A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS ON DEIXIS USED IN ENGLISH AND SIOMPU LANGUAGE

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THESIS

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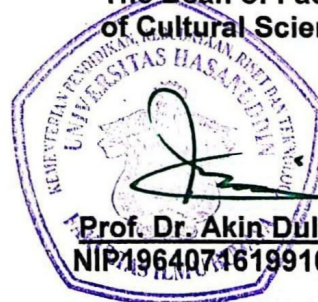
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States truthfully that this thesis is originally my own work. If it is proven later that some part of this thesis is either plagiarized or the work of others, I am willing to accept any sanction for my dishonesty.

Makassar, June 23, 2023

Nur Rahmawati

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The researcher,

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ABSTRACT

NUR RAHMAWATI. *A Contrastive Analysis on Deixis Used in English and Siompu Language* (supervised by Hamzah A. Machmoed, and Harlinah Sahib).

This research aims to (1) find out types of place deixis used in Siompu language and English; (2) discover referential distinction of place deixis used in Siompu language and English; and (3) explain how place deixis usage in Siompu language and English. The method of this research was descriptive qualitative. The English data were taken from an American English movie series entitle Diary of a Wimpy Kid while Siompu language data were taken from observing, interview and recording the daily conversation which take place in Kecamatan Siompu, Kabupaten Buton Selatan. The result of this research shows some differences and similarity of place deixis used in English and Siompu language. For type of place deixis in English, impure place deixis use the same term as in pure ones but in Siompu language not all impure place deixis can be categorized as pure deictic expression. For referential distinction, based on distance English shows two-way referential distinction system, meanwhile Siompu language shows four-way system. Siompu language also shows some exotic referential distinctions, i.e. verticality and horizontality which combine with topographical and geographical environment based on context of utterance. On the usage, both show differences in gestural and symbolic and show way the same in anaphoric usage.

Keywords: contrastive analysis, place deixis, English, Siompu language

June 06, 2023

ABSTRAK

NUR RAHMAWATI. *Analisis Kontrastif pada Penggunaan Deiksis dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Siompu* (dibimbing oleh Hamzah A. Machmoed, dan Harlinah Sahib).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui jenis-jenis deiksis tempat yang digunakan dalam bahasa Siompu dan Inggris; (2) menemukan perbedaan referensial deiksis tempat yang digunakan dalam bahasa Siompu dan bahasa Inggris; dan (3) menjelaskan penggunaan deiksis tempat dalam bahasa Siompu dan Inggris. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data bahasa Inggris diambil dari serial film Inggris Amerika berjudul "Diary of a Wimpy Kid" sedangkan data bahasa Siompu diambil dari observasi, wawancara dan rekaman percakapan sehari-hari yang berlangsung di Kecamatan Siompu, Kabupaten Buton Selatan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan beberapa perbedaan dan persamaan deiksis tempat yang digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Siompu. Untuk jenis *place deixis* dalam bahasa Inggris, deiksis tempat jenis *impure* menggunakan istilah yang sama dengan jenis *pure*, tetapi dalam bahasa Siompu tidak semua deiksis tempat jenis *impure* dapat dikategorikan sebagai ekspresi deiktik jenis *pure*. Untuk perbedaan referensial, berdasarkan jarak, bahasa Inggris menunjukkan sistem dua arah, sedangkan bahasa Siompu menunjukkan sistem empat arah. Bahasa Siompu juga memperlihatkan beberapa pembedaan referensial yang eksotis, yaitu vertikalitas dan horizontalitas yang dipadukan dengan lingkungan topografis dan geografis berdasarkan konteks tuturannya. Pada penggunaannya, keduanya menunjukkan perbedaan pada penggunaan secara gestural dan simbolik serta menunjukkan kesamaan dalam anaforis.

Kata Kunci : analisis kontrastif, deiksis tempat, bahasa Inggris, bahasa Siompu

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOLS

AOR	-	Aorist
CA	-	Contrastive Analysis
CL	-	Contrastive Linguistic
EMPH	-	Emphasis
ENG	-	English
EXL	-	Exclamation
GEN	-	Genitive
H	-	Hearer
LEMMA	-	Lemmatisation
NEG	-	Negation
NOM	-	Nominalization
PL	-	Plural
PRON	-	Pronominal Element/Pronoun
RED	-	Reduplication
S	-	Speaker
SG	-	Singular
SL	-	Siompu Language
WL	-	Wolio Language
1P	-	First Person
1S	-	First Speaker
2P	-	Second Person
2S	-	Second Speaker
3P	-	Third Person
3S	-	Third Speaker

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Contrastive study is considered as one of most efficient discipline by linguist to see or to analyse similarity and mostly differences from one difference proto- or family of language to another. This similarity and differences can be seen in Austronesia language family such as Bahasa Indonesia and local language of Indonesia to Indo-European language family such as English. Regarding to this, contrastive study concerned with analysis known as Contrastive Analysis (CA) that deals with analysing language phenomena aimed to solving learners' errors and difficulties in understanding foreign language (Kezhavaz, 2012: 4). Therefore it had been used for many times in order to discover similarity and dissimilarity between two languages either from the grammatical structure or their meaning forms.

In meaning form, when two languages have some words with the similar meaning, they will be seen as literal meaning. This kind of meaning understanding is based on just the semantic information, but in some certain situation, for instance when the meaning of those words having similar meaning is tied to context at the speech moment, the interpretation will genuinely be different.

Study of meaning in a language which involve context is called pragmatics. Fromkin (2003: 173) defined pragmatics as the study of how

context affects meaning in certain situations. It aims to explain how factors outside of language contribute to both literal meaning and non-literal meaning which speaker communicates using language. Factors caused different meaning interpretation could be place where the language is spoken or also the identity of participant as one of the language user's background that need to be consider when interpreting utterances.

Scope of pragmatics which intertwines to contextual aspect of interpreting utterances is known as the study of deixis, pronounced ['dikəsis]. This study of deixis become a very interesting topic when talking about language and contextual aspect of meaning since it is one of pragmatics aspect which involve context dependent which meant different context may cause different deixis use and meaning in a language.

Historically, deixis term derives from Greek, use for pointing and indicating via language. Levinson (1983: 62), traditionally categories this term of deixis in three types, they are person, place and time deixis. Simply inference, person deixis used to indicate or pointing to person, time deixis used to indicate or pointing to time, and place deixis used to indicate or pointing to place in a particular circumstance of speech moment.

Furthermore, the term words that used to pointing and indicating deixis is called a deictic expression. According to Yule (1996: 8), deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being 'near speaker' versus 'away

from speaker'. In place deixis, these basic distinctions of deictic expression are known as proximal and distal. Proximal term refer to the use of deictic expression which means being 'near speaker' and in the contrary, distal refers to the use of deictic expression which means 'away from speaker'. Then how to use this deictic expression accordingly since it will become a problem when people which are native from different languages do conversation, a proper meaning must be gained properly or misunderstanding could be happen. Contrastive study would be really helpful to gain understanding from native language to foreign language.

Carla Bazzanella (2019) who believes that misunderstanding is usually happen in maintaining the appropriate meaning of place deixis when doing face-to-face interaction and tried to find out the way to avoid it. For this believes the researcher tried to analyse the different factors that can trigger misunderstanding and found out that complex process of understanding requires the comprehension of an intertwined set of linguistic, cognitive, contextual, cultural, social, individual and multimodal organization, the specific linguistic system and its embodiment in human experience, and, on the other, the importance of context. These factors should be known well, especially for those people that interest in learning language. For instance, English learner who are native from different language family will get confuse once they find out how place deixis in their local language is different to English one. Thus, to avoid misunderstanding by the use of place deictic term when doing interaction to other people, to gain

understanding from local language to foreign or target language to do communication, in this case English, knowing how the way of each specific linguistic system work between local language and English on place deixis is needed.

Indonesia is one of the country that has a variety of ethnics and cultures, so as variety of languages. There are many indigenous language spread in this country that spoken by the society which is different from one place to another, from one island to another one. The amount of vernacular or local language can be seen in petabahasa.kemdikbud.go.id, the site that developed by the government to provide the information about local language in Indonesia. According to this site as far, vernaculars that exist is in the numbers of 718 local languages. With this number of amount, Indonesia stands as one of country which has larger amount of local language and of course each of them has its own place deixis system. For this reason people are demanded to learn and know at least how the use of place deixis that exist in their local language to compare to other in order to get the proper meaning that uttered by speaker when having interaction to people that are native to different language.

Every language has its own concept of place deixis likewise English and one of the local languages of Buton called Siompu language. However, those two languages have their own natures and systems of place deixis. In English, the place deictic words which later use for pointing or indicating place deixis, includes the use of demonstratives "this" and "that", place

adverbs like "here" and "there" and other grammatical features which has direct relation to the circumstances of utterance (Levinson, 1983: 54).

In addition, Syafitri (2019: 2) stated that place deixis which is remarked by place adverbs is also known as demonstrative adverb, and divides demonstratives into demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives along with their plural form. When pointing to an object, space has to be considered. Thus, place deixis here is not merely to point to place but much concerns to the use of deictic expression uttered by speaker to easy discover object that mean to point or to indicate under relative space condition between speaker and hearer and vice versa so that the misunderstanding could be avoided during speech event.

Manifesting place deixis through deictic expression that indicate proximal-distal dimension of distance between object and speaker is usually utilized by using three different ways which called gestural, symbolic, and anaphoric. Based on this, the researcher tried to observe and compare the way place deixis being used in English and Siompu language, and found that, there is probability of differences in the way place deixis used in both languages by considering the conversation that shows some little face-to-face conversation between two people in Siompu language in the following conversation.

A: *measo dua garaa?*
B: *umbe*
A: *measo ae?*
B: *Aaso agar-agar paa. So dua anai dabalu nepoindalondo.*

A: oh, na daoa na watu?
B: minsuao, daoa na lapara.

In the two last lines, in English gloss, the conversation would be:

A: oh, in market there?
B: no, market in Lapara.

The word "there" is one of deictic expression that used to indicate or pointing to the particular place. What the researcher got from this observation is that when speaker A said "na watu" or the gloss in English is "there" no gestured was followed but the addressee can understand well which "there" is meant by speaker A. It is proofed by negation that stated by the addressee.

In contrast to English, when the users of the language referring object with the word "there," it is usually followed by gesture or the addressee would hardly interpret which "there" it must be or at least the place means by English users should had been mentioned before they utter the word "there" and this such phenomenon is known as gestural and anaphoric use. In fact, from the previous conversation, it can be seen that the speaker did not use gestural or even anaphoric, but the addressee can understand what the speaker meant. These phenomena could be happened when other language has more deictic term than another language which being compared. Thus, the researcher also tried to find some place deictic expression used in Siompu language.

If English encoded place deixis with demonstrative "this/these" vs "that/those" and "here" vs "there", based on the researcher observation, place deixis used Siompu language seems to be various than the English has. It can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Some example of demonstrative and locative adverb as place deictic expression in Siompu language with their English gloss

SIOMPU LANGUAGE	ENGLISH GLOSS
ini, ina	*this*
itu, maitu	*that*
na ini, naingke ini	*here*
na naa, ta naa, se naa, na watu, ta tatu	*there*

Regarding to the researcher's problem about deictic expression in the two languages, i.e. English and Siompu language, the researcher discloses in the following statement: English is known as languages which have demonstratives with two-way distinctions on the proximal-distal dimension. Meanwhile, based on the Table 1., Siompu language seems to have more than two-way distinctions or likely use other distinction. Levinson (1983: 82) remarked that any other language which has more than two way distinction may be affected by some systems that combine additional 'exotic' deictic parameters like 'upriver/downriver from speaker' or 'visible/non-visible to speaker' to produce enormous arrays (up to thirty or more items) of demonstrative terms. In addition, Ozanne & Revierre (2004: 1) added other deictic system used to point on the reference of particular location is such as *West-sea-down* and *east-land-up*.

Finally, since different deictic expression has definitely different meaning in relation to language and context, the researcher is interest to discover place deixis in Siompu language to perceive the referential distinction of each place deictic expression found and how the way it is used in contrast to English and it was examined through contrastive analysis. Thenceforth, some of place deictic expressions with their English gloss which shown in Table 1 still need to be observed carefully and the researcher completed it throughout this research. Thus, this research is dedicated in a hope it may give some contribution to the linguistic field in the scope of pragmatic for place deixis, especially in English and Siompu language in order to know how its application in both languages.

B.   **Research Question**

Based on the background of this research, the researcher defines some question as follows:

1.   What is the type of place deixis found in Siompu language and English?

2.   What is referential distinction of place deixis used in Siompu language and English?

3.   How is place deixis usage in Siompu language and English?

C. Objective of the Research

This part attends to answer the research question set above. The aims are as follow:

1. To find out the types of place deixis used in Siompu language and English.

2. To analyse referential distinction of place deixis used in Siompu Language and English.

3. To explain place deixis usage in Siompu language and English.

D. Scope of the Research

Despite the various types of deixis, based on Levinson (1983: 73), Place deixis are one of deixis types which greatly complicated influenced by the interaction of deictic co-ordinates conceptualization of space and to understand it in depth it is first necessary to have a good understanding of the meaning organization of space itself. Therefore, the researcher focused on place deixis only and due to the researcher observation on the usage of demonstrative *this and that* and place adverbs or demonstrative adverb *here and there* in Siompu language could be vary, thence focused to analysed whether the place deictic expression found from both English and Siompu language involve pure or impure deixis.

E. Significant of the Research

English is a great language to be an international language. People around the world used it to do communication, to convey meaning of intention. This language even studied from very low education level to the

highest level. Thus, by conducting this research, the following significances are expected by the researcher.

1. Theoretical Benefit

   This research is expected to be helpful in contribution to the development of language knowledge in the field of place deixis in English and Siompu Language which also can be used as references for the other researchers in the future.

2. Practical Benefit

   This research is expected to give broad insight of the place deixis, especially in English and Siompu Language users in understanding the usage of place deictic expression to convey meaning between these two languages properly.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part exists to review some previous studies that had been dealt related to the topic of deixis, theoretical background which important to be remarked, and also to drawn the conceptual framework of this research.

A. Previous Related Studies

There are number of researches about deixis in English and other language that have been conducted around the world. Thus, here, the researcher had reviewed some previous research of deixis from local language and English, especially for those researches that has relation to the vernacular spread around Sulawesi, or grouped into Muna-Buton language family. Those researches are as follow.

First, Nicholas William (2010) had conducted a research entitle "Toward a Linguistic Anthropological Account of Deixis in Interaction: Ini and Itu in Indonesian Conversation" to study the use of "ini" and "itu" and their other elaborations in Indonesian through conversation. The researcher then found that, within the elaboration system of spatial deixis in Indonesia, one of the uses "ini and itu" includes three-way system as in "sini, situ and sana" which "sini" describe as proximal, "situ" as medial, and "sana" as distal. Indonesian language and Siompu language are included in Austronesian language family and English belongs to the Indo-European language family. For this reason, Indonesian and Siompu language could have similarity and both would have some dissimilarity to English.

Next, the study of deixis from local language in the area of Sulawesi that had been contrasted to English one so far there is Nasriandi (2019), by having Brown and Gilman's TU and VÕS, one type of social deixis involves politeness, the researcher aimed to find differences of the use of this TU and VÕS form in English and Tae Bastem language, a language spoken by Bastem society in Luwu, South Sulawesi. From this research, the researcher found that in Tae Bastem language, the form of TU and VÕS are different in formal and informal situation. In formal situation, Tae Bastaem language users use pronoun "ki" and "ta" meanwhile pronoun "ko" and "mu" are used for informal situation. In contrast, form of TU and VÕS in English is not found. The English users use pronoun "you" in both formal and informal situation. It is obvious that the focus of this study is different from the study that the researcher intends to do. This research is focused on the use of TU and VÕS, which refers to social deixis.

Another study of deixis in local language of Sulawesi contrasted to English was Tukang Besi language, a language spoken by society lives in islands called Wakatobi in Southeast Sulawesi. According to Sari (2018: 91), Tukang Besi or Pulo language is a descendant of the Malayo-Polynesian family in the Muna-Buton language group. Thus Tukang Besi language has a closer relation than the previous research above. Under the title "Deixis in English and Tukang Besi Language (A contrastive analysis)", Farah Novianty (2018) contrasts the use of deixis in English to Tukang Besi Language by using semantic and pragmatic comparison. In

place deixis, the use of place deictic term *this/that* are similar in referential distinction from both English and Tukang Besi language, i.e. proximal and distal. Meanwhile the deictic term *here* and *there* used in different way. If the use of deictic term *here* in English used to indicate proximal distance, in Tukang Besi language, the researcher found the deictic term that indicate proximal divided into two distinction, i.e. *i ma ana* for proximal and *i mai yai* for distal. For *there*, if the use of deictic term *there* in English used to indicate distal distance, in Tukang Besi language, the researcher found the deictic term that indicate distal divided into three distinction. They are *i ama atu* for proximal, *i ama iso* for medial, and *i ama atto* for distal.

Beside Novianty (2018), from Muna-Buton language, Syafitri (2019) had also conducted a research on demonstrative that used to indicate place deixis in Wolio language, one of language that also spoken by Siompu society as one of local language that exists in Buton. The researcher compared the use of demonstrative of English and Wolio to find the difference and similarity between the two languages from the context of pragmatic and the structures. From pragmatic side, in Wolio *sii* and English *this* are the same use means to point to object that close to speaker as demonstrative pronoun; Wolio *siitu* and English *that* means to point to object that far from speaker. The difference is English has demonstrative pronoun *these* and *those* to indicate object that more than one. Nevertheless, for place deixis indicate by demonstrative adjective there is a bit difference,

to indicate object that means more than one which far from the speaker both English and Wolio has *those* and *mai*.

Furthermore, the use of place adverb or demonstrative adverb in English and Wolio language is same, they both have *here* and *Yi wesii* in indicating the location that is near the speaker, but when it comes to indicate place that far from speaker English and Wolio language is quite different. If English has place deixis marked with demonstrative adverb *there* which means pointing to place that far from the speaker location, Wolio language has *Yi weimai, Yi wesumai, Yi wesumako, Yi wesiro,* and *Yi wesiate*. The different from these demonstrative despite use for distal meaning is in the visibility parameter point.

From the last previous study above, the researcher had drawn some distinction point from both English and Wolio language toward Siompu language. It can be seen in the use of place adverb to indicate location near speaker, i.e. *here* and *Yi weimai.* In Siompu language people usually use two place adverbs to indicate location that near speaker, there are *na ini* and *naingke ini*. Example for the use of *here* from Syafitri (2019: 3) in both languages is as follow.

<div align="center">

*English: I come **here** to visit you.*

*WL: Kuumba **yi wesii** ekusoloko*

</div>

In Siompu language people usually say *mai na ini* which equals to English "come here", *mai* for "come" and *na ini* for "here" but sometimes people also would say *mai naingke ini* to indicate place near them when do

conversation. This could the same as in Tukang Besi language where English "here" could mean proximal in *i ma ana* and distal in *i mai yai* which different to English. Thus, this research is attempted to discover place deixis in Siompu language in contrast to English.

Moreover, despite the local deixis compare to English there are two other researches from Muna-Buton language family that analysed deixis used without comparing it to English. These researches were done by Djunaidi, et al. (2020) with the tittle "Decks Range Gola Village Community Begun District Buton District North" and Rahmah, et al. (2019) with the tittle "Deiksis Persona dalam Bahasa Muna".

Djunaidi, et al. (2020) focused on analysing deixis in Kulisusu language spoken by Rante Gola village society from Bone Gunu District, North Buton Regency. Kulisusu language is one of language that gathered in the group of Muna-Buton language family. To find out the types of deixis, the researchers analysed the data by using theory of deixis proposed by Nababan (2007) and Sumarsono (2008) with descriptive qualitative method. As the result, the researcher found six types of deixis, i.e. person, place, time, discourse, social, and pointer deixis. For place deixis, Djunaidi, et al. (2020) found *iokuda, kompulu-kompulu*, and *empang* which in English consecutively means *near*, *gather*, and *pond*. Meanwhile, Rahmah, et al. (2019) also had done a research concern with deixis toward Muna language that spoken by native speaker from Kontunaga village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, but the researcher focused only on analysing person deixis

that used by the speaker. As the outcome, the researcher found out three types of person deixis they are first, second and third person that involve free and bound morpheme.

Finally, from all those explanation about previous related studies, especially from researches that analysed deixis within Muna-Buton language family, the researcher is in charge to disclose the novelty of this current researcher. Some of the previous researchers limited their focuses to analyse a single, or some type of deixis due to the problem interest. Thus, researcher also focused on analysing place deixis only. Despite the variety of its referential distinction, the researcher also found the interest in the use of the place deixis types within pure and impure place deixis toward English that had not been discussed regarding deixis used from any previous research reviewed above.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive Analysis (CA) is one of comparative study type which also known as Contrastive Linguistic (CL). According to Keshavarz (2012: 5) Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages in order to identify their structural differences and similarities, usually for translation and teaching purposes. At the very beginning Contrastive Linguistic tended to has pedagogical purpose but these days CL also used to compare and contrast linguistic phenomena that differ from one language to another language in order

to gain a proper principle understanding of that phenomena existed between languages, either within from the same or different language family. In line to this, Keshavarz (2012: 5) also added that modern contrastive linguistics intends to show in what ways the two respective languages differ, in order to come up with some solutions to tackle practical problems.

Thus, it can be inferred that comparative linguistics or contrastive analysis is concerned with the analysis of two or more languages to determine the differences or similarities between them to avoid practical problems especially when it comes to contextual interpretation from a speech community where one is not native to or with which one is barely familiar. It is mostly to help language users studying and knowing the similarity or dissimilarity between their native to the target language. Based on Fisiak (1985: 2) this type of contrastive study concerns to *theoretical contrastive studies* that gives an exhaustive account of the differences and similarities between two or more languages, provide an adequate model for their comparison, and determine how and which elements are comparable. Fisiak illustrated this into following model.

X
A   B
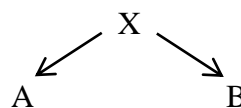
Figure 1. Fisiak theoretical contrastive studies model

Source: Fisiak, 1985.

From the Figure 1., it is shown that theoretical contrastive studies do not investigate how a given category present in language A is presented in language B. Instead, they look for realization of a universal category X in both A and B.

To look how the realization of a given category between two languages in contrastive analysis, Krzeszowski (1990: 35) subsumed three classical steps to do a contrastive analysis. They are description, juxtaposition, and comparison. He said that no comparison is possible without a prior description of the elements to be compared. Therefore, all contrastive studies must be founded on independent descriptions of the relevant items of the languages to be compared.

The next step is juxtaposition. This step is crucial in deciding what is to be compared with what. In classical contrastive studies, this step was based on intuitive judgments of competent bilingual informants, who determined the material to be compared. In classical contrastive studies, the investigator himself often acts as the bilingual informant and decides what to compare on the basis of his own knowledge of the two languages. After determining the material to be compared, here come the comparison step, i.e. describing similarities and differences found in languages of what had been determining from juxtaposition step.

Moreover, in conducting this contrastive study, researcher did a translation in analysing steps. There are several ways of translating, but considering the low-resource language to be translated, hence the researcher preferred to use interlinear glosses translation where the data is translating by taking the benefit of linguistic information within morphological analysis to do a lemmatization from source to target text in order to find the base form of the word as well as to find the appropriate meaning. The following is an example of the translation sequence using interlinear glosses from Turkish to English.

1) Source Language (Turkish): Kadin dans ediyor.

2) Interlinear gloss with source-lemma: Kadin.NOM dance ediyor-AOR.3.SG.

3) Interlinear gloss with target-lemma: Woman.NOM dance do-AOR.3.SG.

4) Target Language (English): The woman dances.

Source: Zhou, et al., 2019.

2. **Pragmatics**

The modern usage of the term pragmatics is attributable to the philosopher Charles Morris (1938), who was concerned to outline the general shape of a science of signs, or semiotics (Levinson, 1983: 1). At the time, Morris introduced his sign theory of the three dimensions of semiotics. These three dimensions of semiotic have tight correlation

in a sign process or semiosis. They are Syntax, Semantics and Pragmatics.

Syntax, traditionally deals with how phrases are built to make sentences in the correct structure. Meanwhile, Semantics and Pragmatic deal with how the interpretation of sign meaning. Levinson (1983: 19) try to distinguish these as that semantics is concerned with sentence-meaning, and pragmatics with utterance-meaning. Further, According to Senft (2014: i) the meaning of utterances can only be understood in relation to overall cultural, social and interpersonal context as well as to culture-specific conventions and the speech event in which they are embedded.

Specifically on pragmatics, Levinson (1983: 5) in his Pragmatics book was also defining pragmatics as the study of language usage. It is on how language is use to convey meaning through the speaker's utterance. In addition, he also added that pragmatics covers both context-dependent aspects of language structure and principles of language usage and understanding that have nothing or little to do with linguistic structure.

Similarly, Yule (1996: 3) said that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context

influences what is said. Thus, in addition, Yule also added that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning and the study of the expression of relative distance. It means distance might be the context which essentially to be consider when interpreting the expression uttered by the speaker. Furthermore, Curse (2006: 3) states that the central topics of linguistic pragmatics are those aspects of meaning which are dependent on context.

Based on all those explanation above, it can be inferred that pragmatic is a linguistic branch that study about meaning of utterance which utter by the speaker in consideration to the context that tied on the speaker situation at the speech moment. According to Levinson (1983: 9) scope for pragmatics would include the study of deixis, including honorifics and the like, and the study of presupposition and speech acts.

3.   **Notion of Context**

As it had been emphasized in the previous explanation, pragmatics must consider context of utterances in interpreting meaning. Thus, knowing what is the mean of context is really necessary. Literally, a context means the text or speech that comes immediately before and after a particular phrase or piece of text or speech and helps to explain its meaning (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary, 2010). Meanwhile, according to Senft (2014: 3) context is what speakers do when they speak and why they do it. So it is such part of speech that

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affected what speakers do before or after do speaking, so that others are able to understand what the speaker talks about by correlating it to the speakers' situation.

Levinson (1983:5) also gave explanation about context. According to him the term context is understood to cover the identities of participants, the temporal and spatial parameters of the speech event. Meanwhile Yule (1996: 21) defines context as physical environment which has a powerful impact on how referring expressions are to be interpreted. Here, Yule emphasize physical environment as place that affect the meaning of utterance. Just as Yule and Levinson, Cruse (2006:136) stated that context is understood here in a broad sense that includes previous utterances (discourse context), participants in the speech event, their interrelations, knowledge, and goals, and the social and physical setting of the speech event. In his very previous writing on Meaning in Language, Cruse (2000: 14) also said that context is of vital importance in arriving at the meaning of an utterance.

Finally, it can be assumed that context is term that refers to aspect of meaning interpretation of utterance which includes identities of participants or speaker, time, and location. The participant identities may cover the cultural background of the speaker or who the speaker is, time it may cover the situation of when the speaker speak the utterance, and location may cover the place or where the speaker

speak the utterance. Thus if the participant, location, and time of utterance change, it could make the meaning changing as well.

4. Deixis

a. Definition of Deixis

The general term for identifying the things in the world that a bit of language is about is reference, and the mechanism whereby it is achieved, using the speaker as a reference point, is called deixis (Cruse, 2006: 3). According to Levinson (1983: 54) this term is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called a deictic expression (Yule, 1996: 9). For example, when someone saw something and curious of what it is, he may say, "what is that?" the word "that" is used to point to the object he was curious on. There are lots of deictic expressions. They are all used in their own category. Levinson (1983: 62) traditionally categorize them as person, place, and time deixis. The latter category was influenced by Lyons (1968, 1977a) and Fillmore (1971b, 1975) which are discourse (or text) and social deixis.

b. Types of Deixis

1) Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event (Levinson, 1983:62). Place deixis also known as spatial deixis.

According to Cruse (2000: 320), spatial deixis manifests itself principally in the form of locative adverbs such as *here* and *there,* and demonstratives/determiners such as *this* and *that.*

The use of demonstrative and adverb of location in a language is most known as Proximal and Distal (Levinson, 1983:62). Proximal means that the object location which is referred by the speaker is near from the speaker location. In contrast, distal means the object location which is referred by the speaker is far from the speaker. This way of interpreting is done when the speaker was the deictic center (Levinson, 1983:64). In place deixis, this proximal and distal is known as two-way referential distinction system. Other languages may have three or more way distinction.

According to Cruse (2000: 320), the most common types of three-way referential distinction system subdivide the distal category which involves a distal/remote distinction. Cruse also added that deictic systems with more than three way distinction is incorporate with such notions as 'visible'/'invisible', 'below the line of sight'/'above the line of sight', and so on. For example, language with three-way system or also known three-term system is Japanese.

In Japanese, the translation of the pronoun "that" will distinguish between "that near addressee" *sore* and "that distant

from both speaker and addressee" *are* with the third term being used for the proximal "this near speaker" *kore* (Yule, 1996: 10). Similarly, in Turkish which has three way referential distinction, they are *hic* means "close to speaker", *iste* means "close to addressee", and *ille* means "remote from both speaker and addressee" (Lyons in Levinson 1983:81).

Other language also may have four term system of reference distinction. Philippine language Samal as an example; the term Samal is used to describe a diverse group of Sama-Bajau-speaking people who are found in a large maritime area with many islands that stretch from central Philippines to the eastern coast of Borneo and from Sulawesi to Roti in eastern Indonesia (Paul Hockings, 1993). Here are four-way referential distinction based on four kinds of participant role used by Samal people: (i) close to speaker, (ii) close to addressee, (iii) close to audience (other members of conversational group), (iv) close to persons present but outside the conversational group that consists of speaker, addressee(s) and audience (Levinson, 1983: 81).

Under this sub-heading of place deixis, from the previous explanation, place deixis or spatial deixis is related to the concept of distance between speaker and object being indicated with the consideration of its centre point. Regarding to this, Valeika and Verikaitė (2010: 18) states that place deixis

identifies an entity by relating it to its place which is established with reference to the deictic centre. In a conversation, participants, either sender or receiver, both can be deictic centre of the entity referred to depend much on the context of utterance. Levinson (1983: 63) called this type of deictic referent as egocentric centre where the one who speaks is the centre of the entity anchorage point or the distance to the pointed object is organized in an egocentric way.

Ozanne and Rivierre (2004: 9) also mentioned egocentric as one of deictic centre, and added topo-centric and geo-centric points of reference. Topo-centric is when the location of object referred concerns with the earth surface, for instance, it can be specifying as "up" and "down". Geo-centric centre means having the earth as the deictic centre, for instance, the referring location may involve "east" and "west".

Furthermore, apart from the entity reference system, place deictic expression is also categorized as pure and impure deixis. Valeika and Verikaitė (2010: 20) said that place deictic expression which involve pure deictic words are used independently, i.e. they are not followed by words naming entities, e.g. *What is this/that?* Meanwhile, impure deictic words are those deictic expressions that followed by words naming the entities, e.g. *What is this thing? Who is this man?*. In line to this,

Levinson (1980: 79) also added adverbs *here* and *there* as pure place deictic words.

2) Time Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62), time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). He also added that it commonly used as deictic adverbs of time (like English now and then, yesterday and this year)

3) Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (Levinson, 1983: 62). It can be infer that person deixis involves speaker which encode as the first person, the addressee which encode as second person, and other participants in a speech event will be encoded as third person.

4) Sosial Deixis

Social deixis concerns with the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent (Levinson, 1983: 63). Simply, Yule (1996: 135) states that social deixis is forms used to indicate relative social status. Thus, social deixis can be said as the form of pronoun that encoded social relationship between speaker and addressee. Yule (1996: 10) also added a well-known example of a social contrast encoded within person deixis is the distinction between forms used for a familiar versus a non-familiar addressee in some languages. This is known as the T/V distinction.

5) Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located (Levinson, 1983: 62). Cruse (2000: 324) said that certain sentence adverbs, such as therefore and furthermore, sometimes include an element of discourse deixis in their meaning, as they require the recovery of a piece of previous discourse to be understood.

5.   Place Deictic Terms' Way to Use

The most obvious place deictic terms in English are the adverbs "here" and "there" and the demonstratives "this" and "that". In accordance with, Fillmore in Yule (1996: 93) said that there are important distinctions in the uses of these and other deictic words can be used in one or more of three different ways which called gestural, symbolic, and anaphoric.

a. Gestural

By the gestural use of a deictic expression meant that use by which it can be properly interpreted only by somebody who is monitoring some physical aspect of the communication situation (Yule, 1996: 93). Similarly, Levinson (1983: 65) states that gestural usages require a moment by moment physical monitoring of the speech event for their interpretation.

Besides Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983), Cruse (2006:74) also gives explanation about gestural deixis. According to him, the term refers to the use of a deictic expression in a situation where, prototypically, speaker and hearer are together and the hearer can see what the speaker is doing. He also added Gestural deixis typically involves a gesture on the part of the speaker. Thus it can be inferred that the use of gestural is the use of deictic expression in a speech moment by someone who is monitoring physical aspect to obtain appropriate interpretation and it could be done when the

interlocutor is nearby to be able seeing the monitoring moment. The following are some examples given for the use place deictic expression by gestural use.

Example:

- I want you to put it *there* (here gestural shows where the speaker is pointing in order to know what place he is indicating) (Yule, 1996: 93).

- It was *this* big (speaker indicates a size with his hands) (Cruse, 2006:74).

- *This* is totally unacceptable (speaker points to an offensive poster) (Cruse, 2006:74).

- *This* one's genuine, but *this* one is a fake (here is example of the use of demonstrative with a selecting gesture) (Levinson, 1983: 65).

b. Symbolic

By the symbolic use of a deictic expression meant that use whose interpretation involves merely knowing certain aspects of the speech communication situation (Yule, 1996: 93). In line to this, Levinson (1983: 65) also stated that symbolic usages of deictic terms require for their interpretation only knowledge of (in particular) the basic spatio-temporal parameters of the speech event. Moreover, Cruse (2006: 175) also said that symbolic deixis refers to the use of a deictic expression where close monitoring of

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the situation by the hearer is not required because the relations between the speaker and the things referred to are relatively stable and do not change over the course of a conversation or discourse. Therefore, symbolic use may be interpreted as the use of deictic expression which its interpretation always depends on the knowledge of the general location of the participants or in other word the parameter that used to interpret this use of deictic expression is relative on the participants' position at the speech moment. Some examples of symbolic use in place deictic expression are as follows.

- "Is Johnny *there*?" (here the symbolic use is exemplified in the telephoner's utterance, where the word *there* is understood as meaning *in the place where addressee are*) (Yule, 1996: 93).

- I've lived *here* all my life (Cruse, 2006: 175).

- *This* city is really beautiful (Levinson, 1983: 65).

- *That*'s a beautiful view (Levinson, 1983:66).

- l'm writing to say l'm having a marvellous time *here* (the symbolic usage of *here*, as this, can be glossed as the pragmatically given unit of space that includes the location of the speaker at CT (coding time) or at the time of speaking) (Levinson, 1983: 79).

c. Anaphoric

By the anaphoric use of a deictic expression meant that use which can be correctly interpreted by knowing what other portion of the same discourse the expression is co-referential with (Yule, 1996: 93). It means to interpret the deictic expression uttered by speaker in a conversation needs to pay attention to the entity mentioned before in the speaking time. This explanation is strengthen by Levinson (1983: 67) whose said an anaphoric usage is where some term picks out as referent the same entity (or class of objects) that some prior term in the discourse picked out. The following will be some examples of the use of place deictic expression as anaphoric use.

- An example of the anaphoric use of *there* is in a sentence like "I drove the car to *the parking lot* and left it *there*" (in this case the word *there* refers to a place which had been identified earlier in the discourse, namely the parking lot) (Yule, 1996: 93).

- I was born in *London* and have lived *there* ever since (*there* refers back to whatever place London refers to, but simultaneously contrasts with *here* on the deictic dimension of space, locating the utterance outside London (Levinson, 1983: 67).

6. Introduction to Siompu Language
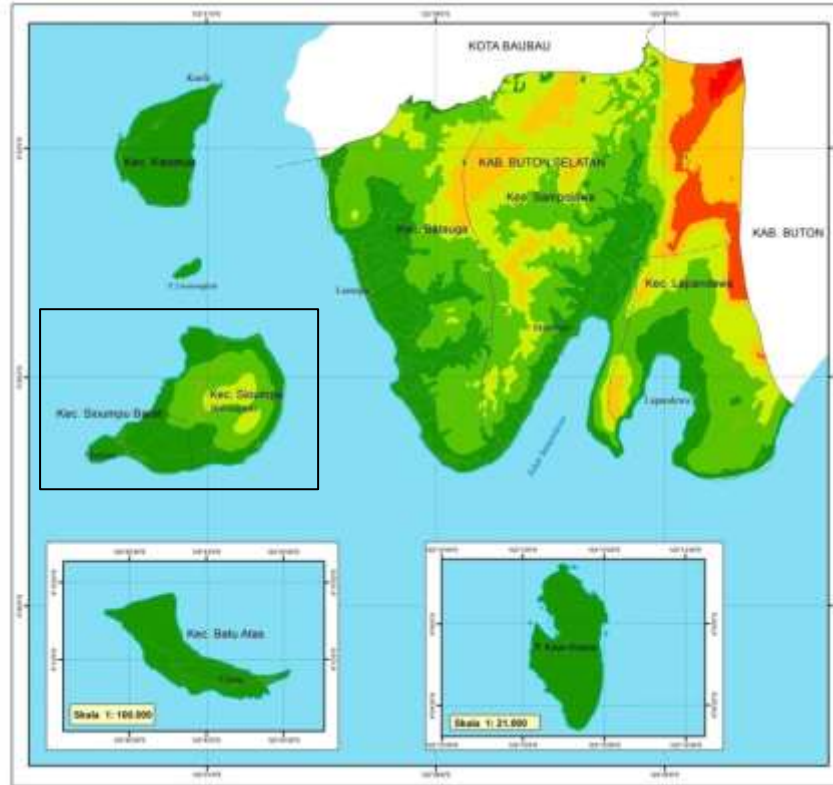
Figure 2. Maps of Kabupaten Buton Selatan
Source: Bappeda Buton Selatan Cover of Facebook Profile
https://www.facebook.com/1416210472010785/photos/a.1416212208
677278/1416211955343970/

Siompu Language is one of indigenous language spoken by society lived in one island of Buton called Siompu. From maps of Figure 2., Siompu island is framed in black outline of rectangle shape. Language in this island falls into the language family of Austronesia, and belongs to group of Muna-Buton (Hidayah, 2020:124). Even though, this language belong to group of Muna-Buton language, language spoken by Siompu society has many differences with other language or dialect spoken in Muna and also in other indigenous

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language exist in Buton. The unique is, even though Siompu language is spoken by people that live in one island, there are other languages that exist with different use from the language that commonly used by other, for instance, in Kaimbulawa, Karae and Lontoi village.

Siompu Island belongs to governmental of Kabupaten Buton Selatan, Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara and it is divided into two sub-districts, i.e. Kecamatan Siompu and Kecamatan Siompu Barat. Kecamatan Siompu was the place where the data of this reseach was taken, and the location of Kaimbulawa, Karae and Lontoi village are at. However, despite the language variations, this research only focused on Siompu language that spoken by most people with no special dialect.

C. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework was made to help the researcher to arrange how the analysis would be done. It was also designed to mark and show the focus point of the research. The following was the conceptual framework delivered for Place Dexis Use which was analysed mostly by considering Levinson's theory of Deixis and also some linguists that related to place deixis use, such as Fillmore in Yule (1996), Ozanne and Rivierre (2004), Cruse (2000) and Valeika and Verikaitė (2010).

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          │   DEIXIS OF ENGLISH AND SIOMPU LANGUAGE      │
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                  │     PLACE DEIXIS       │
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              │   THE USE OF PLACE DEIXIS BY     │
              │  LEVINSON (1983) AND FILLMORE    │
              │        IN YULE (1996)            │
              └─────────────────────────────────┘
             │                              │
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    ┌─────────────────┐          ┌─────────────────────┐
    │    ENGLISH      │          │   SIOMPU LANGUAGE    │
    └─────────────────┘          └─────────────────────┘
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    ┌─────────────────────┐      ┌─────────────────────────┐
    │ -PURE/IMPURE        │      │ -PURE/IMPURE            │
    │ -REFERENTIAL        │      │ -REFERENTIAL DISTINCTION │
    │  DISTINCTION        │      │ -DEIXIS USAGE           │
    │ -DEIXIS USAGE       │      │                         │
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             └─────▶│  SIMILARITY AND   │◀──┘
                    │ DIFFERENCES OF PLACE│
                    │ DEIXIS IN ENGLISH AND│
                    │  SIOMPU LANGUAGE   │
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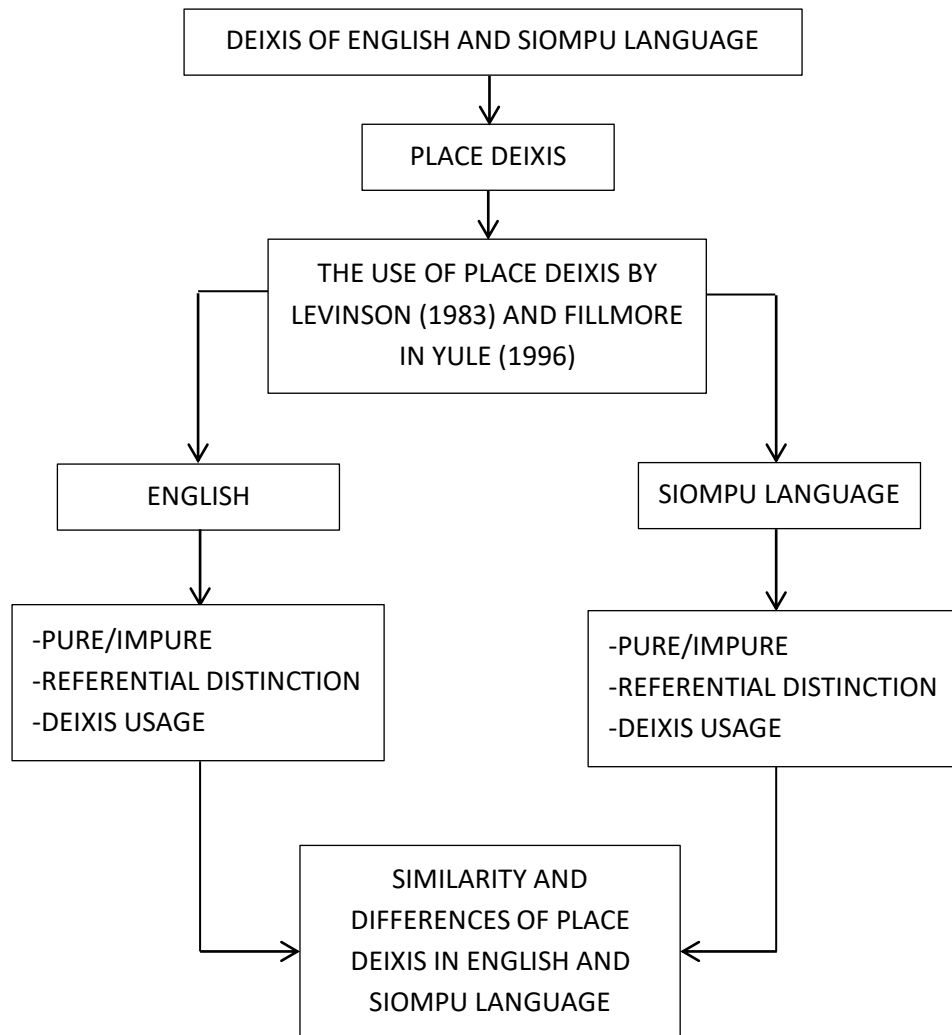
Figure 3. Conceptual Framework

From the figure of conceptual framework above is shown that place deixis use in English was compared and contrast to the use of place deixis in Siompu language in order to know similarity and dissimilarity from both languages. The analysis of place deixis use was involved the types of the use whether pure or impure, their referential distinction, and also how the way of deictic term being delivered in English and Siompu language.