimensi sosial-politik.
Kata kunci: *Menjelajahi, Bahasa Bima, Bahas Inggris, Deiksis Spacial*

INTRODUCTION

The more in common two speakers are, the less language they require to identify known items, which is a fundamental idea in language use. When two persons are in the same physical context, speakers typically establish a connection between language and context by employing demonstrative words, pronouns, adverbs, and other grammatical features. This is commonly known as indexical, and the aim of language as deictic (Lyons, 1997). Experts (see Fillmore, 1966; Levinson, 1979, 1983; Lyons, 1997; Prasch, 2016) have long proposed the concept of deictic systems throughout the world's languages. These expressions

are employed to identify context elements, situational or discourse, comprising the participants in the speech, the time and, place of the speech event.

According to Cairns (1991), deixis is extremely valuable in conversation because it attaches participants to a certain point in time and space. Without such basis, every discourse would appear to be a mess of ambiguous statements, which it clearly is not. The dialogue's importance in a certain setting is derived from its deictic references. For example, in English deixes, a wide range of expressions are typically interpreted as deictics: personal pronouns such as *I* and *you*, spatial adverbs such as *here* and *there*, demonstratives such as *this* and *that*, temporal adverbs such as *now*, *then*, *today*, *ago*, and *recently*, motion verbs such as *come* and *go*, and tense morphemes such as the future auxiliary *will* and the past tense suffix *-ed* (cf. Lyons 1977; Fillmore 1966). Furthermore, grammatical structures such as the imperative and vocative are sometimes described as deictics (Levinson, 1983). As a result, using deixis is critical for the speaker to identify or point out anything, whether in terms of a person, space, or time, in order to capture the addressee's attention. Consider the following example of English deixes: 'I want him to come here now'. The words "I," "him," "here," and "now" are deictic because their referents are determined by who says the statement, where, when, and to whom.

Levinson (2006) divides deixis into five categories: person, spatial, temporal, discourse, and social. However, the spatial deixis becomes the primary focus of this research. Levinson (1983) defines spatial deixis as the characterization of locations in relation to anchorage points in a speech event. According to Vaysi & Salehnejad (2016), spatial deixis is one of the most common types of deixis, in which the lexical means refer to a place or places in relation to the actors in the actual speech act. Meanwhile, Charles Fillmore defines spatial deixis as "the aspect of deixis that involves referring to the locations in space of the communication act participants; it is that part of spatial semantics which takes the bodies of the communication act participants as significant reference objects for spatial specification" (Fillmore, 1982, 7).

Deictic words, which represent location, can be classified in a variety of ways. The most popular way is to classify them based on their distance from the deictic center—the speaker. According to (Judžentytė, 2017), deictic structures are classed as proximal or distal based on their physical distance. According to Yule (1996), the first refers to referents who are close to the speaker, while the second refers to referents who are not close or far away. In contrast, the Bima language has an additional concept of location in spatial deixis, specifically the concept of'mediall' to denote the placement of something that is far from the speaker and close hearer (Yusra, 2017). According to Yusra (2017), the aspect of spatial deixis can be conveyed in three ways, for example, in demonstrative pronouns such as *'ake* (this)' to point out the thing that is close to the speaker and *'aka* (that)' to point out the thing that is far from the speaker and the listener, and the additional form of spatial deixis in Bimanese, which is different from English, is *'ede* (that)' to indicate the thing that is far from the speaker and close to the listener.

From the explanation above, this study attempt to investigate more deeply in dealing with the aspects of spatial deixis in Bimanese and English based on following research question; 1) what are the aspects of spatial deixis in Bimanese and English?, 2). What are the similaties and differences both spatial deixis in bimanese and in English?

METHODS

In conducted this research, the researchers used qualitative research method. Creswell (2009) states that qualitative research is a research that analyzes the phenomenon of what has happened and been experienced by the subjects descriptively in a natural context by applying scientific methodology. There two types of data that have been collected in this reseach, namely the data of spatial deixis in Bimanese and English. To investigate the aspects of spatial deixis in Bimanese, the researchers collected the data in Bima regency; Pela, Wawo Rada, Bima City, Wera, and Sila. The data was callected through observation and interview with 10 native speakers (5 males and 5 females) proportionally selected from the different ages. Participants' age have been classified into (0-17, 17-25, and 25-55) whether males or females. On the other hand, the data of spatial deixis in English, it has been taken from some English documents such as the articles, movies, or English book. From those samples, the researcher found out some aspects of the spatial and temporal deixes.

After gained the data, the researchers conducted data analysis by identifying, classifying, describing and explaining the aspect of spatial deixis in Bimanese and English. Then, the research investigate the similaties and differences both languages in order to answer the research questions stated previously.

RESULTS

The Aspects of Spatial Deixis in Bimanese

The spatial (place) deixis in Bima language could be found in some aspects such as demonstratives pronoun, locative adverbs, directions, topography systems, and politic dimensions.

Demonstrative Pronouns

In Bimanese, the location of objects or things can be indicated in three ways, such as 'ake=this', 'ede=that', and 'aka=that'. 'Ake' to indicate the object when it is close to the speaker (proximal). 'Ede' to indicate the object when it is close to the addressee (medial). While 'aka' is used to indicate objects when they are far from the speaker and addressee (distal). Moreover, the demonstrative pronoun in Bimanese can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. The Demonstratives Pronoun in Bima Language.

Demonstrative Pronoun		
Proximal	**Medial**	**Distal**
Ake	*Ede*	*Aka*

Locative Adverbs

The utterances of locative adverbs in Bima language are almost similar to the demonstrative pronouns mentioned above, however, they are distinguished or marked by 'ta',' such as; 'ta ake=here', 'ta ede=there', and 'ta aka=there'. These locative adverbs have exactly the same definition as demonstrative pronouns, in which 'ta ake' denotes a region that is close to the speaker, ta ede denotes a region that is more remote from the speaker and close to the listener, and ta aka denotes a region that is far from both the speaker and the listener. Moreover, the locative adverbs in Bimanese can be seen in Table 2. Below.

Table 2. The Locative Adverbs in Bima Language

Demonstrative Pronoun		
Proximal	**Medial**	**Distal**
Ta ake	*Ta ede*	*Ta aka*

Direction Systems

The speakers of Bimanese tend to mention four corners of direction when they refer to the location of things. In bimanese, the directions consist of 'ɗa=north', 'ɗo=south', 'ɗi=west', and 'ele=east'. Consider the example below.

[1] *Lao wa'a sa-ɗa ja utambeca ke one.*
    go bring pre-north REQ. M vegatable DEM boy
    "carry north this vegetable, boy"

[2] *Ama ku na wa'u ra lao ɗi tolo*
    father 1SG 3SG already past go west rice field
    "My father has gone to the rice field"

Topography Systems

Bimanese spatial deixis can also be described using topographical systems or locative locations like ese (up), *awa* (down), *dei* (in), *ari* (out), and *ipa* (across) dimensions. In Bima culture, the choice between up (ese) and down (*awa*) is influenced by both geographical and political factors. For example, the use of *'ese* Wera' is determined by the higher geographical location of that place or reaching the area that goes up hills (e.g., ese Sambori, ese Donggo). On the contrary, the use of *awa* (down) is inspired by the place's lower geographical location (for example, awa dompu). Consider examples [3] and [4] below:

[3] *Mada ma lao tio wa'u ua   ku ese Wera ke*
    1SG CL go look past uncle 1SG up Sape now
    "I am going to visit my uncle to Wera now"

[4] *La Delo wa'u ra   lao awa Dompu*
    PN already PAST go down Dompu
    "Dahlan has gone (down) to Dompu"

In Bimanese, spatial deixis is also articulated in terms of the surrounding area's landscapes. In this situation, the words dei (in), *ari* (out), and *ipa* (across) can be used in deictic expressions. To begin, *dei* (in) is used to refer to places surrounded by mountains or inside locations such as Wane, Rontu, Waro, and so on. Second, *ari* (out) is used in the opposite way as *dei* (in), which alludes to the outland position. Finally, the term ipa (across) is used to denote that areas or localities are bounded by the sea or river. It is worth noting that in Bima, stating the term ipa indicates that the speaker is crossing the sea or river, as in the following examples:

[6] *Ma lao si dei Wane, aina   nefa weli wa'a keu*
   If   go 2SG in Wane Negative forget buy bring crab
   "If you go to Wane, don't forget to buy crab"

[7] *Ta lao balanja ari Mbojo ku ina?*
   2SG go shopping out Mboji 1SG mother
    "Do you want to go shopping in Bima, Mom?"

[8] *Ama ku na wa'u ra lao ipa tolo*
   Father 1SG CL alreadyPAST go across ricefield.
   "My father has gone to the ricefield"

Political Dimensions

Besides considering of using *ese* (up) and *awa* (down) in topographical dimention, these expressions also can be represented in political dimention as in the examples below.

[9] *Ina   ku   wa'u ra   lao haji   ese maka*

   Mother 1SG already PAST go pilgrim up Mecca

    "My mother has gone pilgrim to mecca"

In [9] the word maka (Mecca) is a place that has highest religion status. In Bima culture, for the highest religion status is addressed as *ese* (up).

The Aspects of Spatial Deixis in English

The spatial deixis is concerned with specifying locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event (Lyons, 1977). Lyons proposed that there are mainly two ways to relate to the objects in the speech event: describing or naming them on the one hand, and locating them on the other. In English, spatial deixis can be found in a variety of forms, including demonstrative pronouns, locative adverbs (place adverbs), and topographic systems.

Demonstratives Pronoun in English

The demonstrative serves an essential function in the communicative engagement between interlocutors. Its purpose is to indicate how far or close something is to the speaker or hearer. In English, demonstratives are composed of two parts, such as 'this' and 'that', with the plural forms 'these' and 'those'. As seen in Table 3 below, 'this' is used to refer to something that is close to the speaker (proximal), whereas 'that' refers to something that is far away from the speaker (distal).

Table 3. Demonstrative in English

Forms	Proximal	Distal
Singular	*This*	*That*
Plural	*These*	*Those*

For examples:

[10] John: would you like this one
   Mary: No, I would rather have that one

Locatives Adverb in English

In English, the spatial deixis is represented through locative adverbs like 'here' and 'there'. Essentially, these locative adverbs have parallel deictic use to 'this' and 'that', with 'here' denoting an area that is close to the speaker (proximal) and 'there' denoting a region that is distant from the speaker (distal), as indicated in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Locatives Adverb in English

Proximal	Distal
Here	*There*

For example:

    [11] John : shall I put it here
        Mary: No, put it there

Topography systems

One more component of spatial deixis in English is the use of topographical systems such as 'up' and 'down'. These are frequently utilized to represent the position of a place, as in the following example:

    [12] I go down town
    [13] let's go up to scotland

Based on the examples mentioned above, the utterance [12] topographically suggests that the speaker's perception of the location of the town is lower, thus he addresses it as down town. On the contrary, in the utterance in [13], topographically, Scotland's locative is higher than the speaker, hence the speaker addresses Scotland as up.

DISCUSSION

The Similarities and Differences of Spatial Deixes Between English and Bima Language

Similarities

According to the results of spatial deixis in English and Bimanese, the similarities between these two languages in terms of spatial deixis are as follows: The first component of English spatial deixis can be seen in the demonstrative pronoun, which has two categories, such as this and that. The Bimanese demonstratives are divided into three categories*: ake, ede,* and *aka*. The proximal and distal concepts in these two languages are comparable, with the English demonstrative 'this' belonging to the proximal (e.g., take this book) and 'that' belonging to the distal (e.g., take that book). It matches to the Bima language demonstratives *'ake'* and *'aka'*. *'ake'* is proximal because it is used to indicate the things that are close to the speaker, e.g., *weha pu buku ake* (take this book), whereas *'aka'* is distal because it is used to indicate things that are far away from both the speaker and the listener.

        Second, parallels between English and Bimanese can be identified by examining the use of the locative adverb. In this situation, an English locative adverb falls into two categories: 'here' and 'there'. As with the English demonstratives above, 'here' refers to the proximal (e.g., put the book here), whereas 'there' refers to the distal (e.g., put the book there). The Bimanese locative adverb is divided into three parts: *'ta ake', 'ta ede',* and *'ta aka'*. According to the Bimanese demonstrative, *'ta ake'* belongs to proximal because it indicates an area that is close to the speaker, *'ta ede'* belongs to medial because it indicates an area that is more remote from the speaker but close to the listener, and *'ta aka'* belongs to distal because it indicates an area that is distant from both the speaker and listener. The ideas of proximal and distant demonstrate similarities between both languages in terms of locative adverbs. Consider the following examples.

    [14] Tau pu buku ta ake   (proximal)
        put IMP.M book LA
        "Put the book here"

    [15] Wa'a pu tas ta aka   (distal)
        bring IMP.M bag LA
        "Bring the book there"

Third, additional similarities between English and Bimanese in spatial deixis can be identified in the topographical system through the use of the words 'up' and 'down'. In English, the words 'up' and 'down' are commonly used to represent the topographical system of an object (i.e. the position of town), as seen below:

[16] I go down town

[17] You go up to Scotland

The terms "up" and "down" are used to refer to the topographical system is comparable to the Bimanese. These terms are often used in Bima culture by native speakers to indicate a place's location (such as the location of a village, town, etc.), as shown in the following examples:

[18] *Nahu lao ese Wera*   (a speaker from Pela go to Wera)
     1SG go up Wera
     "I go (up) to Wera"

[19] *Sia ma lao awa Pela*   (a speaker from Wera go to Pela)
     3SG CL go down Pela
     " He will go (down) to Pela"

To summarize, the three aspects of spatial deixis shared by English and Bima languages are demonstrative pronouns (proximal and distal), locative adverbs (proximal and distal), and topographical system (up and down).

Differences

Actually, on the one hand, both languages show similarities in certain aspects, but on the other hand, there are some differences between them. In the discussion above, the English shows very poor spatial deixis compared with the Bimanese. For instance, in the demonstrative pronoun, English only has two ways of pointing out the objects (this and that) and also has two ways of indicating the locative adverbs (here and there). While the Bima language demonstratives have three ways of pointing out the objects *(ake, ede, and aka)*, they also have three ways of indicating the locative adverbs *(ta ake, ta ede,* and *ta aka)*. Here, we can see that the Bima language has an extra form of demonstrative *(ede),* in which *ede* is used to indicate things that are far from the speaker and close to the listener (medial), and also has one extra form of locative adverb *(ta ede),* in which it is used to denote a region that is more remote from the speaker and close to the listener (medial), as shown in the examples below:

[20] *Wi'i pu buku ede*   (medial)
     put IMP.M book D
     "Put that book"
[21] *Wa'a pu   buku ta ede*   (medial)
     bring IMP.M book LA
     "Bring the book there"

Thus, the diffierences between English and Bimanese can be shown in the table 5.8 below:
Table 5. Demonstratives Pronoun and Locative Adverbs in English and Bima Language

Table 3. Demonstrative in English

Language	Proximal Distal					
	Demonstrative Pronoun			**Locative Adverbs**		
	Proximal	**Medial**	**Distal**	**Proximal**	**Medial**	**Distal**
English	*This*	-	*That*	*Here*	-	*There*
Bimanese	*Ake*	*Ede*	*aka*	*Ta ake*	*Ta ede*	*Ta aka*

Another distinction between English and Bimanese is the richness of spatial deixis in Bimanese compared to English. Bima language people employ the four corners of direction *(dî, da, do,* and *ele),* topographical dimension *(ese, awa, dei, ari,* and *ipa),* and political dimension *(ese* and *awa)* to indicate specific locations. In English, certain characteristics do not exist in common communication, whereas Bima speakers do. To express the location of a place in English, speakers like to use prepositions like 'in' or 'to' (for example, go to Bima). instead of using the specific position or location as has been found in the Bima language (e.g., *lao ese Mbojo*).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion above, it can be taken two conclusions on this study. Firstly, in English, spatial deixis is represented by demonstrative pronouns (this and that) with plural forms, locative adverbs (here and there), and one additional feature that may be observed in the topography system, such as up and down. In Bima language, spatial deixis can be seen through deictic systems such as; 1) demonstrative pronouns '*ake*' (this), '*ede*' (that), and '*aka*' (that), 2) locative adverbs: '*ta ak*' (here), '*ta ede*' (there), and '*ta aka*' (there), four directions: '*ɗa*' (north), '*ɗo*' (south), '*ɗi*' (west), '*ele*' (east), topography systems: '*ese*' (up), '*awa*' (down), '*dei*' (inside) '*ari*' (outside), and '*ipa*' (across), and political dimensions: '*ese*' (up) and '*awa*' (down). Secondly, the similarities between English and Bimanese in aspects of spatial deixis can be seen in the demonstrative pronoun, locative adverbs, and topography system. Although Bimanese has extra form in aspects of demonstrative and locative adverbs for the 'medial' concept, the differences in both of them are that the Bima language has many extra aspects of spatial deixis than English in terms of directions, topography systems, and socio-politic dimensions.

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